

ANNUAL REPORT 2003-04



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION
YOJANA BHAVAN, NEW DELHI-110001
www.planningcommission.nic.in

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CHAPTER 1

ROLE, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS

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

FUNCTIONS

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

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

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION (As on 31.3.2004)

Shri A.B. Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India	- Chairman
Shri K.C. Pant	- Deputy Chairman
Shri Jaswant Singh, Minister of Finance	- Member
Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of External Affairs	- Member
Shri S.B. Mookherjee Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space	- Member (ex-officio)
Dr. S.P. Gupta	- Member
Dr. D.N. Tewari	- Member
Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian	- Member
Shri N.K. Singh	- Member

(Shri Som Pal, Member relinquished charge of the office of Member, Planning Commission on 10.02.2004 (A.N.) on his appointment as Chairman, National Commission of Farmers (NCF) and Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, Member relinquished charge of the office of Member, Planning Commission on 14.07.2003 (A.N.) on his appointment as Ambassador of India to Saudi Arabia).

3. 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.

4. 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 direct, guide and advise various Subject Divisions of the Commission in the exercises for preparing Approach Papers / Documents leading to Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. Their expert guidance is also available to the subject Divisions for monitoring and evaluating the Plan Programmes, Projects and Schemes.

5. The Planning Commission functions through several subject matter Divisions and a few Specialist Divisions. Each Division is headed by a Senior Officer of the level of Joint

Secretary or Additional Secretary designated as an Adviser and / or by a Secretary level officer designated as a Principal Adviser.

6. These Divisions fall under two broad categories:

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

The Specialist Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are :

- i. Development Policy Division,
- ii. Financial Resources Division, including State as well as Central Finances.
- iii. International Economics Division,
- iv. Labour, Employment and Manpower Division,
- v. Perspective Planning Division, including Statistics & Surveys
- vi. Plan Coordination Division,
- vii. Project Appraisal and Management Division,
- viii. Socio-Economic Research Unit
- ix. State Plan Division,
- x. Multi Level Planning Division including Hill Area Development, Western Ghats Development, Development and Reform Facility, Decentralised Planning etc.

The Subject Divisions are :

- i. Agriculture Division,
- ii. Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division,
- iii. Communication & Information Division,
- iv. Education Division,
- v. Environment and Forests Division,
- vi. Health, Nutrition & Family Welfare Division,
- vii. Housing & Urban Development Division,
- viii. Industry & Minerals Division,
- ix. Power & Energy Division,
- x. Rural Development Division,
- xi. Science & Technology Division,
- xii. Social justice & Women's Empowerment Division,
- xiii. Transport Division,
- xiv. Village & Small Enterprises Division,
- xv. Water Resources (including Water Supply) Division., and
- xvi. Tourism Cell

7. 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.

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMY AND THE PLAN: AN OVERVIEW

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

The Indian economy has completed two years of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), which is not only ambitious in its target fixing, but also optimistic about exploiting the development potential of the economy to its fullest with all the eagerness to place India amongst one of the fastest growing economy in the world. Enhancement of human well being in terms of all socio-economic indicators has been central to the objectives of the Tenth Plan. Fulfillment of these objectives rests on achievement of the NDC mandated target growth rate of 8% on average per annum. Transformation of the Indian economy from a historical growth path of about 5.5% to an accelerated growth trajectory of 8% would technically depend on the achievement of the crucial macro economic parameters, such as savings rate and investment rate estimated at 26.84% and 28.41 % of GDP, respectively. The Tenth Plan puts emphasis on enhancement of capital efficiency as the guiding principle of all policy intervention for making the growth target feasible.

2. The economy has suffered serious set back in terms of growth, estimated at 4.0% in real term in the first year (2002-03) of the Tenth Plan. However, growth performance of the economy in the second year of the Tenth Plan (2003-04) as released by the Central Statistical Organisation in its Advance Estimates of National Income, reveals that the economic growth would accelerate to more than 8 per cent. Since this accelerated growth would be geared by significantly good performance in agriculture sector, it is possible to maintain the growth momentum in the medium term through demand generating impact of agriculture growth.

3. Even distribution of the benefits of growth across all regions has been one of the primary objectives of all development planning. In order to emphasize the importance of ensuring balanced development for all States, the Tenth Plan includes State-wise break-up of growth targets, which are consistent with national targets. This is also necessary, because the traditionally slow growing States have to realize acceleration in their growth performance if national target has to be realized. State specific targets take into account the needs, potentialities and constraints present in each State and the scope for improvement in their performance, given these constraints. It is hoped that the presentation of State-wise targets in the National Plan will serve as a catalyst to reinvigorate planning at the State level.

4. During the Ninth Plan, the economy as a whole grew at 5.5 per cent per annum. Among 15 major States, only five States, namely, West Bengal, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have achieved higher growth compared to national growth rate while the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have progressed at a rate lower than the national average.

Performance of the Economy

(i) GDP growth

5. The overall performance of the economy during 2002-03 suffered further deceleration in the economic growth compared to the previous year. As per the latest estimates on National

Income, brought out by the CSO, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at a rate of around 4.0 % during 2002-03 as compared to 5.8 per cent in 2001-02. This slow growth was on account of poor monsoon that resulted in negative growth rate for the agriculture sector (-5.2%) and a consequent decline in the overall growth rate. As per the Advance Estimates, the overall growth in real Gross Domestic Product is expected to be 8.1 per cent in 2003-04. This assumes growth rates of 9.1 per cent in agriculture and allied sector, 6.5 per cent in industry and 8.4 per cent in the service sector.

(ii) Saving and Investments

6 Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) were estimated to be 24.2 per cent in 2002-03 as against 23.5 per cent of GDP at market prices in 2001-02. This was marginally higher than the savings rate of 23.4 per cent realized in 2000-01. During the Ninth Plan, the Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) as a percentage of GDP was 23.1%. Gross Capital Formation as a proportion of GDP increased marginally from 23.1 per cent in 2001-02 to 23.31 per cent in 2002-03. During the Ninth Plan, the Gross Capital Formation as a proportion of GDP was 23.9%.

(iii) Fiscal Performance

7. Ever since economic reforms have been initiated, achievement of a sustainable fiscal position has been a constant endeavor. The first two years of the Tenth Five Year Plan indicate improvement in the fiscal position of the Central Government. The combined fiscal deficit of Centre and States increased from 6.8 per cent of GDP in 1996-97 to 10.8 per cent of GDP by the end of the Ninth Plan. The combined revenue deficit of the Centre and States also increased from 3.6 per cent of GDP to 7.0 per cent of GDP during the same period. The fiscal deterioration has been mostly contributed by declining tax to GDP ratio and significant increases in the revenue expenditure of the government. Government finances do not indicate any improvement in the year 2001-02. The provisional accounts of Central Government finances reveals improvement in the fiscal deficit estimated at 5.3 percent of GDP in 2002-03 compared to the actual figure of 6.2 percent in the previous year. There has been further improvement in the fiscal position of the Centre in the year 2003-04, the fiscal deficit of Centre is estimated to be around 4.6% of GDP.

8. On the revenue receipt side, the tax revenue of Centre and States improved from 13.8% of GDP in 2001-02, to 14.7% in 2002-03 and further to 15.1% during 2003-04. The average tax revenue collection of Centre and the States together, during the Ninth Plan, was 14.0% and for the Tenth Plan, it is targeted to achieve 16.1%

9. On the expenditure side, the plan expenditure of the Centre and the States together (inclusive of inter-governmental plan transfers) increased from 8.0% of GDP in 2001-02 to 8.8% in 2002-03 and 8.7% in 2003-04. The average plan expenditure of the Centre and the States during the Ninth Plan was 7.8% and for the Tenth Plan, it is targeted to achieve 9.0%. The non-plan expenditure of Centre and States increased from 24.5% of GDP in 2001-02 to 25.4% in 2002-03 and 26.1% in 2003-04. The average non-plan expenditure of Centre and States during the Ninth Plan was around 23.8% and during the Tenth Plan it is envisaged to reduce the ratio to 23.1%.

(iv) Price Stability

10 The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) experienced a reasonable degree of price stability. The average inflation rate measured by changes in Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

(new series with Base Year 1993-94) during the Ninth plan was 4.9 per cent. In the first year of the Tenth plan (2002-03) the Indian economy experienced an average inflation rate of 3.4 percent. The realization of inflation at a reasonably low level is mostly explained by the price indices of manufacturing product, which constitutes about 64 percent of the weight assigned to various commodity groups in the WPI. The estimated rate of inflation for 2003-04 was 5.5 per cent.

(v) Balance of Payments

11. During 2003-04, exports (DGCI&S) amounted to \$ 61845.10 million as against \$ 52741.99 million during 2002-03, signifying a growth of 17.26%. Exports to GDP ratio have been 11.08% in 2003-04 and 10.4% in 2002-03.

12. Imports (DGCI&S) aggregated to \$ 75209.06 million during 2003-04 as compared to \$ 60188.53 million in 2002-03 recording thereby a growth of 24.96%. Oil imports grew by 14.29% from \$ 17648.12 million to \$ 20170.25 million during the current year. Imports to GDP ratio have been 13.47% in 2003-04 and 12.8% in 2002-03.

13. During 2002-03, current account balance was \$ 4137 million as compared to \$ 782 million during 2001-02. During April-December 2003, current account balance has been \$ 3226 million. Current account balance to GDP ratio has been 0.7% in 2002-03 as compared to 0.2% in 2001-02 and (-) 0.8% in 2000-01.

14. Foreign exchange reserves have been increasing at a fast rate during the current year. These were \$ 75428 million in 2002-03 which increased to \$ 110317 million by end March 2004. These reserves consist of \$ 106125 million of foreign currency assets, \$ 4190 million worth of gold and \$ 2 million of SDRs.

15. Foreign investment net inflows during 2002-03 were \$ 4555 million as against \$ 6692 million in 2001-02 and \$ 5862 million in 2000-01 (RBI Bulletin, March 2004). During April-December 2003, foreign investment has increased substantially and aggregated to \$ 10134 million, with \$ 2513 million of foreign direct investment and \$ 7621 million of portfolio investment.

16. India's external debt at \$ 109578 million as on end-June 2003 increased by \$ 5027 million (i.e. by 4.8%) from \$ 104551 million at end-March 2003. The size of short-term debt remained modest at \$ 4569 million at end-March 2003 and \$ 5834 million by June 2003 constituting 4.4% and 5.3% respectively of the total external debt. Debt stock to GDP ratio has been 20% in 2002-03 as compared to 21.0% in 2001-02.

CHAPTER 3

THE PLAN

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

The Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 2003-04 for Centre amounts to Rs. 1,47,892.61 crore, comprising of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 72,151.60 crore. and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 75,741.01 crore. In addition to GBS to Central Plan for 2003-04, an amount of Rs.48,822.40 crore was allocated as Central Assistance to State/ Union Territories raising the level of total GBS to Annual Plan 2003-04 to Rs. 120974.00 crore.

Background to the Annual Plan 2003-04

2. Keeping in view the declining trend in the ratio of Gross Budgetary Support to GDP as also the ratio of public investment to GDP almost continuously during the last decade and particularly in the Ninth Plan period, it was emphasised at the outset of allocations for Annual Plan 2003-04 that necessary steps need to be taken to reverse these trends in keeping with overall approach to economic policy and development planning. As trajectory of average GDP growth rate of 8% has been projected over the Tenth Plan period, serious steps need to be taken for mobilising additional resources for stepping up the investment rate and to address all these other concerns.

3. The share of Central Assistance to States and UTs averaged over 43 per cent during Annual Plans of the Ninth Five Year Plan, however, it declined to 41.08 per cent in the Annual Plan 2002-03. The share of Central Assistance to States and UTs further declined to 40.36 percent in the Annual Plan 2003-04. Though, it would have been desirable to raise this share to the Ninth Plan average of over 43 per cent, yet it has not been possible to do so on account of additional resource commitments and policy announcements made in respect of schemes/ programs in the Central Sector.

4. While preparing the Annual Plan proposals for 2003-2004, Central Ministries / Departments and States / UT's were suggested to make an attempt to outline the "Core Plan" highlighting the basic sectoral priorities and the minimum programme for public action required in different sectors. Implicit in this is the idea that critical programmes in each sector should not suffer, for lack of allocation over the Plan period and should be completed as planned, so that the projected benefits from their implementation could be fully realised.

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

6. The need to have a realistic assessment of resources was emphasised so that the proposals formulated for the Annual Plan 2003-04, are credible and the exercise itself is meaningful. The internal resources and the functioning of public sector undertakings and

departmental undertakings such as the Electricity Boards, Transport Corporations and Irrigation Departments have been a matter of concern and deliberated extensively in the Planning Commission

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

8. The Sectors/ Ministries identified for special thrust include Education, Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Agriculture, Power and Energy, Transport, Urban Development and Science and Technology. In all, over Rs.50,320 crore, amounting to nearly 70 per cent of total budgetary support to the Plan, has been allocated to these areas in the Centre and State Sectors.

9. As per the Prime Minister's initiative for the North-Eastern region, all Central Ministries/Departments were directed to earmark at least 10 per cent of the Budget for the North-East (except those specifically exempted). The Central Ministries/Departments were further requested to indicate scheme-wise break up of this allocation in their respective Annual Plans 2003-04.

Highlights of Plan Allocations for Annual Plan 2003-04

10. The budget allocations of the Ministries/Departments for 2003-04 have been made keeping in view the commitments and policy announcements of the Government in the corresponding sectors as well as the objective of achieving the fiscal targets. The Sectors/Ministries identified for special thrust and additional allocations include mainly infrastructure sectors like Power, Road Transport & Highways and Railways, Atomic Energy, Space etc.

11. The emphasis in the Power and Energy Sector is on increasing the efficiency of Power Sector through Power Sector Reforms and enhancing generation of power. Accordingly, Budget Support of the Ministry of Power has been increased by Rs.200 crores. The enhanced budget support of Ministry of Power will mainly go to hydroelectric power projects. The Department of Atomic Energy has been provided additional Rs. 300 crore over 2002-03 B.E. The enhanced allocation will be basically used for early completion of power projects and also for up scaling of the fast Breeder Reactor.

12. The Budget Support for Transport Sector including Road Transport & Highway Sector and Railways has been increased by over Rs. 600 crore. In the Road Transport and Highways, the enhancement is for the development and proper maintenance of Road Network, which is crucial for accelerating the process of economic development and removal of inter-regional disparities. For the construction of "Golden Quadrilateral" and North-South and East-West corridors, National Highway Authority of India has been provided Rs.1993 crore and Rs. 100 crore have been provided for roads of economic and Inter-State

importance. The budgetary allocation for Railways has been increased by Rs. 237.4 crore to Rs.6077.33 crores, which includes Rs. 1600 crore for Special Railway Safety Fund

13. Tourism has been identified as a thrust area to tap vast potential of international tourism and employment generation. Accordingly to give a thrust to tourism in the country, allocation of the Ministry of Tourism has been increased by 44% over the 2002-03 BE to Rs.325 crore.

14. The Budget Support for Urban Development has been increased by 46 per cent over that of 2002-03 B.E. The thrust in the Urban Development is on providing housing to all and strengthening urban infrastructure. Accordingly, Valmiki Ambedakar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been provided Rs. 238 crore and Housing and Urban Development Corporation has been provided Rs. 215.6 crore. For strengthening urban infrastructure, the scheme of Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities has been provided Rs. 100 crore and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has been provided Rs. 880 crore (an addition of about Rs 700 crore over 2002-03 B.E).

15. The Budget Support of Department of Women and Child Development has been increased to Rs. 2600 crore, an increase of Rs. 400 crore over 2002-03 B.E. The increased allocation is mainly meant for Child Welfare Schemes, whose allocation has been increased by more than 18 percent.

16. Ministry of Rural Development has been allocated Rs. 14070 crore. The thrust is on providing safe drinking water, good road connectivity, housing and employment to the rural population. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been provided Rs. 2090 crore. The allocation of Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana, Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme and Rural Housing has been increased by Rs. 964 crore.

Review of Annual Plan 2002-03

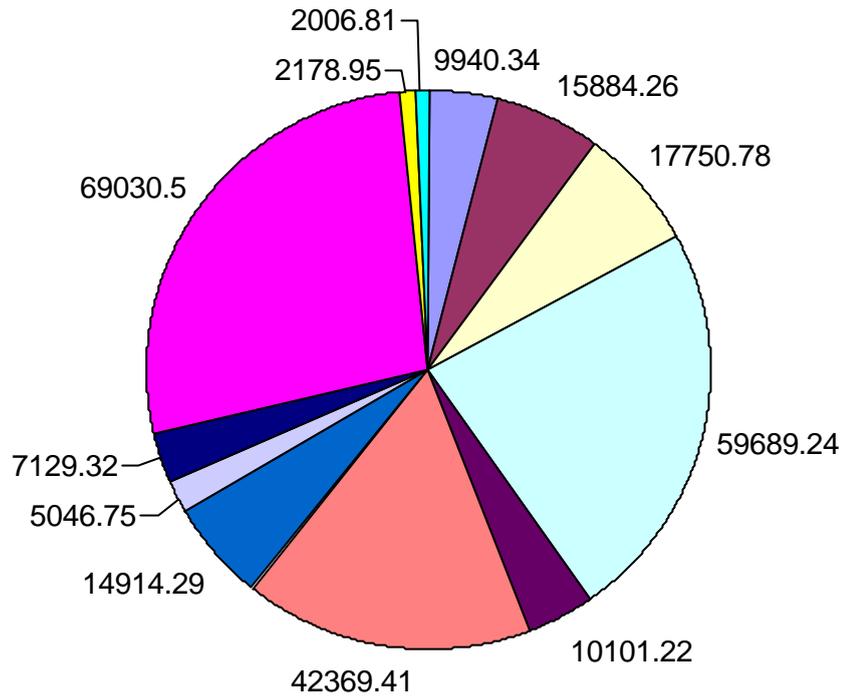
17. Central Sector Plan Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 was revised to Rs.136866.59 crore, against the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs.144037.77 crore; which accounts for a decrease of 4.97 per cent. This has been mainly due to reduced IEBR of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) by 11.03 per cent. According to the BE of the 2002-03 Annual Plan, nearly 53.57 per cent of the Central Sector Outlay was to be funded through IEBR by the CPSUs and the remaining Rs.66870.92 crore was to be met from GBS.

18. The BE for Annual Plan 2003-04 for Centre, by Heads of Development, is summarized in **Table 3.1.** and the RE for Annual Plan 2002-03 for Centre, States/UTs, by Heads of Development, is summarized in **Table 3.2**

Table 3.1**Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2003-04 for Centre, State and Uts
(Rs. crore)**

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay	States & UTs	Total
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3718.56	121.52	3840.08	6074.77	9940.34
2	Rural Development	6470.65	0.00	6470.65	9413.61	15884.26
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	442.50	0.00	442.50	17308.28	17750.78
4	Energy	5467.67	37911.58	43379.25	16309.99	59689.24
5	Industry & Minerals	3078.74	4519.61	7598.35	2502.87	10101.22
6	Transport	14678.57	14104.98	28783.55	13585.86	42369.41
7	Communications	335.00	14568.00	14903.00	11.29	14914.29
8	Science, Technology & Environment	4696.00	00	4696.00	350.75	5046.75
9	General Economic Services	3945.43	0.00	3945.43	3183.89	7129.32
10	Social Services	28879.66	4515.32	33394.98	35631.14	69030.50
11	General Services	438.82	0.00	438.82	1770.00	2178.95
12	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	2006.81	2006.81
TOTAL		72151.60	75741.01	147892.61	108149.26	256041.87

Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2003-04 for Centre, State & UTs

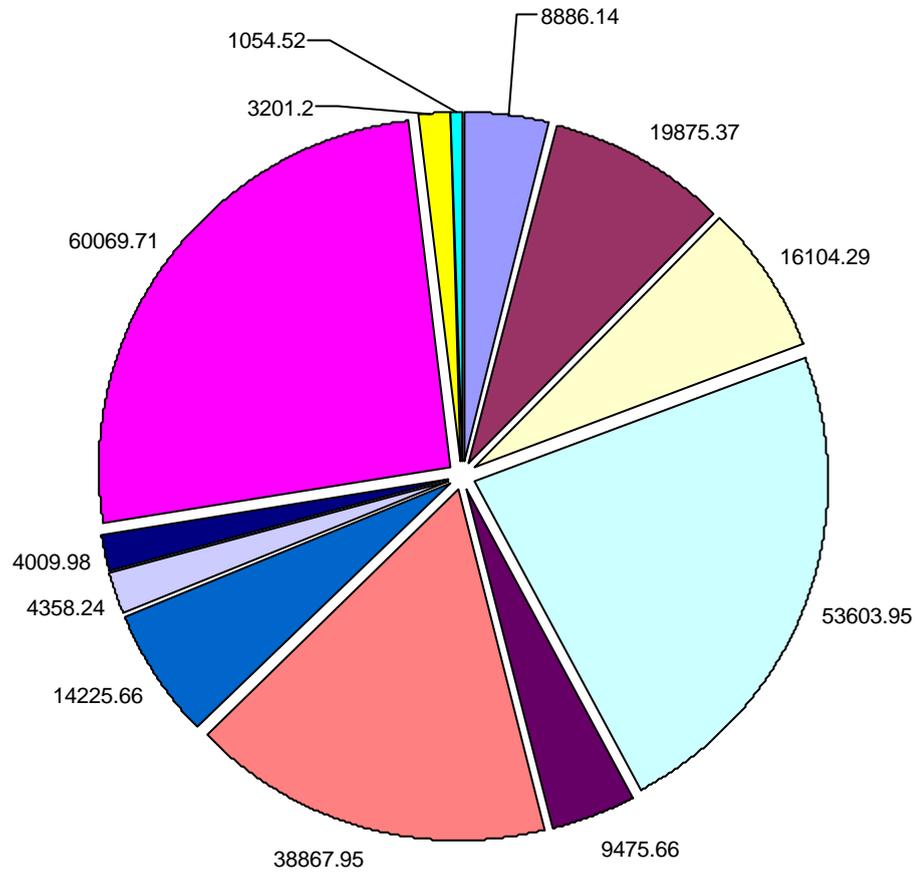


- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ■ Agriculture & Allies Activities | ■ Rural Development |
| ■ Irrigation & Flood Control | ■ Energy |
| ■ Industry & Minerals | ■ Transport |
| ■ Communication | ■ Science, Technology & Environment |
| ■ General Economic Service | ■ Social Services |
| ■ General Services | ■ Special Area Programmes |

Table 3.2
Revised Estimates of Annual Plan 2002-03 for Centre, States & UTs
(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre			States & UTs	Total
		Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay		
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3068.16	146.83	3214.99	5671.15	8886.14
2	Rural Development	11281.72	0.00	11281.72	8593.65	19875.37
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	380.67	0.00	380.67	15723.62	16104.29
4	Energy	4460.05	32365.40	36825.45	16778.50	53603.95
5	Industry & Minerals	2991.17	4122.39	7113.56	2362.10	9475.66
6	Transport	13571.25	14240.29	27811.54	11056.41	38867.95
7	Communications	936.31	13278.00	14214.31	11.35	14225.66
8	Science, Technology & Environment	4021.56	0.00	4021.56	336.68	4358.24
9	General Economic Services	1586.16	2.00	1588.16	2421.82	4009.98
10	Social Services	25519.95	4493.16	30013.11	30056.60	60069.71
11	General Services	401.52	0.00	401.52	2799.68	3201.20
12	Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	1054.52	1054.52
	TOTAL	68218.52	68648.07	136866.59	96866.09	233732.67

Revised Estimates of Annual Plan 2002-03 Centre, States & UTs



- | | |
|---|--|
| ■ Agriculture & Allied Activities | ■ Rural Development |
| ■ Irrigation & Flood Control | ■ Energy |
| ■ Industry & Minerals | ■ Transport |
| ■ Communications | ■ Science, Technology & Environment |
| ■ General Economic Services | ■ Social Services |
| ■ General Services | ■ Special Area Programme |

CHAPTER 4

THRUST AREAS

NDC Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)

In pursuance of the decision taken in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting a NDC Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) was set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with members from both the Central Ministries and the States. Meetings of the NDC Committee have been held to discuss the issues involved. The Rural Development Division is functioning as the nodal Division for the NDC Committee.

Private Public Partnership

2. Tenth Five Year Plan projected Private Public Partnership both in physical and social infrastructure sector. In pursuance of the Tenth Plan objective, a note was prepared by Planning Commission on Private Public Partnership (PPP) which was discussed in a meeting of Standing Committee of Secretaries (SCOS) held under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary in September, 2003 in the Cabinet Secretariat. SCOS had decided to set up two sub-groups on Private Public Partnership (PPP) ; one on the infrastructure sector and the other on social sector in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. Accordingly, both the groups were formed and their reports are expected to be submitted to Standing Committee of Secretaries by March, 2004.

Priority Agenda Items / Thrust Areas

3. The Union Government have identified 163 Priority Agenda Items/Thrust Areas relating to programme/projects and policy initiatives for implementation of various sectors. Of the 163 Priority Agenda Items/Thrust Areas, 31 items are to be monitored by the Prime Minister and remaining 132 items through Committee of Secretaries. Thrust Areas requiring involvement of multiple agencies and participation of various State Government authorities are expedited through coordination meetings at higher levels. In some Thrust Areas, Group of Ministers monitors to expedite the concurrence and views of the participating agencies. The progress with respect to 116 Thrust Areas is being monitored by Planning Commission for reporting to Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Secretariat on monthly basis. The details of these areas alongwith the names of the Ministries / Departments concerned and Nodal Divisions in the Planning Commission are indicated in Annexure 4.1.

Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) Exercise

4. It has been decided by the Planning Commission that ZBB exercise will be a regular feature for Central Ministries / Departments and the States will also be encouraged to undertake such reviews of their schemes. A comprehensive exercise of Zero Based Budgeting was carried during 2002-03 and also for 2003-04. A Core Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission has been constituted for undertaking ZBB exercise for the year 2004-05.

New Centrally Sponsored Schemes

5. The approval of Full Planning Commission was granted to the following proposals of new Centrally Sponsored Schemes of various Central Ministries/Departments:

- i) Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 Selected IAF Airfield Towns of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan at an estimated outlay of Rs.99.35 crore
- ii) Testing and Certification of skills of workers in the informal sector of the Ministry of Labour for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 crore.
- iii) Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.64 crore for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR).
- iv) Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the Country at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.57 Crore comprising of Central Share Rs. 49.62 crore and State Share Rs. 4.95 crore for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR).

Preparation of State Development Reports (SDRs)

6. The preparation of State Development Reports (SDR) for each State/UT, at least, once in five years to be presented in the concerned State Capital, highlighting the development status, achievements and prospects of that State initiated in the year 2000-01 was continued in the reported period. The Internal Planning Commission has given its approval for preparation of State Development Reports for all the 35 States/UTs during 2003-04 and 2004-05. The SDRs of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Orissa have already been prepared and released by the Planning commission. Draft SDRs for the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgrah, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal have been received and are being reviewed by respective Core Committees for finalisation.

Planning Commission's Project Preparation Facility (PCPPF)

7. The scope of the Central Sector Scheme "50th Year Initiatives for Planning" was extended to include the proposals received from State/UT Governments under the scheme called "Planning Commission's Project Preparation Facility" (PCPPF) with the aim of helping State/UT Governments to engage Professional Consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) specifically for projects proposed to be funded from external and institutional sources, from the year 2001-02. During the year, cases as received from State Govt. of Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh were processed as per guidelines and as recommended by the Review Committee of Planning Commission.

State Human Development Reports

8. Rural Development Division is the nodal Division in the Planning Commission for the State Human Development Reports (SHDRs). The Division has encouraged the States to prepare their SHDRs which gives a status position of the Human Development in the States. The process of preparation of SHDRs is expected to sensitise the policy makers and implementation agencies at the State level on the importance of social sector investment in general and human development in particular. It could help place the key issues of human development in the fore front of development agenda of the States. Planning Commission has provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States for this purpose. Planning Commission is also the executing agency for a small UNDP assisted project called "Capacity Building for preparation of State Human Development Reports". The project aims at providing technical support to the State Governments for preparing their State HDRs.

Grant-in-aid for Socio Economic Research

9. Socio Economic Research Division assists Planning Commission in implementing the scheme on grant-in-aid to universities/research institutions for carrying out research studies, seminars, conferences, workshops, etc. so as to encourage the activities on Planning and Development. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.150.00 Lakh was released during the year 2003-2004 comprising Rs.133.00 lakh on studies and Rs.17.00 lakh on Seminars/Workshops, etc. Three meetings of Group of Advisers were held during the year to consider grant-in-aid for research studies and Seminars. Proposals for grant-in-aid for 31 research studies and 23 seminars/workshops were approved.

Creation of Employment Opportunities In The Tenth Plan

10. In the context of the target of creating 50 million employment opportunities in the Tenth Plan, a full day conference of State Planning Secretaries was organized on 2.6.03 in Planning Commission, New Delhi. The Planning Secretaries of States attended the conference and presented their views on formulation of state level employment strategy to achieve the target of 50 million employment opportunities set in the Tenth Plan

11. As a follow-up of the State Planning Secretaries' meeting, Planning Commission has set up a Task Force on formulation of State level employment strategy, monitoring employment generation at State level and implementation of the employment related programmes and policies in the Tenth Plan by the State Government. So far 5 meetings of the Task Force have been held. The Task Force has set up 2 Working Groups viz., i) Working Group on Vocational Training; and ii) Working Group to Study Employment Creation and Skill Development through Development of Clusters of Small Establishments. Both the Working Groups have held several meetings.

12. As a follow-up of Prime Minister's announcement, a Task Force on Creation of One lakh employment and self-employment opportunities in the State of J&K in the next two years (2003-05) was constituted under Chairpersonship of Cabinet Secretary. Adviser (LEM), Planning Commission was the Member-Secretary of the Task Force. The Task Force identified sectors/sub-sectors which have growth and employment potentials in the State and made recommendations to harness them. Task Force also suggested schemes to be undertaken by the government to give a boost to growth in identified sectors. Government has approved, the Report of the Task force, and its recommendations are being implemented

by the concerned department viz., the Department of J&K Affairs, in Ministry of Home Affairs.

Study on Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food for Work Programme Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).

13. One of the priority agenda/thrust area items to be monitored by the Prime Minister includes studying the efficacy and effectiveness of Food for Work Programme element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The Planning Commission has been entrusted the responsibility for commissioning the study and the Rural Development Division is the nodal division in this regard. The study is being conducted in seven selected States namely Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh by selected academic institutions.

Democratic Decentralisation

14. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been given a constitutional status by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. In the last 10 years, State Governments have passed conformity legislation and taken other steps for empowerment of PRIs. The performance of the State Governments in this regard has been mixed. The National Development Council, therefore, decided to set up an Empowered Sub Committee of the National Development Council on Financial and Administrative Empowerment of the PRIs. The NDC Empowered Sub-Committee was set up on 31.3.2003 with the Minister of Rural Development as its Chairperson and Secretary, Planning Commission and Secretary Rural Development as Convener and Co-convener respectively. The Empowered sub Committee has already met twice during the year and is expected to provide directions for strengthening the PRIs.

Provision of Urban services in Rural Areas (PURA)

15. The Prime Minister in his Independence Day Address on 15th August 2003 had announced that a new Scheme to provide urban services in 5000 rural clusters in the next five years would be launched. PURA aims to provide physical and social infrastructure such as Road and Power connectivity; Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable Telecom, Internet and IT services; Knowledge connectivity in the form of good educational and training institutions; Market connectivity that would enable farmers to get the best price for their produce health and sanitation facilities in the identified rural clusters to further their growth potential. **In principle** approval to the scheme has been accorded.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

16. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 in all the States and the UTs in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. PMGY envisages allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States and UTs for selected basic services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. The Programme strives to mobilise efforts and resources only for selected basic services. PMGY initially had five components viz., Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. Rural Electrification was added as an additional component (sixth) from the Annual Plan 2001-02.

17. The allocation for PMGY in the Annual Plan 2000-01 was Rs. 2500 crore. This has been enhanced to Rs. 2800 crore for 2001-02. For the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 the annual overall allocation for PMGY has been kept at the same level of Rs. 2800 crore. Comprehensive guidelines were circulated to all the State Governments and UTs for implementation of PMGY during 2003-04. Half yearly monitoring was carried out under PMGY. The Guidelines of PMGY, inter alia, stipulate that the States must ensure utilisation of at least 60 percent of the available funds with them for the programme before the second instalment of ACA could be released to them. The release of the first instalment of ACA was made only after the States furnished comprehensive reports on physical progress of PMGY in the State.

Relaxation of Economic Criteria of the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects and Enhancement State Government Powers for Sanctioning Flood Control and Drainage Projects

18. Planning Commission relaxed the economic criteria for the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in hilly areas and those benefiting the disadvantaged sections. The Benefit –Cost ratio for acceptability of the projects will henceforth be 1.0 instead of prevailing 1.5. Planning Commission also enhanced the powers of the State Governments for the sanction of Flood Control and Drainages projects on inter State rivers and tributaries. As per the revised order, State Governments can sanction the Flood Control and Drainage Schemes costing up to Rs. 7.5 crore by themselves without referring the case to Planning Commission for investment clearance.

Safe And Adequate Drinking Water

19. As per the National Agenda for Governance, all the rural habitations are to be provided with adequate potable drinking water supply facilities by March 2004. The thrust area of the Tenth Plan is therefore, to cover all the spilled over uncovered/partially covered rural habitations identified in 1991-94 Comprehensive Survey with safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities by March 2004. The remaining period of the Tenth Plan will be devoted to consolidation of already covered habitations, including coverage of newly emerged habitations and tackling of sustainability and quality problems of water. As per Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), the status of “Not covered” (NC), “Partially Covered” (PC) and “Fully Covered” (FC) habitations are as under :

Status of “Not covered” (NC), “Partially Covered” (PC) and “Fully Covered” (FC) habitations	Not Covered (NC)	Partially Covered (PC)	Fully Covered (FC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
As on 1-4-2003	11641	99121	1311902	1422664
Target for 2003-04	9652	101399	-	111051
Coverage during 2003-04 (upto January 04)	2670	25397	-	28067

List of Thrust Areas for 2003-2004

CATEAORY I				
ITEMS TO BE MONITORED BY PRIME MINISTSER'S OFFICE				
No.	Category	Ministry/ Department	Proposed Reform	Division concerned
1	Old Policy	Administrative Reforms / Information Technology	Monitor and expedite finalisation and subsequent implementation of National Action Plan on e-governance. Work out and monitor timelines for various proposed actions.	C&I
2	New/Policy	Agriculture and Cooperation, Agriculture Research and Education	Preparation of a National Action Plan, focusing on measures to be undertaken, during the next 10 years, towards increasing agricultural productivity and doubling food production by 2010.	Agriculture
3	New/Policy	Agriculture and Cooperation, Food & PD	Formulate a crop neutral income support scheme to overcome the shortcomings in the MSP, encourage crop diversification and cost efficient agricultural production. Also prepare policy to encourage decentralized procurement including private trade participation.	Agriculture
4	New Policy	Atomic Energy	Formulation of a National Agenda on utilisation of Nuclear Technology for developmental applications	S&T/Industry/ P&E/ C&M
5	New Policy	Civil Aviation	Formulation of a new Civil Aviation Policy to comprehensively address issues related to the Civil Aviation Industry.	Transport
7	New Scheme	Development of North-East / MHA	Revitalising North-Eastern Council to ensure territorial integrity of the States of the NE. Special developmental, administrative and security related programmes including fencing of remaining portion of Indo Bangladesh border and construction of roads.	SP(NE)
8	New Policy	Environment and Forests	Formulate National Environment Policy to harmonise the demands of development and environment	E&F

9	New Policy	Finance (Economic Affairs)	Develop Government's Philosophy on Regulation with necessary sectoral variants to be the underlying basis for Regulatory arrangements across various sectors. Base Paper could be prepared by PMO/DEA	FR
10	Old Policy	Finance (Economic Affairs)	Formulate a National Policy on Subsidies, which would identify target groups, goods & services, subsidy norms, and an exit strategy for existing subsidies which are inconsistent with the policy	DP
13	New Policy	HRD	Prepare specific Action Plan to provide the legal/institutional mechanism to operationalise the fundamental right to elementary education	Education
14	New Policy	IT/Home	Devise the content of the proposed machine readable identity card scheme to cater for/enable linkages across sectors/data bases to facilitate use of the number as the underlying cross-linked identification number for all possible governmental intervention	HUD
15	New Policy	Land Resources /Agriculture	Finalise policy, institutional arrangements and content related to PM's Jal Samvardhan Yojana and facilitate its implementation	RD
16	New Policy	Personnel & Training	Civil Service Reforms to improve transparency, accountability, honesty, efficiency and sensitivity in public administration at all levels.	Admin.
17	New Policy	Power	Formulate a Policy for Rural Electrification that creates an enabling, de-regulated environment for private initiative and encourages the use of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	P&E
18	Old Policy	Power	Institutionalize mechanisms for accelerating private/FDI investment including SPVs, BOT, Disinvest & reinvest, etc	P&E
19	New Policy	RD	Develop policy framework for greening of wastelands through people's participation and PPP	RD
20	New Policy	RD	Implementation of PM's announcement at the National Conclave on PRI's held in April 2002 to bring about financial/administrative empowerment of PRI's, which would enable PRI's to, inter alia, raise funds through the market, user charges etc.	RD

23	New Policy	RD assisted by other Development Ministries	An effective system of monitoring be designed and put in place to ensure proper utilisation of development funds at the district and lower levels	RD
25	New Policy	Space	Formulation of a National Agenda for the utilisation of space Technology for developmental applications.	S&T
27	New Policy	Urban Development	Ensure finalisation of Model Municipal Law and facilitate necessary follow-up actions for adoption by States	HUD
28	New Policy	Urban Employment and PA	Finalisation of National Policy on Slums	HUD
29	New Policy	Water Resources	Promotion of participatory irrigation management, rationalisation of water charges and fixing norms for establishment component in O&M	WR
30	New Policy	Water Resources	Finalization of the Action Plan and Institutional Machinery for the National Programme on inter-linking of rivers	WR
31	New Policy	Water Resources/Law	Enact Central Legislation for control of ground water exploitation and rain water harvesting and encourage States to adopt model bill to regulate/develop ground water resources	WR

CATEGORY II

ITEMS TO BE MONITORED BY COMMITTEE OF SECRETARIES

No.	Category	Ministry/ Department	Proposed Reform	Division concerned
1	Old Policy	Agriculture	Formulate and enact model legislations on contract farming, Joint Stock Companies in agriculture based on land equity and lease of waste land for cropping and afforestation	Agriculture
2	Old Policy	Agriculture	FASAL to be made operational, results to be disseminated on Internet	Agriculture
3	Old Policy	Agriculture (DARE)	Action to be completed on GVK Rao Committee Report	Agriculture
6	Old Policy	Cabinet Secretariat	Re-engineer all regulatory processes, both upstream (prior to investment approval) and downstream (during implementation), devise incentive mechanisms for adoption at State/Municipal levels	Industry
8	Old Policy	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Drug prices to be further decontrolled on the basis of a clear set of regulatory principles, institutional mechanism for price regulation	VSE
9	New Policy	Coal	Ensure early enactment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill 2000 to enable private participation in non-captive coal mining. Take suitable supporting steps to ensure fair competition and a level playing field in each segment of coal production	C&M
11	New Policy	Commerce	Implementation of Report of Task Force on Project Exports	Industry
12	New Policy	Commerce	Shape content of SEZ and Competitive Economic Zone Policy including the Central SEZ Act, to enable world class infra structure through private participation and hassle free regulatory regime in various areas including taxation, customs, labour etc , in SEZ	Industry
13	Old Policy	Commerce	Legislate mandatory GMP/HACCP certification for all food exports in 2 years. Formulate Plan/MFI - scheme for technical assistance to enable compliance	Industry

15	New Policy	Commerce / Finance	To merge existing anti-dumping cell into an autonomous, quasi-judicial international trade commission with a broader mandate related to WTO disciplines (on the lines of US ITC) and equipped with the technical capabilities of the erstwhile BICP augmented by WTO related legal capacities. To firm up the statutory basis for imposition of anti-dumping etc duties on the findings of the ITC.	Industry
16	New Policy	Consumer Affairs	Make necessary Amendments in Essential Commodities Act to liberalise the statutory framework for storage and movement of goods	DP
17	New Policy	Consumer Affairs	Prepare National Action Plan for Consumer Awareness Redressal and Enforcement	Industry
19	Old Policy	Consumer Affairs	Remove all legal restrictions on futures trading in agricultural commodities, but provide an autonomous regulator, if necessary. Note : This needs to be linked to completion of ongoing efforts to set up the national commodities exchange/other commodity exchanges and implement prudent regulatory/ operating practices based on proposed study.	DP
20	New Policy	Culture	Develop a prudent National Policy on heritage sites. Formulate guidelines and contracting frameworks for, and introduce Public Private Partnerships in development and maintenance of historical/heritage sites/monuments, through enabling statutory changes, as necessary	Education
21	New Policy	Culture	Formulation of National Cultural Policy	Education
23	New Policy	Disinvestment	Evolve a policy of disinvestment for loss making PSUs	Industry
24	New Policy	Disinvestment	Evolve a final view on constituting an Asset Management Company for management and disposal of the residual shares of disinvested companies	Industry
25	New Policy	Disinvestment	Evolve a final view on setting up of a 'Disinvestment Proceeds Fund' for the Creation of New assets, investment, employment and retirement of public debt	Industry
29	Old Policy	Environment & Forests/Cabinet Secretariat	CRZ notification to be revisited in the light of SC Judgement to enable environmentally sustainable use of coastal resources	E&F
30	New Policy	Environment and Forests	Formulate National Environment Policy to harmonise the demands of development and environment	E&F

31	New Policy	Environment and Forests	Formulate guidelines and contracting frameworks for, and introduce Public Private Partnerships in development maintenance and operation of game parks/National Parks	E&F
32	New Policy	Environment and Forests	Formulate and implement Policy and Action Plan related to Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), including setting up of a regulatory mechanism	E&F
35	New Policy	Environment and Forests/Cabinet Secretariat	Review and Reform the Environmental Clearance system by examining prudent overseas practices, identifying constraints/bottlenecks, incorporating IT and other innovations to address regulatory concerns in a transparent, non-intrusive and predictable manner,	E&F
38	New Policy	Fertilizers	Monitor implementation of Cabinet decisions on rationalisation of subsidy scheme for urea and concession scheme for decontrolled fertilisers (DAP, MOP and Complexes)	Industry
39	New Policy	Fertilizers	Formulation of a long term policy for fertilizer sector	Industry
40	New Policy	Finance (Banking)	Implementation of Action Plan to facilitate Financial Flows to the Unorganised Sector	VSE
42	New Policy	Finance (Banking)/SSI	Facilitate credit availability, including collateral free credit to SSIs and achieve higher coverage of SSI tiny units under Credit Guarantee Trust Fund Scheme. Also, ensure availability of adequate funds for technology, up gradation/modernisation, modern testing facilities, quality certification labs and up gradation of skills	VSE
43	New Policy	Finance (Company Affairs)	Devise and implement various steps to ensure transparency in corporate governance, including implementation of the Naresh Chandra Committee Report, taking into account international best practices and recent developments in various countries	Industry
45	Old Policy	Finance (Economic Affairs)	Revise policy on FDI, procedures for FDI clearances strengthen facilitation	Industry
46	Old Policy	Finance (Economic Affairs)	To devise and implement an institutional mechanism for independent, expert investigations on complaints relating to public sector financial institutions	FR

47	Old Policy	Finance (Expenditure)	To revise procurement norms to ensure greater transparency competitions, fairness and elimination of discretion in procurement of goods & services by Government	FR
48	New Policy	Finance (Expenditure/ Cabinet Secretariat)	Implementation of the ERC Recommendations and related VRS scheme aimed at reducing wasteful expenditure	FR
49	New Policy	Finance (Revenue)	Process Kelkar Committee Report on Indirect Taxes	FR
50	Old Policy	Finance (Revenue)	Comprehensive Revision of Customs and Central Excise Code etc to be accomplished to ensure transparency, overcome absence of direction, elimination of unnecessary stages and mandatory time lines	FR
51	Old Policy	Finance Ministry/Planning Commission	Develop standard models of public-private partnerships for different categories of public services for implementation and operation of public projects/schemes to make them the default option for all Government programmes in the Tenth Plan.	DP
52	New Policy	Finance/DEA	Operationalization of the National Pensions Regime announced in the last Budget	LEM
53	New Policy	Finance/DEA	Finalisation & operationalisation of the proposed New Pension Scheme for Government Servants	LEM
54	New Policy	Finance/DEA	Finalization and implementation of proposed Medical Insurance Scheme for the unorganized sector, including BPL families, announced by FM in the last Budget	H&FW
55	New Policy	Food and PD	Encourage the participation of private traders in the procurement and export of food grains	DP
56	New Policy	Food and PD	Consider removal of restrictions on Fair Price Shop (FPS) dealers and commodities to be sold through them. Envisage/promote FPS management by village grain dealers, village self-help groups and NGOs; where they exist	DP
57	New Policy	Food and PD	Draw up a detailed blue print for enhancing private participation through PPP and other means in creation of storage capacity and formulate policy for establishment of decentralised grain banks with private participation	DP

58	New Policy	Food and PD	Introduce steps to reform FCI functioning, including steps to outsource various operations and reduce/re-deploy manpower in a phased manner, to ensure more efficient and cost effective operations	DP
59	New Policy	Food and PD/Banking	Devise / put in place the system for hypothecation and pledging of farm produce, stocked at godowns, by financial institutions for giving credit to farmers on the basis of the receipt/ proof of storage, as also steps to enable marketability/exchange of the storage	DP
60	Old Policy	Food Processing Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Comprehensive revision of Food Adulteration Act and other food laws for a new integrated food law, (ii) Institutionalize consultation with industry on multilateral negotiations in the food sector, (iii) Strengthen quality control system for inputs and produce in agriculture in 	VSE
61	Old Policy	Department. of Urban Development	Formulate national policy and model legislation for the urban informal sector (relates to street vendors and rickshaw pullers)	HUD
62	New Policy	Health	Suitable policy interventions to encourage the doctors to practice in rural areas	H&FW
66	Old Policy	Health	Infrastructure /Institutional capacities to be strengthened by a Plan/MFI scheme	H&FW
69	New Policy	Home	Finalisation of the National Disaster Management Plan and related implementation Machinery premised on maximum use of existing infrastructure, equipment, facilities and resources	SP(Coord)
71	New Policy	HRD	Develop transparent time bound accreditation process of Institutes of Higher Education	Education
72	New Policy	HRD (Sec. and Higher Education / I&B / Culture	Enact changes in relevant IPR statutes/policy to check film/music piracy	Education

73	Old Policy	Human Resource Development	Establish a policy, regulatory, and legal framework for establishing private Universities and professional colleges, as well as vocational education. Establish a policy framework for setting up endowments by the private sector in existing universities / colleges. Establish a comprehensive scheme of loan scholarships using institutional finance for all categories of students (BPL, APL)	Education
74	Old Policy	Human Resource Development, Science & Technology, Finance Commission	To establish models of public-private partnerships for collaborative R&D between Universities and private Cos for sharing of costs and benefits (IPRs) on the lines of the practice in CSIR	Education
79	New Policy	IPP/Finance	Introduce policy measures to promote R&D investments through FDI. Consider treatment of earnings from R&D exports as those from any other export earnings for Income Tax purposes	Industry
80	New Policy	IT/Revenue	Prepare strategy for rationalization of tariff structure to cope with the zero duty regime on finished products that will come into place after 2005	FR
81	New Policy	Labour	Finalise position of the Government on the Recommendations of the Fourth Labour Commission.	LEM
82	New Policy	Labour	Reforms in Labour legislation, including Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970, Industrial Disputes Act and other Acts	LEM
83	New Policy	Land Resources	Enactment of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill for project affected families	RD
84	New Policy	Land Resources	Enactment of amendments to the Land Acquisition Act 1894	RD
85	Old Policy	Law and Justice	Revision of court fees (including strict insistence on payment of court fees before notices are sent out to respondents or ex-parte in Junctions are issued) is needed to cover costs of judicial administration.	HUD
86	New Policy	Personnel	Process and implement the Surendra Nalh Committee Report on personnel / civil service issues	PAMD
87	New Policy	Petroleum and NG	Formulate an Action Plan for setting up a strategic petroleum reserve.	P&E

88	New Policy	Petroleum and NG	Develop a National Policy on India's Hydrocarbon sourcing subsequent to completion of the study on India's Hydrocarbon Security	P&E
89	New Policy	Petroleum and NG	Passing of the Petroleum Regulatory Board Bill 2002 and setting up of the Petroleum Regulatory Board. Content of Rules to be framed under Act may be prudently determined	P&E
90	New Policy	Planning Commission / Concerned Ministries	Create an apex Committee to develop an Integrated Energy Policy to govern demand and supply side issues and address natural resource utilisation, environmental and equity concerns	P&E
91	New Policy	Posts	Take necessary action for replacing the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 by a forward looking legislation to take care of the needs of competition, convergence and other new developments.	C&I
92	New Policy	Posts	To draw up a road map and work out modalities for corporatisation of the postal sector	C&I
94	New Policy	Power	Formulate rules etc foreseen under the Electricity Act 2003	P&E
95	New Policy	Power	Complete pilot phase of programme for energy efficiency in Government buildings and prepare action plan for wider dissemination and implementation	P&E
97	New Policy	Railways	Set up Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority to rationalise rail tariff	Transport
98	New Policy	Railways	Develop a Policy framework to categorise backlog/future Railway projects for implementation through Government , MFI and PPP funding	Transport
99	New Policy	Railways	Formulate policy for outsourcing non-core railway activities	Transport
103	New Policy	Rural Development	Preparation of a national policy on Land Use/Resource Management	RD
106	Old Policy	Science & Technology	Complete the transition to a new IPRs regime to leverage over comparative advantage in knowledge based industries	Industry
108	New Policy	Shipping	Enact policy on major and minor ports, including Major Port Trusts Amendment Bill, 2001	Transport

110	Old Policy	Shipping	Formulate and adopt a National Policy on Major / Minor Sea Ports to facilitate private / FDI investment, and if necessary, an autonomous statutory regulatory agency for tariff setting	Transport
111	New Policy	Social Justice and Empowerment	Develop and implement disabled friendly policies in the public/private sector	SD&WP
112	New Policy	Social Justice and Empowerment / D EA	Develop a social security scheme for the old and the disabled. This effort may be linked to the ongoing action in DEA on addressing lifetime concerns on the basis of Concept paper approved by PM.	SD&WP
113	New Policy	SSI	Process and implement recommendations of the Rakesh Mohan, Abid Hussain, SP Gupta and KC Pant Committee reports on SSI	VSE
114	New Policy	SSI/Cabinet Secretariat	Process/implement ASCI report on procedural/regulatory reform of SSI sector along with follow up action on Govind Rajan Committee report	VSE
115	New Policy	Telecom Department	Examine issues related to treating Telecom sector as an infrastructure sector in order to achieve the targets of tele-density in line with the objectives laid down in the NPT, 1999 and the Tenth Five Year Plan and act upon them.	C&I
116	New Policy	Telecom Department	To take necessary steps towards enactment and notification of Communication Convergence Bill, 2000 and put in place the required structure for its operationalisation	C&I
117	New Policy	Telecom Deptt. /Home/ Defence	Take necessary action for comprehensive review of the spectrum allocation policy with a view to ensuring optimum utilization	C&I
119	New Policy	Tourism	Introduce Public Private Partnerships in development maintenance and operation of tourism infrastructure	Tourism
120	New Policy	Tourism	Preparation and implementation of an Action Plan to provide tourists protection from service providers with dubious bona-fides, security and emergency services	Tourism
121	New Policy	Urban Development	Preparation and implementation of a plan to mainstream PPP in Government Civil Works, on lines of NHAI projects, to enable improved quality and better value for money, through competition and performance based payments based on effective monitoring	HUD

122	New Policy	Urban Development	Constitute expert group to review the mandates of DDA and other Urban Development agencies and take suitable follow-up action on its recommendations	HUD
123	New Policy	Urban Development	Formulate a National Policy on Urban Transport	HUD
125	Old Policy	Urban Development	Formulate and implement guidelines for use of surplus government land for BPL housing and capital investment	HUD
127	New Policy	Urban Development /Urban Employment and PA	Ensure finalisation of City Challenge Fund, Pool Finance Development Facility and URIF under a single platform and facilitate necessary follow-up actions	HUD
128	New Policy	Urban Employment and PA	Restructure Swam Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with special focus on micro credit for urban informal sector and a national level review	HUD
130	New Policy	Women and Child	Finalise the Children's Charter and the National Plan of Action for Children, including Identification and prioritisation of child friendly amendments required to existing laws and their enactment	SD&WP
131	New Policy	Women and Child	Operationalising the National Policy for Empowerment of Women	SD&WP

CHAPTER 5

MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN THE PLANNING COMMISSION

5.1 AGRICULTURE DIVISION

The main work in the Agriculture Division during 2003-04 pertained to monitoring agriculture related policies of the Government of India and examining various programmes and schemes of the implementing Departments from the angle of appropriateness and longer term viability. Certain priority agenda items/thrust areas were identified for monitoring during the year. These were :

- i) Preparation of a National Action Plan focusing on measures to be undertaken, during the next 10 years, towards increasing agricultural productivity and doubling food production by 2010;
- ii) Formulation of a crop neutral income support scheme to overcome the shortcomings in the Minimum Support Price (MSP), encourage crop diversification, and cost efficient agricultural production. Also to prepare policy to encourage decentralized procurement including private trade participation;
- iii) Formulation and enactment of Model Legislations on Contract Farming, Joint stock companies in agriculture based on land equity and lease of waste land for cropping and afforestation;
- iv) Operationalising Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land Based observations (FASAL) scheme and making the results available on Internet.

2. Based on reports received and discussions held, progress in the implementation of the above items is summarized below :

- (i) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) has initiated a National Action Plan focusing on measures to be undertaken during the next 10 years towards increasing agricultural productivity and doubling food production by 2010. The preparation of work plan has been assigned to Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad. This Division has suggested that an integrated Action Plan should be prepared in consultation with the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) so that all items of food are covered in the Action Plan.
- (ii) A scheme had been formulated by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) to provide income insurance to the farmers in the event of loss in farm income whether due to loss of yield or lower price realization. The name of the scheme is "Farmers Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS)". After examination, the Division suggested that implementation of the scheme be taken up under Non-Plan.
- (iii) A composite paper on Contract Farming prepared by DAC has been circulated to the Planning Commission and other concerned Departments of the Central Government

as well as those of the State Governments for comments. This Division has given its views. DAC is compiling the responses.

- (iv) The EFC memo on FASAL scheme has been examined by this Division. This Division suggested that the other three on-going schemes such as Crop Acreage and Production Estimation (CAPE) including Remote Sensing Technology, Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and National Centre for Forecasting of Crops (NCFC) should be integrated/converged/merged together. There should not be a separate authority for implementation of the scheme.

3. The Division received a large number of proposals from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and the Department of Agricultural Research & Education / ICAR for 'in principle' approval by the Planning Commission. This Division had examined all these proposals and suggested for revision / modification in the light of their technical feasibility / financial viability & priorities and objectives laid down under the Tenth Plan.

4. During the year, this Division has also examined the various plan proposals prepared by the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra on Rain-fed farming, Soil & Water Conservation, Alkali Land Reclamation, etc. These projects were submitted through Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to the Planning Commission for concurrence and for further posing to the international agencies for financial assistance. These projects were examined in the light of their justification, need, financial and technical feasibility, pattern of assistance, and quantification of cost and benefits, etc. Various suggestions have been given and on the basis of these suggestions the projects are under revision.

5. This Division examined the Annual Plan proposals of 2003-04 of all the State Governments and Union Territories with respect to agriculture and allied sectors. While examining the Annual Plan proposals, various issues such as feasibility of plan proposals, their relevance within national priorities, physical performance of the sector in terms of their targets, corresponding achievements and expenditures made by the States during the previous year were considered along with the performance of the centrally sponsored schemes. These issues were discussed in length in the meetings with the officers of the concerned State Governments and the views were conveyed to the State Plans Division.

6. Planning Commission introduced a system of Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) for monitoring the performance of schemes of various Departments of the Govt. of India. This Division conducted the first QPR meeting on 28-29 October, 2003 in respect of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying / Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Indian Council of Agricultural Research respectively under the Chairmanship of Pr. Adviser (Agri). Apart from various issues, physical and financial performance of the schemes were discussed, reviewed and suggestions made for improved performance in the future and reporting the same in the QPR meetings to be held in future. Second QPR in respect of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was conducted along with Annual Plan 2004-05 discussion on 2nd January, 2004.

7. This Division examined a number of VIP references relating to Food Procurement Policy, Mechanisation, Land Reforms, Animal Draught Power, Contribution of Agriculture to the GDP, Reforms in Agriculture Extension, etc. These references were useful in finalizing suggestions on reform measures in the sector.

8. Under the ZBB exercise undertaken by Planning Commission, this Division reduced the number of projects being implemented by Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE / ICAR) from 235 (in Ninth Plan) to 72 (in Tenth Plan). The schemes of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation have been reduced from 81 (in Ninth Plan) to 30 (in Tenth Plan). In case of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, the schemes numbering 41 have been reduced to 21 at present. This Division suggested amalgamation / merger of 27 Centrally sponsored schemes of DAC under one head 'Macro Management' for providing freedom of choice and flexibility of implementation to the States.

5.2 BACKWARD CLASSES AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

9. Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division is concerned with various aspects related to welfare, development and empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities covered under Backward Classes (BC) Sector for the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/SJ&E) and of the Scheduled Tribes under Tribal Development (TD) Sector for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (M/TA).

BACKWARD CLASSES (SC, OBCs & MINORITIES)

10. In pursuance of the approach of the Tenth Plan, efforts were made during Annual Plan 2003-04 towards empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups through a three-pronged Strategy of Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment & Social Justice, with an ultimate aim to fulfil the Constitutional Commitment of raising their status at par with the rest of the Society. The approach adopted to empower these groups is to achieve overall improvement in their socio-economic status though attending to their special problem and needs.

11. Education being the prime requirement for social empowerment of SCs, efforts were made to arrest the school drop out rates and improve enrolment and retention rates through provision of incentives viz. scholarships, hostels facilities and other educational aids and support. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) to SC students, the maintenance allowance (55% increase over existing rate), other allowance (book allowance, School fees) and income ceiling (Rs. one lakh) of eligible parents have been taken up for enhancement during the year under report. Under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in unclean occupation, scholarship amount for day-scholars and hostellers and adhoc grants to the students has been revised during 2003-04.

12. Towards accomplishing the National Commitment for complete eradication of Manual Scavenging by 2007 various State Governments have been impressed during Annual Plan Working Group discussions to take effective steps in a mission mode towards eradicating this practice and to rehabilitates the liberated scavengers. The National Scheme of

Liberation and Rehabilitation of scavengers has been transferred to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation from 2003-04 for achieving more effective coordination and early fulfilment of aforesaid national commitment.

13. The supporting institutions of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the four Finance Corporations viz. National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation, National Safai karamchari Finance Development Corporation, National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation and National Minorities Development Finance Corporation have been advised to streamline their activities and to undertake evaluation studies by professional agencies for incorporating rectifications and midcourse corrections. Administrative Staff College and Institute of Social Sciences has evaluated the first two mentioned Corporations and the report is under examination.

14. The Backward Classes Division also held frequent interactions with the nodal Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment as well as with other line Ministries with regard to the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes for overall development of Socially Disadvantaged Groups. This Division has pursued Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) exercise which is not only a mechanism to monitor timely and effective implementation of the Plan schemes but also to provide critical feedback on the performance of the on-going schemes by identifying the constraints and throwing up measures for corrective action. The Division has also examined QPR proposals of the State/UT Governments for the BC Sector and attended meetings besides giving suitable guidelines and suggestions for the implementation of the various welfare schemes and programmes. Three important priority agenda of action has been identified for the M/SJ&E namely (i) Formulation of National charter of Social Justice and necessary legal measures to protect the interests of SCs, OBCs and Minorities, (ii) Finalise the National plan of Action for total eradication of the practice of Manual Scavenging of Night soil by 2007 and (iii) Expand/strengthen the existing schemes to create/increase employment opportunities for SCs, OBCs, Minorities and Safai Karamcharis.

15. The Division examined and offered comments on Cabinet Proposals/EFC/SFC Memoranda relating to the schemes meant for welfare and development of these Disadvantaged Groups. Research proposals/projects relating to SCs/OBCs/Minorities were examined and offered comments from the point of extending financial assistance by the SER Division of Planning Commission and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Annual Plan Chapter on Socially Disadvantaged Groups was also prepared during the year.

16. The Division examined the Annual Plan proposals of the State/UT Govts. and was involved in the preparation of background papers etc. The Working Group Discussions for the State Plans concern to the Sector were held in the Division. In these Working Group Meetings, emphasis has been laid on the effective implementation of various welfare and development programmes as well as strict adherence to the special strategy of Special Component Plan for SCs. Issues such as utilisation of SCA to SCP, diversion of SCA to general development programmes were also looked into to ensure the compliance of guidelines/ norms related to. The proposal of the M/SJ&E for Annual Plan 2003-04 was also critically examined in the Division.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

17. During the Annual Plan 2003-04, a number of issues were taken up and new directions were given in order to reach the unreached tribal groups. During this period, the Planning Commission had closely and continuously interacted with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and other line Ministries in connection with the exercises relating to formulation of the programmes and policies to achieve the socio-economic development of tribals. To this effect, the Division participated in various meetings to review the functioning of the Central as well as State Governments and suggested measures for effective implementation of the on-going schemes.

18. The Division participated in various meetings organized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to discuss aspects relating to the formulation and implementation of TSP strategy both at Centre and State. During Annual Plan 2003-04, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been revised to give a new direction so as to meet the changing economic needs of the tribals. The revision of guidelines will extend financial assistance not only to the tribal families living Below Poverty Line for economic upliftment but also to fill up critical gaps for supporting Family/Self-Help Group/Community based employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental to cover the service/resources, manpower and infrastructure already available under various tribal sectors.

19. Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) is one of the most important schemes for the educational development of Scheduled Tribal students to pursue higher studies. The scheme of PMS has been taken up for upward revision so as to enhance income ceiling and maintenance allowance to cover more number of eligible scheduled tribe students. Establishment of Village Grain Banks in remote tribal areas/inaccessible areas and drought-prone areas has been examined and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been suggested to recast and to take remedial measures in order to strengthen and expand so as to ensure food and nutrition security and to prevent starvation deaths among tribals.

20. The development of 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) spread over 15 States/UTs continue to assume priority importance during the Annual Plan 2003-04. Suggestions have been made to the Ministry to formulate a group specific comprehensive project to suit their socio-economic backwardness who are under threat of getting extinct due to health, nutritional deficiencies and diseases. The division had effectively participated in various meetings held in Ministry of Tribal Affairs for examining various PTGs specific development project proposals and suggesting appropriate measures to be taken by NGOs who have been sponsored to undertake such projects. Similarly, efforts were made in coordination with Ministry of Tribal Affairs to develop 5000 Forest Villages and to provide basic minimum services to the 2.5 lakh tribal families living in these villages as a priority agenda of action.

21. The impact of implementation and monitoring of Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been reviewed twice during the Annual Plan 2003-04 and the Ministry has been suggested to fix annual and quarterly targets both in terms of physical and financial to enable the schemes more monitorable. Similarly, the progress and impact of various welfare schemes of State Governments has also been reviewed and the State Governments were advised suitably to improve their performance both in financial expenditure and physical achievements.

22. As Annual Plan exercise, the division organized the State Plan Working Group Meetings for the finalization of Annual Plan 2003-04 in respect of tribal development. During the course of discussion, the division reviewed the progress of various policies and programmes of tribal development in the State Sector and made assessment of the impact of schemes on the target groups, besides giving suggestions for improving implementation of various programmes.

23. During the year, the division examined and offered comments on various proposals of Ministry of Tribal Affairs submitted to the Planning Commission in the shape of Cabinet Notes, EFC and SFC Memorandum relating to the schemes meant for welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. The division also critically examined and offered its comments on State Development Reports, various research proposals/projects concerning welfare and development scheduled tribes submitted by academic institutes and NGOs which had applied for grant for the same from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

24. The Division also held meetings to review the Quarterly Progress made by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Suggestions were made to initiate necessary follow-up action to make the implementation of the on-going programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs to have a lasting impact in improving the socio-economic status of the tribals especially in resolving the unresolved issues/persisting problems as identified during the Annual Plan 2003-04. In this connection, a draft national policy on tribals of India has been prepared in coordination with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and it is under finalisation. In addition to this, the Division, from time to time attended to the work relating to preparation of speeches for President, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

25. The Division participated in the meetings organised by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the newly proposed schemes of "Construction of Adivasi Bhavan in New Delhi" and "Promotion of Tribal Culture" as per the announcements made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August 2003. The Division organised a meeting on "Development of Forest Villages", being one of the thrust areas of Tenth Plan to review the progress made and monitor the projects on Development of Forest Villages from the five states of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Assam and West Bengal. The Division also examined the proposal for the Annual Plan 2004-05 and in consultation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has suggested outlays for the same.

5.3 COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION DIVISION

26. Communication and Information Division is primarily concerned with the plans, programmes and policies relating to Telecom, Postal, Information and Broadcasting and Information Technology sectors of the economy. During the year the major items of work handled included 'Agenda for Priority Action', new initiatives like 'National Action Plan for E-governance', examination of various policy issues and examination and finalisation of Annual Plan proposals for Telecom, Posts, IT and I&B sectors. The proposals submitted by the respective Ministries / Departments in the above areas were critically examined.

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

- (i) Annual Plan 2002-03 (Hindi & English)
- (ii) India Vision 2020 (Hindi)
- (iii) India Economic Road Map
- (iv) Tenth Plan Document (Hindi)
- (v) Report of the Committee on Development on Bio-fuel
- (vi) Task Force on Employment Opportunities
- (vii) Records of Discussion of 50th NDC Meeting
- (viii) State Development Reports
- (ix) Reports of various Committees set up by the Commission
- (x) Compendium of Partnership between Govt. and Voluntary Organizations.

28. The Division also acts as the nodal Division for maintaining and updating the website of the Planning Commission. Efforts were constantly made to keep the site up-to-date by putting on the web the latest publications of Planning Commission including Tenth Plan document, reports of Task Forces set up for the Tenth Plan, Study Reports and other Planning Commission publications. There was also a constant stream of queries, comments including appreciation and suggestions on the website content and about publications of the Planning Commission. About 200 of such queries were responded to satisfactorily and on immediate basis.

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

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

TELECOM SECTOR

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

32. Telecommunications is one of the few sectors, which has witnessed the most fundamental structural and institutional reforms since 1991. The entire sector is now open to unrestricted competition in all segments except cellular services, where spectrum is a limiting factor. The reforms process in the telecom sector is still on, aiming to remove the balance hurdles and limitations. The latest initiative by the Govt. in this regard was to remove the artificial barriers for operators for various services by moving towards a unified single licence. As a first step in this direction, the Govt. has decided to grant Unified Access Service Licence (UASL) for providing basic and cellular services. To encourage rural telephony, the Govt. has set up a Universal Service Fund.

33. The opening of the sector has not only lead to rapid growth but also helped a great deal towards maximization of consumer benefits. The tariffs have been falling continuously across the board as result of healthy and unrestricted competition. Besides, as a result of the various measures and initiatives taken by the Govt., the country is now fast emerging as one of the leading telecom nations. Since beginning of the Ninth Plan, the telecom services have registered a consistently high growth rate of more than 20 per cent per annum. The robust private sector participation has resulted in unprecedented growth in the cellular and WLL services. During the year, the cellular services have recorded an unprecedented growth of over 100 per cent. As a result of this fast growth, Indian telecom network has emerged as the fifth largest network in the world. The segment-wise status is given below:

Telecom Network as on 29.02.2004

(Lakh lines)

Items	PSUs	Private	Total
Fixed	395.21	11.13	406.34
WLL	9.37	78.63	88.00
Cellular	52.76	181.22	233.98
Total DELs	457.34	270.98	728.32

34. As a result of the fast growth witnessed in the telecom sector, the country is now well covered with Internet nodes. Internet nodes have been provided in all the 594 telecom districts. More than 55 per cent of the total number of 6084 blocks have been provided with Internet Dhabas.

35. The growth of network has been very encouraging but still a lot need to be done so that the country remains a front-runner in information revolution. Keeping the same in view, the following have been identified as the main thrust areas under the Priority Agenda of Action finalized for the year 2003-04 :

- (i) Examine issues related to treating telecom sector as an infrastructure sector in order to achieve the targets of tele-density in line with the objective laid down in the NPT, 1999 and the Tenth Five Year Plan and act upon them.
- (ii) To take necessary steps towards enactment and notification of Communication Convergence Bill, 2000 and put in place the required structure for its operationalisation.
- (iii) Take necessary action for comprehensive review of the spectrum allocation policy with a view to ensuring optimum utilization.

36. The Commission has put in place a Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) system to regularly monitor the performance of the implementation of the Plan schemes / programmes as a part of the strategy of follow-up of implementation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. The progress of the various Plan schemes / programmes of the Telecom sector were monitored by holding QPR meetings with the Deptt. of Telecom and other concerned agencies including the PSUs allied to the sector.

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

- (i) **Package for BSNL:** Corporatization of Department of Telecom's Operational network by creating Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in October 2000 had raised a few issues. One such issue is reimbursement of licence fee and spectrum charges, which forms bulk of the internal resources of the PSU. The Department of Telecommunications moved a proposal for a "package of measures in the form of financial and physical relives including form of capital structure to be provided to BSNL". The Division examined this proposal and several other issues related to improving the financial health of BSNL in addition to budgetary support by the Government for expansion of telecom network in the rural area. The same was finally approved by the Government.
- (ii) **Universal Service Fund:** Setting up of Universal Service Fund for encouraging expansion of telecom network in the rural and uneconomic has been identified as one of the priority agenda of action. Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 has been suitably amended for the purpose..
- (iii) **Foreign Investment in Telecom Sector:** Telecom sector is one of the major sector attracting huge foreign investment. A proposal was moved by the Department for allowing investment by foreign institutional investors (FIIs) outside the sector cap of 49% but within the overall ceiling of 74%. The same was examined in the Commission. Final decision is still awaited.
- (iv) **Amendment of Indian Telegraph Act 1885:** The century old statute does not take care of the technological advancements and other emerging requirements of growth and structure of the Telecom sector. One such issue concerned creation of Universal Service Fund. The various policy papers / Notes initiated by the Deptt. including draft ordinance for amendment of the Act were examined in the Division. Both Houses of Parliament have passed the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 during the Winter Session. The Rules for administration of the Fund have also been drafted and are being processed for notification.

POSTAL SECTOR

38. Postal services in India continue to be a government monopoly except for courier services. Indian postal network is the largest in the world in terms of post offices/outlets numbering 155618. About 90% of the outlets are located in rural area. The Department has a manpower of about 5.75 lakh almost equally divided between permanent employees and extra departmental employees. The non-plan expenditure of the Department is Rs.5508.51 crore with a projected deficit of Rs.1308.51 crore in (2003-04 BE). The entire Plan expenditure of the Department is met out of Budget Support.

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

following thrust areas have been identified as the Priority Agenda of Action finalized for the Postal sector for the year 2003-04 :

- (i) To take necessary action for replacing the Indian Post Office, 1898 by a forward looking legislation to take care of the needs of competition, convergence and other new developments.
- (ii) To draw up a road map and work out modalities for corporatization of the Postal sector.

40. In regard to corporatization of the network, the Department is implementing a business plan approved by the Minister of Communications with a view to making the department financially self-sufficient. Some of the salient features of this business plan are:

- (i) Fixing targets for revenues through premium products, financial services & Postal Life Insurance/Rural Postal Life Insurance from each Circle.
- (ii) Identifying areas for generation of non-tariff revenues in order to reduce operating costs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) Pursuing new business initiatives for providing value added services, and for optimizing the network. Action is also being taken to secure the assistance of a consultant to undertake an organization study to identify options for functioning in a more commercial environment and to define more clearly the USO.

41. The Commission has put in place a Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) system to regularly monitor the performance of the implementation of the Plan schemes / programmes as a part of the strategy of follow-up of implementation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. The progress of the various Plan schemes / programmes of the Postal sector were monitored by holding QPR meetings with the Deptt. of Posts.

42. Identification and adoption of Universal Postal Service Obligation (UPSO) is one the key elements of the strategy envisaged for containing the revenue deficit of the Deptt. and making it self-financing. It involves implementation of the principles of commercial pricing for non-UPSO items. An extensive exercise is required to be undertaken by the Deptt. to put in place the required mechanism for implementing this. A consultant has been appointed by the Department of Posts to recommend on various issues related for identification of services for UPSO and those for commercial lines. The Report is expected by October, 2004.

43. A comprehensive review of the policy of opening of new post offices and devising a more efficient alternative to the existing system of rural postal services are the two other important elements of the strategy envisaged for the Tenth Plan. Planning Commission had commissioned a study on Functioning of Rural Postal Services with Special Reference to Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana. The consulting agency has submitted the report recently.

44. The major policy issues / Notes concerning the sector examined by the Division during the year included :

- (i) **Computerization of post offices by multi-purpose counter machines:** Computerization and Networking of the Post Offices holds the key for introduction of new and value added services which are essential keeping in view the requirements of

the time and generation of additional revenue for the Department. The scheme has been approved.

- (ii) **Installation of Automatic Mail Processing System(AMPC):** The Department of Posts presently operates two AMPCs at Chennai and Mumbai. The proposal for installation of AMPCs at Kolkata was agreed to during 9th Plan. For some technical problems the Department desired to downsize the project. The Division examined the Revised Cost Estimates of the same. However, due to change in mail profile, the Department proposes to work out a fresh proposal with new specifications.
- (iii) **Modernization of Mail Movement including fabrication of Railway Mail Vans:** Several railway mail vans have outlived their life of 25 years. The Department moved a proposal for replacing the same by newly fabricated air break system mail vans. The proposal has been approved.
- (iv) **Introduction of New services and upgradation of premium products:** The proposal of the Department for introduction of new and value added services and upgradation of premium products was moved by the Department of Posts for consideration of the Planning Commission. The same was examined and agreed to for implementation.
- (v) **Construction of Postal Buildings:** The Department of Posts has a large number of unutilized estates, while a large number of its network are running on rented houses. A proposal was moved by the Department for construction of office buildings and staff quarters at various places in the country. The same was examined in the Commission. The proposal has been approved.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

45. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) today permeates almost every sphere of human endeavour. The multiplier effect of investment in the ICT sector is among the highest in the economy. The software and service industry has emerged as one of the fastest growing sectors of the Indian economy with a CAGR of 43% of last five years. The maturity and strength of software industry is amply demonstrated by a significant growth recorded during 2002-03, a period of sluggish growth and spending in the global economy and an accelerated growth anticipated during 2003-04.

46. The Tenth Plan has accorded a high priority to governance reforms and e-governance is a major element of strategy in this regard. Keeping this in view, the following has been identified as the main thrust area under the Priority Agenda of Action finalized for the year 2003-04 for the IT Sector : -

“Monitor and expedite finalization and subsequent implementation of National Action Plan on E-governance. Work out and monitor timelines for various proposed actions. Similarly address issues related to setting up National Institute of Smart Government (NISG).”

47. During the year, NISG has been set up at Hyderabad as a Section 25 Company under the Company's Act. Following several rounds of discussions and deliberations including a presentation to the Hon'ble PM, a broad framework of the National Action Plan on E-Governance has been firmed up. The Action Plan broadly covers the following components :

- i) Core E-projects
- ii) Core infrastructure
- iii) Integrated services projects
- iv) Support infrastructure
- v) Core policies
- vi) Human Resource Development/Training
- vii) Technical assistance
- viii) Awareness and assessment
- ix) Organizational structures (NEGS, NISG, State EGCs, EG Standards Institutions, NIC)
- x) Research & Development

48. The Govt. of India has initiated Media Lab Asia (MLA) programme to bring IT to the masses and bridging the digital divide. In June, 2003, the Cabinet approved the Full Scope Programme of restructured MLA for a period of nine years. It has been approved as a section 25 Company under the Companies Act. The requirement of funds for the programme in the remaining period for the Tenth Plan is projected at Rs.262.00 crore, of which the Govt. will provide a budgetary support of Rs.227.00 crore. The balance would come from the sources other than the Govt. A Steering Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister of Communications and Information Technology to suggest the organizational structure for the MLA in alignment with what obtains in Govt. and its R&D institutions.

49. The Commission has been associated for putting in place the required mechanism for ensuring allocation of 2-3% of the Plan funds of the Central Ministries and States / UTs for spending on IT activities. During the year, the Commission had again written to the various Union Secretaries and Chief Secretaries of various States / UTs requesting them to ensure that the funds were earmarked as per the guidelines issued and all IT related expenditure was booked under a separate head to give it the required focused attention.

50. To ensure timely and effective implementation of the various Plan schemes/programmes of the Tenth Plan, the Commission has put in place the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) System to regularly monitor the progress in this regard. The progress of various schemes/projects of the Information Technology sector were regularly monitored by holding QPR Meetings with the Department of IT and concerned agencies including the PSUs allied to the Department.

51. The major policy issues/Notes examined by the Division during the year included :

i) **Proposal to Encourage Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in IT sector :** The proposal basically concerned providing financial assistance to small and medium enterprises for sales promotion abroad. It was examined in the Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce. As the Commission did not find much merit in the proposal, it was not supported.

ii) **Vidya- Vahini Programme for Barmer district in Rajasthan and Shivpuri district in Madhya Pradesh** : The proposal concerned extending the pilot project earlier implemented by the Department of IT in some selected districts of the country to these two districts. The proposal was examined in the Commission and it was felt that the projects needed to be taken up in consultation with the Ministry of HRD as it was the nodal agency for promotion of educational activities in schools.

iii) **DISNIC Phase-II Project** : The project prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) aimed to strengthen the necessary infrastructure at the district level to set up and then constantly update a comprehensive village level spatial and non-spatial information systems. Starting with village as a unit, multi-layered databases would be created and maintained for block and district levels. The proposal was examined in the Commission in detail during the year. Recently, NIC made a presentation to Planning Commission on the subject. NIC has been requested to submit a revised proposal based upon the observations made during the presentation.

iv) **Development of Area Traffic Control System by C-DAC** : Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Thiruvananthapuram submitted a proposal to develop and commission a state of the art Area Traffic Control System in Pune in collaboration with Pune Municipal Corporation. The proposal was examined in the Commission in detail and it supported with certain stipulations.

v) **Community Information Centres (CICs) in J&K** : The proposal concerned setting up of 139 CICs in J&K on the lines of the CICs already set up in the North Eastern Region. The proposal was examined in the Commission and supported. The proposal has been considered and approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee(EFC) in July, 2003.

vi) **National Action Plan on E-Governance** : Implementing a comprehensive programme to accelerate e-governance programme of the Govt. to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability at the Govt.-Citizen interface is one of the 15 initiatives announced by the Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech in 2002. Following this the Department of Administrative Reforms, in consultation with Department of IT, had prepared a draft centrally sponsored scheme for accelerated e-governance programme. The proposal was examined in the Commission in detail at various stages during the year. After several rounds of deliberations and discussions, a presentation was made by the Deptt. of IT to the PM on 6th November 2003. In this meeting, the overall programme content, implementation approach and governance structure proposed for the National Action Plan for E-governance were endorsed. This was followed by a meeting of the Committee of Secretaries held on 14.11.03 for the selection of Mission Mode Projects under this programme.

vii) **Concept Paper on Hardware Policy** : The Concept paper prepared by the Department of IT was examined in the Commission in detail. The comments have been sent to the Department for preparation of the final draft.

52. Annual Plan 2004-05 proposals submitted by the Department of Information Technology were examined and finalized.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

53. Major advances in the fields of Broadcasting, Communication and Information Technology during the last decade have had a great impact on the Information and Broadcasting sector. Besides unprecedented reach, competition and convergence of technologies, the sector is faced with a scenario where innovative application of technologies make it possible to deliver a big basket of services to the consumer empowering him to choose, use and control voice, data and images delivered through a common device. Many means of communication deployed in the past to reach the large segment of the population either became outdated or underwent radical technological changes, and yet goals like providing the people with developmental information and wholesome entertainment at a minimal cost, facilitating healthy growth and competition within the sector remained as valid as ever. This necessitated a review of the challenges facing the sector and reworking of priorities for the Tenth Five Year Plan. Accordingly priorities have been fixed particularly for Broadcasting Sector for the Tenth Plan.

54. Following the Quarterly Performance Review(QPR) system introduced by the Commission to effectively monitor the implementation of Plan scheme, the progress of the Plan schemes of the I & B sector was regularly monitored by the Division in consultation with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and other concerned agencies. Necessary corrective action has been initiated, wherever necessary.

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

- (i) **Special Package for improving AIR/Doordarshan services in the North Eastern Region (including Sikkim) and Island Territories:** Though Radio & Television coverage in the North-east and Island territories has reached quite a fair position, many of the fringe areas are yet to be covered. The Special Package approved by the Cabinet endeavours to strengthen the coverage in the fringe areas. This is envisaged to be achieved through adoption of a two-pronged strategy of expansion of terrestrial mode and introduction of Ku-Band transmission. The package in its first phase has been approved by the Government. The second phase contains a number of terrestrial transmitters, both upgradation as well as new transmitters to improve the signal quality and programmes. The proposals are yet to be cleared by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).
- (ii) **Introduction of 24 hour DD News Channel:** Doordarshan as a public service broadcaster has a special responsibility to give balanced and unbiased news. Keeping this in view, a 24 hour News Channel has been launched by Doordarshan with effect from 2nd November, 2003.
- (iii) **Introduction of Satellite TV for covering the 100% potential TV population by direct satellite distribution in Ku-Band:** Doordarshan presently has reached 410 million TV population in 82 million TV homes of the country covering almost 90% by population and about 80% by area. Covering the balance 10% of the population by terrestrial mode is estimated to cost an additional investment of about Rs.4000 crore and a recurring expenditure of Rs.500 crore annually. As against this, satellite based expansion through Ku-band making available the TV services to far-flung/sparsely populated uncovered areas is projected to cost only about Rs.500 crore.

Keeping this in view, the Government has approved Ku-Band (satellite Distribution) Project for coverage of 100% potential TV population.

- (iv) **Expansion of MW and FM Radio Services:** Following the recommendations of the Sub-group, 'Carriage & Technology' under the Steering Committee set up by the Planning Commission, a number of schemes were accorded 'in-principle' approval during the year for expanding coverage of MW & FM radio services.

5.4 DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

56. The activities of the Development Policy Division include monitoring the macro-economic parameters of the economy, doing research and suggesting policy reforms concerning economic growth. The division also examines the recommendations on Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of various crops emanating from the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). In addition, the Development Policy Division functions as the nodal division in the Planning Commission in respect of subject matters pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

57. The Division performed the following activities during the year :

- (i) Prepared section on 'Macroeconomic Overview' for Chapter-I and the Chapter on 'Public Distribution System' for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2003-04.
- (ii) Examined and submitted summary review of the RBI Credit Policy 2003-04 announced in April 2003 for the consideration of the Deputy Chairman.
- (iii) Examined the recommendation on Minimum Support Prices in respect of foodgrains (Kharif and Rabi), oil seeds, sugarcane, copra and jute received from Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and Ministry of Agriculture.
- (iv) Participated in the Annual Plan 2003-04 discussions of the Department of Food and Public Distribution chaired by the Secretary, Planning Commission. A new Scheme, namely, 'Integrated Information System for Foodgrains Management in the Food Corporation of India' was approved by the Planning Commission. The Division also participated in the meeting on the revised estimates of Annual Plan 2003-04 held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance. Organized the Quarterly Progress Review (QPR) meetings of the Department of Food and Public Distribution under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission.
- (v) Prepared a paper on 'Issues in Food Policy' with focus on "Universal vs Targeted PDS" for the consideration of the Internal Planning Commission. The paper was also discussed in a meeting where experts from the academic field were invited.
- (vi) Adviser (DP) represented the Secretary, Planning Commission on the Standing Committee of Secretaries (COS) meeting on "Public Private Partnership" (PPP) held under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary in September 2003 in the Cabinet Secretariat. The SCOS discussed the Background Note on Public Private Partnership prepared by the DP Division and decided in favour of setting up two Sub-Groups on PPP; one on the 'Infrastructure Sector' and the other on the 'Social Sector' in the

Planning Commission under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Planning Commission. Both the Sub-Groups are expected to submit their reports to the SCOS by March 2004.

- (vii) As a follow up of the PM's address to the NDC on December 21, 2002, four High Level Empowered Sub Committees were formed. The Empowered Sub Committee on Removing Barriers to Internal Trade chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister is being serviced by the Development Policy Division in the Planning Commission.
- (viii) The DP Division also represented the Planning Commission on the apex consumer forum in the country namely the Central Consumer Protection Council in its 23rd meeting of the Council held on 16th July 2003 at Vigyan Bhavan.
- (ix) One of the officers of the Division attended a two week course on 'Macroeconomic Management and Financial Sector Issues' at the IMF Regional Training Institute, Singapore during the year.

5.5 EDUCATION DIVISION

58. The Education Division is concerned with all aspects of development planning in the field of education, art, culture, sports, games and youth affairs. It does not, however, deal with education related to agriculture and allied sectors, public health and medical care.

59. The scope of work of the Education Division covers (i) different stages of education such as pre-primary, primary, middle, formal and non-formal education, secondary, university and technical education as well as (ii) special areas such as education of girls, children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The major development programmes relate to : universalization of elementary education, adult education, vocationalization of education, teacher education, science education, educational planning, physical education, games and sports, scholarships, languages development, book promotion, libraries, youth service schemes, cultural institutions and activities etc.

60. The major activity, in the year under review, related to continuation of Plan schemes, viz, granting of 'in-principle' approval and examining the SFC/EFC/CCEA proposals in respect of the schemes of the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, the Department of Secondary and Higher Education (under the MHRD), the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs and the Department of Culture. The Quarterly Performance Review Meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Member (Education) to review the pace of expenditure of these Departments under the Annual Plan 2003-04. These QPRs critically examined the progress, identified the problems in implementing schemes and suggested suitable solutions for better targeting/utilization of funds.

61. The officers of the Division during the year, participated in review of programmes and policies organized by Institutes like National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). They were also part of the Joint Review Mission Teams which visited States to assess the performance of the World Bank aided District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

62. Allocations under the sectors of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports and Culture were also made in respect of the Plans of States and Union Territories. In this context, the officers participated in a number of Working Group meetings for the finalisation of States' Annual Plans 2003-04 proposals.

63. During the month of September, 2003, a meeting of Experts was held under the Chairmanship of Member (Education) on Governance issues. This was a prelude to the National Seminar on Governance slated to be organized by the Planning Commission later.

64. The Education Division took various initiatives on policy issues including the following:

- (a) Adviser (Education) convened a meeting in December, 2003 to discuss the high prevailing rates of interests on educational loans. These rates are of the order of 11-14 % per annum. This meeting was attended by representatives from the Ministry of HRD, Department of Banking and the Reserve Bank of India and some leading banks. Educational Loan Scheme is now being revised to reduce the rate of interest by about two per cent according to Finance Ministry's pre-budget announcements, as per media reports.
- (b) While examining proposals for setting up institutes like the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM) at Kanchipuram and Jabalpur, the policy of public-private partnership in higher technical education like the requirement of a minimum of 1/3rd capital cost from the industry and realization of at least 1/4th of recurring expenses through user charges in these institutions was insisted upon by the Division, and the Ministry has provided for the same in their proposals. The thrust on public-private-partnership and sharing of costs is likely to expand the physical output from limited plan resources and reduce recurring expense support from the plan budget.
- (c) The Division also took the initiative to recast the Vocational education Scheme on the basis of inter ministerial inputs from the M/O Labour (DGE&T) and the Ministry of H.R.D.
- (d) Initiative was taken by Adviser (Education) to have a national telephone help line for the counselling of adolescents on (i) sexuality and (ii) employment related issues. An inter-ministerial meeting was convened on 24.11.2003 to have a project prepared

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

65. The Education Division also looks after the overall planning and policy of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports especially to channelise the energy of the youth into constructive work and to promote sports. The year 2003-04 being the second year of the Tenth Five Year Plan; major activities were undertaken (during the period under Report) for continuation of various Plan schemes by according 'in principle' approval and examining SFC, EFC and Cabinet notes in respect of Plan schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Efforts were made to involve youth in nation building activities. During the year, five workshops were conducted at the behest of the Planning Commission. Four regional level consultations were held at Palghat (Kerala), Bhopal (MP), Puri (Orissa), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) in April-May, 2003. National Level consultations were also held in New

Delhi. On 17-18th July, 2003. The subject of the consultation was “youth for development – vision and focus”. The consultations were attended by youth activists, NGO representatives, subject experts and officials. In these workshops important issues such as education, health, employment generation, environmental sustainability (with thrust on water conservation and management) and disaster preparedness were identified as focus areas and discussed.

66. The original allocation for Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was Rs. 285 crore for the year 2003-04. In addition to it, an amount of Rs. 100 crore was given as an additional allocation to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports during the period under report for creation of sports infrastructure, purchase of sport equipment, holding of coaching camps, sending teams abroad, engaging foreign coaches etc.

67. Adviser (Edn.) took the initiative in inter-ministerial meeting for developing the proposal and working out the content of the programme for a National Telephone Help Line to provide for quality counseling to adolescents on the sexuality and employment related problems. Ministry was requested to recast the scheme of adolescents in order to enhance the provision for setting up of the National Help Line and also make provision for publicity for the help line.

68. Planning Commission asked the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to create more sports facilities which could be utilized by the people on payment of user charges.

ARTS & CULTURE

69. Education Division offers overall guidance in formulation of plans and programmes for preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of the country. These are plans/programmes of the Department of culture whose main activities include archaeological excavation, promotion of visual and literary arts, preservation of material and non-material heritage, development of museums, libraries and institutions. In a larger perspective, Planning Commission also addresses issues relating to national identity in conjunction with several other Ministries/Departments such as those of Tourism, Education, Textile and External Affairs.

70. During the period under report, various plan schemes were examined by way of SFC and EFC proposals and Cabinet notes for continuation during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Quarterly Performance Review Meetings were conducted to evaluate the pace of expenditure & physical output.

5.6 ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS DIVISION

71. The E & F Division participated in the formulation of the Annual Plan 2004-05 of the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF).

72. The Division prepared two Reports; one on the National Mission on Bio-fuel and the other on the National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development and presented them to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11.7.2003. Subsequently, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture have been designated to act as Nodal Ministries for Bio-fuel and Bamboo Mission respectively. These Ministries have initiated action for getting the Detailed Project Reports prepared so that necessary approval can be sought and adequate

financial allocations can be made in the General Budget (2004-05). Senior officers of the Division have been actively following up the matter up by attending all the meetings convened by the Nodal Ministries and assisting them in all possible ways.

73. Principal Adviser (E&F)/Adviser (E&F) participated in the following important Meetings during the year:

- (i) 11th Meeting of National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) held on 16th June'2003 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider the major ongoing / proposed programmes in various states under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP),
- (ii) Meeting of Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament attached to MOEF held on 24th April'2003. to consider the progress of the Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti Action Plans; and
- (iii) 48th Meeting of the Steering Committee under NRCA held on 9th April'2003 under the chairmanship of Secretary, MOEF to discuss problems of implementation of on-going projects in various states

74. At the instance of PMO, a National Action Plan for operationalising a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was to be prepared. India is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol and the country is taking a series of initiatives to take advantage of it. India has the responsibility of reaping optimum benefits from this mechanism, especially during the first commitment period from 2008 to 2012. A simplified procedure to enable the project promoters in availing 'Host Country Endorsement' from Designated National Authority was considered in a series of meetings chaired by the Adviser (E&F) and a Report prepared.

75. A meeting of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology and Environment & Forests was held on 24th July'2003 to consider various aspects relating to Conservation & Management of Dal Lake. This committee had earlier made on-site assessment of problems facing Dal Lake in June'2003. Based on recommendation of this Parliamentary Standing Committee, Planning Commission strongly proposed for constitution of a Joint Committee of Group of Officers of MOEF, Planning Commission and J&K Government to evaluate the progress of activities already undertaken by the authorities with the funds released to the State Government. Consultant (E&F) was a member of this Committee Chaired by the Joint Secretary-National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) of the Ministry which visited the Dal Lake Area for a review. Based on the Final Report submitted by this Committee in October'2003, the Planning Commission has accorded In-principle approval for Dal Lake Conservation Project in November'2003.

76. The Division convened Quarterly Performance Review Meetings for the Quarters ending June, 2003 and September, 2003 as per mandate given by the Commission. In these Meetings Chaired by the Member concerned, Financial/Physical Performance of the Ministry in Plan Schemes, Initiatives and action taken to achieve Tenth Plan identified Targets, Progress of Priority Agenda Items/Thrust Areas etc. were discussed and minuted. Follow-up with the Ministry on these items is being carried out.

77. Joint Adviser (E & F) was deputed to the Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya for Attachment Training in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of the District for carrying out a comprehensive review of various Departments/Divisions in the District. A Report was prepared summarising the progress of schemes and several suggestions were made to the District authorities for improving implementation of these schemes.

78. Other activities of the Division included:

- a) Scrutiny of CCEA/EFC/SFC proposals relating to Yamuna Action Plan-II under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Pollution Abatement Measures for the Diphu and Dhansiri Rivers near Dimapur in Nagaland, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme/Extension of India Eco-Development Project, National Institute of Animal Welfare, Grants-in-Aid to NGOs for Greening India etc.,
- b) Participation in Meetings of the Inter Departmental Appraisal Agency (IDAA) Chaired by the Joint Secretary (NRCD) of the MOEF.
- c) Preparation of draft replies to /furnishing of inputs to other Divisions/Ministries for Parliament Questions relating to National Missions on Bio-Diesel and Bamboo Technology and Trade Development and other matters relevant to the sector.

5.6 FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

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

80. During the period under review, the Division has initiated assessment of financial resources for the Annual Plan 2004-05 of Centre and States/UTs and also reviewing of resources mobilization during the Annual Plan 2003-04. The Chapter on Financial Resources together with annexures providing detailed statistical information was prepared for the Annual Plan Document 2003-04. Assessment of financial resources for Central Sector Plan involves deciding the level of gross budgetary support (GBS) and evaluating the amount of internal and extra-budgetary resources (IEBR) of the public sector enterprises. The aggregate resources for the states/UTs Plan comprise of states' own resources and central assistance. Assessment of the aggregate resources for states/UTs' Plan therefore, involves estimation of the budgetary as well as extra-budgetary resources mobilization of the states and deciding the magnitude of central assistance.

Annual Plan 2003-04 - Centre

81. The Annual Plan outlay for 2003-04 was budgeted at Rs.1,47,893 crore, consisting of Budget Support of Rs.72,152 crore and Rs.75,741 crore of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Enterprises. The pattern of financing the Plan Outlay of the Centre is summarized in Table I below:

Table – I
Financing Annual Plan 2002-03 & 2003-04: Centre

(Rs.crore)

Resources	2002-03		2003-04
	BE	RE	BE
1. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)	-46,476	-46,955	-56,402
2. Balance from Non-debt Capital Receipts	24,451	15,578	23,739
3. Fiscal Deficit	1,35,524	1,45,466	1,53,637
4. Gross Budget Support to the Plan (1 to 3)	1,13,499	1,14,089	1,20,974
5. Assistance for States & UTs Plan	46,629	45,871	48,822
6. Budget Support for Central Plan (4-5)	66,870	68,218	72,152
7. IEBR of CPSEs	77,167	68,648	75,741
Plan Outlay of Centre (6+7)	1,44,037	1,36,866	1,47,893

Annual Plan 2003-04 - States

82. The aggregate resources for the Annual Plan 2003-04 for the states and UTs with legislatures was pegged at Rs.1,06,921 crore, comprising Rs.47,258 crore of States Own Resources and Rs.59,663 crore of Central Assistance. Table II below gives resources mobilisation during the Annual Plans for 2002-03 and the resources for the approved Annual Plan 2003-04 of States & UTs (with legislatures).

Table – II
Resources for the approved Annual Plan 2002-03 & 2003-04 of States & UTs

Rs Crore

Resources	2002-03		2003-04
	AP	LE	AP
1. States' Own Resources (SOR)	47,248	37,491	47,258
2. Central Assistance	54,079	47,168	59,663
3. Aggregate Resources(1+2)	1,01,327	84,659	1,06,921

Annual Plan 2004-05

83. The process for preparation of the Annual Plan 2004-05 is underway. For this purpose, the Annual Plan proposals of various Central Ministries/Departments are examined and thorough discussions are held. The Officers of the Division also participated in the exercise undertaken by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the assessment of the Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for Annual Plan 2004-05.

84. With regard to States/UTs Annual Plan, detailed guidelines were issued to all States/UTs for formulating the scheme of financing of their Plan. The proposed scheme of financing as formulated by the States on the basis of guidelines were deliberated in detailed by the Working Group on Financial Resources under the Chairmanship of the Adviser,

Financial Resources Division. The Working Group comprises of officers from the FR Division, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India and representatives of the respective State Governments. The consensus arrived at in the Working Group Discussions would form the basis of discussions between Deputy Chairman and State Chief Ministers for finalisation of outlay for the Annual Plan.

Reports, Review Papers/Notes

85. The following Reports, Review Papers/Notes were prepared by the Division during the period under Report :

- Finalised the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in consultation with Ministry of Finance for the Annual Plan 2003-04 of Centre, States and UTs for inclusion in the Union Budget 2003-04.
- Comments of the Planning Commission on the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) (Transfer of Undertaking & Repeal) Bill, 2002 were sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Standing Committee on Finance Branch on their request.
- Comments of the Planning Commission were prepared for the perusal of Deputy Chairman and Secretary, Planning Commission on the Draft Note for the Cabinet on the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill 2000.
- Comments were prepared and sent to the Industry –VSI Division on a proposal of the Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited for providing loans to Andhra Pradesh State Government for financing of a pipeline project for supply of water to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.
- A note on monthly/quarterly variations in Plan Expenditure for Centre was prepared for information of Adviser/Secretary/DCH, Planning Commission.
- An internal note on question of passing on Concessional external aid as additionality to Central Ministries was prepared and sent to P.C. Division for being considered in the Planning Commission.
- Briefs for the use of Deputy Chairman and Secretary were prepared with respect to three Cabinet notes circulated by the Department of Revenue regarding creation of an office Ombudsman for direct taxes, Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003, and Amendment to Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 in respect of Central Sales Tax Appellate Authority.

5.8 HEALTH, NUTRITION & FAMILY WELFARE

86. Human development and improvement in quality of life are ultimate objectives of all planning. Rapid completion of demographic transition and achievement of population stabilization are key

The Division looks after

- Health
 - State and Centre
 - Modern system of medicine and ISM&H
 - Family Welfare
 - Nutrition

elements for sustainability of developmental process and human development. Improvement of health and nutritional status of the population is a major thrust area for social development programmes. These are to be achieved through improving access to utilization of health, family welfare and nutritional services with special focus on under served and under privileged segments of the population.

87. The Health is a state subject and State Governments are responsible for infrastructure creation, manpower deployment, human resource development for health and specific health programmes. The Dept of Health, GOI of India supplements efforts of the states in tackling major public health problems through Centrally Sponsored disease control programmes (CSS) by providing essential equipments, consumables, diagnostics, drugs and assistance for IEC and training. The major on-going Centrally Sponsored National programmes in the Deptt. of Health include Vector Borne Disease Control programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Leprosy Eradication Programme, AIDS Control Programme, Programme for Control of Blindness and Mental Health Programme. These programmes are implemented through the existing state health infrastructure. Family Welfare is a Centrally Sponsored Programme partly implemented through the state health infrastructure and partly through the infrastructure created by the Department of Family Welfare. Nutrition is a multi faceted problem; coordinated intervention from all concerned sectors is required for improvement in nutritional status and reduction in disease burden due to nutritional problems.

88. Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is implementing food supplementation programme for improving nutritional status of mothers and children. The DWCD funds infrastructure for implementing the programme, while the State Governments fund food supplements. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are implementing programmes for tackling major micro nutrient deficiencies such as anaemia, Vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders.

Working Group discussions with the States

89. The Division had completed the Working Group discussions with the states and Central Ministries for the Annual Plan 2003-2004; performance of problems encountered and midcourse corrections in on-going programmes in Health, Family Welfare, ISM&H and Nutrition in each State were discussed in detail. Some of the major aspects discussed during the working groups include:

- Progress in implementation of health system reforms
- Horizontal Integration of vertical programmes at or below district level.
- Improving the functional status of the existing urban and rural Primary health care institutions by appropriate reorganization and restructuring of the infrastructure, redeployment of manpower and correcting the mismatch between the two.
- Improvement of logistics of drug supply
- Disease surveillance and response at district level
- Improved implementation of the disease control programmes and family welfare programme
- Intersectoral coordination between the ICDS and the family welfare functionaries at the village level
- Hospital Infection Control and Waste Management

90. The Expenditure Finance Committee has approved the above strategy and the Pulse Polio Programme will be taken up in the country at the total cost of Rs. 605 crores during 2003-04. The Committee emphasized that every effort should be made to ensure rapid elimination of polio and get the polio free certification through up commitment at all levels both for high routine immunization and also high coverage during pulse polio immunization. Planning Commission has also sought the EFC approval for the proposal on “Implementation of Polio Eradication Strategies”

Empowered Action Group (EAG)

91. The Tenth Plan envisaged that special efforts will be made to upgrade the capacity of the health system in these states/districts (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh) so that there is rapid decline in both fertility and mortality. In order to address these concerns Empowered Action Group (EAG) has been

The Division has the responsibility of:

- evolving policy and strategy guidelines pertaining to
 - infrastructure and manpower (modern system of medicine & ISM&H)
 - disease control programmes,
 - Family Welfare programme and
 - initiatives to improve nutritional status of the population.
- monitor changing trends in life style, disease profiles and plan for future strategies for tackling these emerging problems
- examine current policies, strategies and programmes both in the State and in the central sector and suggest appropriate modifications and mid course corrections.
- suggest methods for improving efficiency and quality of services.
- evolve priorities for basic, clinical and operational research essential for improving health status of the population
- look into inter-sectoral issues and evolves appropriate policies for convergence of services so that the population benefits optimally from on going programmes
- draw up short, medium and long- term perspectives and goals for these sectors

The Division represents the Planning Commission in:

- Advisory Committees of Department of Health, Family Welfare &, ISM&H
- EFC/ SFC pertaining to Dept. of Health, ISM & H & Family Welfare
- National Nutrition Council
- Steering Committee of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau,
- Scientific Advisory Groups of Indian Council of Medical Research
- Scientific Advisory Committees of major ICMR Research Institutes

set up in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ensure that all required assistance is provided to these eight states with poor health and demographic indices. The EAG is chaired by the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare and consists of Secretaries of related departments, Planning Commission, NGOs and experts.

92. The EAG has also envisaged a single high powered one window clearance mechanism for undertaking schemes to address the gaps in on-going programmes and facilitate inter-sectoral convergence. In order to enable EAG to implement its mandate of strengthening delivery mechanism, or support innovative interventions suggested by the states for filling critical gap, specific funds have been earmarked for taking up need based specific initiatives as 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An outlay of Rs.250 crores has been provided for this scheme in the Tenth Plan. The Department of Family Welfare has requested all the states to submit Annual Action Plan incorporating on-going schemes as well as new initiatives to fulfill unmet needs for contraception and maternal and child care in these states through bridging gaps in infrastructure, supplies and services. The norms for ongoing schemes will be adhered to. A comprehensive review of on-going and proposed initiatives are to be taken to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts.

Health System Reforms

93. Faced with the problems of a sub-optimally functioning health care system and providing adequate investment for improving health, Ninth Plan emphasized the need for introducing health system reforms. The suggested health system reforms broadly fall into three categories: structural and functional aimed at improving efficiency, financial aimed at improving the resources available and governance related aimed at improving transparency and accountability. It was envisaged that the public sector would play the lead role in health systems reform.

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

94. PMSSY was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister at Bhuvaneshwar, Orissa on 15th July, 2003. In his Independence Day Speech on 15th August, 2003, the Hon'ble Prime Minister said, "I know what people in under-developed state have to suffer due to lack of good hospital services there. Therefore, under PMSSY 6 new hospitals with modern facility like those available; in AIIMS, New Delhi will be established in backward state in the next three years".

95. There are thus two components to the proposal:

- One is establishment of 6 new AIIMS like institutes in Patna, Bhopal, Bhuvaneshwar, Jodhpur, Raipur and Rishikesh (approximate cost for building and equipment etc Rs 280 crores /institution and running expenses Rs 60 crores /year).
- The second component is one time assistance for upgradation of existing government medical colleges in Lucknow, Trichy, Jammu, Hyderabad, Ranchi and Kolkata at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 crores per Institute; the State Government will provide requisite manpower and taken up recurring cost of running upgraded facilities for which State Government is required to enter into a MOU with Central Government.

96. Department of Health had sought and obtained 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission for:

- Inclusion of new component for prevention of Mother to Child transmission Project in India under the AIDS control programme at a cost of Rs124.74 crores for a period of

two years with a Grant from Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria(GFTAM).

- A composite scheme for capacity building of Centre and State for quality control of food and drugs with World Bank Assistance.

97. Planning Commission had agreed to the proposal of Department of Health for the continuation of Rural Health Training Centre, Nagafgarh as a Central Sector scheme in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and be a nodal center for implementing new schemes on rural health by Department of Family Welfare. The following EFC Memoradums were considered and discussed in the EFC meetings held under the auspices of Department of Health;

- i) Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
- ii) Strengthening and scaling up of 'Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences' to 'Tropical Disease Research Centre'; and
- iii) Assistance for Capacity Building.

Nutrition Pilot Project

98. In order to reduce the magnitude of under-nutrition in adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women, the Prime Minister during his Independence Day speech in 2001 announced that food grains would be provided to adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women from BPL families at subsidized rate. The Department of Women and Child Development prepared a draft Cabinet Note to operationalise this through ICDS in 300 blocks by providing additional Re.1 to the amount already provided to the States under ICDS and to increase the number of persons receiving food supplements by 20. Requirement of funds for a five-year period was estimated as Rs.1146.60 crore. The Department had stated in their proposal that this requirement would be met out of the overall outlay provided to them under the Tenth Plan. Discussions with the Department, however, showed that if the Department provided Rs.1146 crores for this effort, the Department may not have sufficient outlay for continuing the ongoing ICDS programme, expansion of the ICDS as envisaged or for providing higher honorarium to the AWWs. Under the ICDS, the Central Government provides the infrastructure and manpower and the States provide the funds for food supplements. Since the States have so far been bearing the costs of food supplements through the ICDS, Planning Commission provided Additional Central Assistance to the States to operationalise the announcement of the Prime Minister as a Pilot Project in 51 districts. The ACA was to be utilized to provide food grains through TPDS totally free of cost to the families of identified under-nourished persons.

99. The Pilot project has been taken up in two of the backward districts in each of the major states and most populous district (excluding the capital district) in the remaining smaller states/Union Territories. The programme is being operationalised through the Department of Women and Child Development in the centre and in the states. It is proposed to implement the project initially for two years and on the basis of evaluation at the end of two years, a decision on its continuation is to be taken. The first instalment amounting to Rs. 53.96 crore for the Pilot Project was released for the year 2002-03. Many states have already implemented the project and are regularly sending the progress reports. Based on the utilization and requirements, second instalment amounting to Rs. 40.04 crore has also been released.

ZBB/QPR- Health

100. ZBB 2001 undertook a rationalisation, merger and weeding out exercise and recommended that only twelve CSS and 47 CS schemes should be continued in the Tenth Plan. Subsequently during the Annual Plan 2002-03 Deptt of Health sought and obtained approval to retain two CSS (Drug de addiction and Hospital waste management) during the Tenth Plan and this was agreed to by the Planning Commission. Planning Commission has given "in principle approval" for a new CSS on Assistance to states for capacity building for trauma care. All the ongoing schemes were reviewed again during the QPR in 2003. None of the ongoing and new schemes required any modification, merger or deletion.

ZBB/QPR- Family Welfare

101. In 2001, the Planning Commission and the Department of Family Welfare carried out the ZBB and at that time an attempt was made to rationalize the schemes under the Deptt of Family welfare under different programmes. A revised scheme-wise listing was evolved where, schemes for strengthening of infrastructure, area development project, training, research, programme related activities for contraception, immunisation, maternal health, child health and nutrition were identified and listed as specific schemes. A total of 94 schemes were thus identified

102. On these 94 schemes, a zero based budgeting effort was taken up to identify schemes for continuation in the Tenth Plan as such, those for convergence, weeding out or transfer to the states. At the end of this exercise there were 54 schemes which were to continue into the Tenth Plan. In 2003-04 the National Population Stabilisation Fund was transferred from National Commission on Population to Deptt of Family Welfare and this became scheme No 55 of the Deptt of Family Welfare. While working out statewise outlays for these CSS it was realized that some of the schemes which were classified as CSS are in fact implemented through the Centre / or institutions funded by the Centre (ICMR, IIP, NIHFV); hence these were reclassified as CS.

ZBB/QPR-AYUSH

103. In the Ninth Plan period the Deptt of ISM&H had total 44 schemes none of the schemes were classified as CSS in the Ninth Plan. At the time of ZBB 2001, Planning Commission identified 10 schemes, funded by the Centre and carried out through State Government/other agencies infrastructure. ZBB 2001 recommended that these 10 schemes should be reclassified as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

104. During the ZBB, an exercise to merge weed out schemes was taken up and 4 CSS and 9 CS were identified to continue in the Tenth Plan. During QPR & ZBB 2002-03, the Deptt sought the approval of the Planning Commission for the merger of the CSS on IEC with the Central sector scheme on IEC and Planning Commission agreed to this. Therefore, there were only 3 CSS in the Tenth Plan

Project Appraisals

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

5.9 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

106. Disproportionate growth of urban population, as compared to rural and total population, is exerting a relentless pressure on India's urban infrastructure. The urban population of India has rapidly increased in recent years. In 1961 about 79 million persons lived in urban areas of the country, by 2001, their number had gone up to over 285 million, an increase of over 350 percent in the last four decades, which will increase to over 400 million by the year 2011. The increase in urban population has outstripped the growth in the number of urban agglomerates. In 1991 there were 23 metropolitan cities, which have increased to 35 in 2001. As a result, most urban settlements are characterized by shortfalls in housing, inadequate sewerage, traffic congestion, pollution, poverty and social unrest making urban planning a challenging task.

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

108. Housing and Urban Development Division has the responsibility of planning and coordination, formulation of guidelines, monitoring of programmes implemented by Department of Urban Development, Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation of the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs. The broad sector comprises, social housing, urban development, urban transport, urban poverty alleviation, development of slums, provision of High Court Buildings, Residential Accommodation for Judges, Police Housing etc.

HOUSING

109. During the year 2003-04, the Division continued to follow up of the programmes based on the objectives of providing "Shelter For All" for better quality of life as outlined under Housing and Habitant policy, 1998 to the priority groups, viz, people below poverty line, SC/STs, disabled, freed bonded labourers, slum dwellers, women headed households etc as well as of activities under the Special Action Plan (SPA) on housing also known as 'Two Million Housing Programme' introduced in 1998-99.

110. The Division liaison with various concerned agencies of Government to streamline the policies relating to slum development, which is one of the major areas of concern. In view of very high demand for General Pool Residential Accommodation, the Division advised the nodal Ministry to speed up the process. As a result of ZBB exercises, the Division recommended for the restructuring / merger of various agencies viz. NBO, MIS etc to form a single entity called National Urban Information System.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

112. The Division extensively examined various new proposals, revised guidelines and communicated the comments on two schemes, viz., (a) Mega and Metro City Project and (b) Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) for implementation. During the year 2003-04, the division focused on monitoring the progress of various schemes implemented by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, NCR Planning Board, HUDCO, TCPO, and CPWD in the form of Quarterly Progress Review of nodal Ministries. The Division examined EFC proposals on IDSMT, Mega-city, CCF, PFDF schemes and Construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation for type-III&IV quarters and communicated the comments thereon. The Division examined Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Bangalore MRTS and in-principle approval to the scheme has been accorded.

URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

113. The Division is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes relating to urban poverty. During the year 2003-04, the Division examined the revised guidelines on National Slum Development Programme and recommended its comments to the nodal Ministry for further revision in the NSDP guidelines. The Division is instrumental in examining certain modifications in the SJSRY guidelines. The Division examined other schemes like, Night Shelter and Development of Urban Indicators. As a result of ZBB exercises, pay and use component of Night Shelter scheme has been transferred to VAMBAY scheme. The Division examined a new scheme i.e., National Strategy for Urban Poor proposed to be funded by UNDP and recommended its comments to the nodal Ministry.

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

- Working Groups and Sub-Groups on Urban Development and Housing for States Plan.
- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)
- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities

- National Capital Regional Planning Board
- National Urban Information System
- Review of Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- Review of National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)
- State Housing Ministers Conference
- Task Force on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for EWS Housing, Public Works and city compost

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

116. During the year 2003-04, the Division examined the progress under various schemes pertaining to Department of Justice viz., Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructural facilities for the judiciary and Family Courts, Construction of High Court Buildings, Computerization of City Civil Courts in metropolitan cities and National Judicial Academy. Department has been asked to submit status report on age profile, states share etc of buildings constructed under these schemes. The Division examined a new Technical assistance (TA) study project by ADB on administration of Justice and accorded 'in principle' approval to Department of Justice during the year.

117. The Division also examined major schemes viz., Police Housing for Central Para Military Forces and Delhi Police and Vital Statistical System under RGI and presented views to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Division examined a new Central scheme i.e., National Risk Management Programme proposed to be funded by UNDP and accorded 'in principle' approval to Ministry of Home Affairs.

5.10 INDUSTRY DIVISION

118. The Industry Division is nodal Division for following Ministries/ Departments: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Textiles, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Shipping, (Ship Building & Shiprepair part), Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Petrochemicals part), Department of Atomic Energy (Industry part), Department of Fertilisers, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (Industry part), Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Disinvestment. The Annual Plan discussions culminating in finalisation of Schematic Outlays were held with these Departments.

119. Various proposals/ schemes/ projects of above mentioned Ministries/ Departments were processed in association with other concerned Divisions. Project appraisal reports of Namrup Fertiliser Project (Revised cost estimate-2) and major infrastructure development schemes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Market Access Initiatives (MAI), Leather Modernisation, were scrutinised.

120. The new Tenth Plan Schemes viz. "National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP)" of Department of Heavy Industry (DHI),. Upgradation and

upscaling of Solar Photo Voltaic Cell project of Central Electronics Limited (CEL) were scrutinised for 'in-principle' approval.

121. The Division prepared briefs on agendas considered in the meetings of Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) as well as Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment (CCD).

122. The Division was associated in the activities and preparation of briefs in respect of the following: (a) Group of Minister (GOM) on Urea Pricing for new/ expansion/ revamping investments; (b) Monitoring and reporting of progress in respect of 17 thrust areas pertaining to Industry Division (out of total 116 priority/ thrust areas as per the decision taken in the COS Meeting) regarding various policy issues, pertaining to Departments listed at 1 above.

123. The Division participated in the meetings of the Task Force on MOUs on fixation of targets regarding MoUs with Public Sector Enterprises. In addition, in-depth discussions and Secretary Level discussions were arranged for Annual Plan 2004-05 in respect of the Ministries/ Departments covered by Industry Division.

124. Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings in respect of various Ministries/ Departments (pertaining to Industry Division) were held to evaluate the progress of different schemes and utilisation of resources. Bottlenecks brought out during the meetings were duly addressed.

125. Other Important Activities:

Participated in the various meetings of SFC/ EFC/ PIB, Empowered Committees on Market Access Initiatives (MAI)/ Industry Infrastructure Upgradation Schemes (IIUS)/ Apparel Parks, Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS), Assistance to State Infrastructural Development for Exports (ASIDE), Export Development Fund-NER, Expert Committee on Technical Textiles, Development Council on Cement, Paper, Tubes & Tyres, Sugar Development Fund, Pharmaceuticals Research & Development Council, Special Jute Development Fund (SJDF) including Jute Technology Mission (JTM) and other Industry Associations meetings.

- Investment proposals for EFC/ PIB were scrutinized from techno-economic angle and comments given for incorporation in the Appraisal Note.
- Important Notes for Cabinet/ CCEA/ CCD/ CoS were examined.
- Presentations were organised in the Planning Commission for specific schemes of various autonomous bodies, Ministries and PSUs such as Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), National Institute of Design (NID), Department of Heavy Industries (DHI), Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), National Council for Cement & Building Materials (NCCBM), etc.
- Participated in the meetings to finalise State Development Reports of the various States.
- Participated in various State QPR Meetings.
- The Annual Plan 2003-04 proposals of the States were discussed and outlays finalized.

- Notes were prepared for Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) on preferential allocation of Domestic Natural Gas and imported LNG to Fertilizer Industry under Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
- Participation of officers of the Divisions in various seminars/ conferences namely “Application of Nano Technologies in Manufacturing Sector” at Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bangalore, “Commercialisation of Microsystems and Nano technology” arranged by “Electronics for You” at New Delhi.

126. Carried out exercise to identify under funded schemes of different Ministries/ Departments and furnished justification for additional funding.

127. Arranged Secretary level preparatory meeting for Empowered NDC Sub Committee on creating investor friendly climate.

MINERAL SECTOR

128. The Mineral Unit deals with the issues relating to exploration and exploitation of minerals (other than coal, lignite and petroleum fuels). It handles matters concerning formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans and programmes for the mineral sector for the Annual Plan and Five Year Plans in respect of both Central Sector, States and U.Ts. The development and conservation issues of minerals, both metallic and non-metallic including atomic minerals and the mineral wealth lying in the off-shore areas are also dealt by this unit.

129. The Unit also deals with the issues on Disinvestments of PSUs, Mineral Policies, Public Sectors, Foreign Direct Investment, Science & Technology, Research & Development, Productivity and similar other matters which have a bearing on mineral development of the country. Reference to the Planning Commission in these areas in the form of Cabinet Notes, Parliament Questions and other miscellaneous forms of communication are dealt within the unit.

130. The broad functions of the Mineral Unit are given below:

- (a) To handle all matters relating to mineral policy and other associated policy issues relating to mineral development including investment promotion, infrastructure development, foreign direct investment and technology transfer.
- (b) To deal with disinvestments policies of PSUs under mineral sector.
- (c) To handle matters of sick mineral units in their restructuring.
- (d) To study and analyse mineral statistics and undertake special studies relating to mineral development.
- (e) To undertake appraisal and evaluation of mineral based projects in the public sector and to monitor their physical and financial progress.
- (f) To deal with mineral development policies and matters relating to industrial minerals, base metals and non metallic minerals, ferrous and non-ferrous group of minerals, atomic minerals, Polymetallic nodules, metallurgical industries and associated subjects.
- (g) To study and analyze the mineral production trends and forecast the demand and supply of various minerals (other than coal, lignite and petroleum fuels).

- (h) To formulate plans and programmes for conservation and development of various minerals and metals sectors in relation to their financing and reviewing the targeted capacity and production.
- (i) To study scientific and technological advances having bearing on the development on various minerals and mineral based industries.
- (j) To examine factors inhibiting or accelerating growth in the mineral sector.
- (k) To interact with various Ministries, Departments, Scientific Institutions and associations working in the field of mineral development.
- (l) To interact with the State Governments and Union Territories on mineral development and conservation issues and to participate in the formulation of Annual and Five year Plan development programmes.

5.11 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

131. The International Economics Division is responsible for the study of issues relating to India's foreign trade and balance of payments as well as issues concerning foreign investments in the context of the planning process. The Division also handles work relating to bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation, involving organisations such as, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and World Trade Organisation as well as regional arrangements, such as Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The Division handles the issues arising out of cooperation between the Planning Commission and the National Planning Organisations of other countries as well as Joint Commissions and Joint Committees with various countries. In this context, the Division is also engaged in analysing the trends and issues in the international economy. The Division coordinates with various Ministries and Organisations for collection of information on trade and balance of payments and bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. The Division also handles among others, plan allocation for Mega Projects in Bhutan and EXIM Bank of India.

132. During the period under report, exercises were carried out on trade flows pertaining to various components of balance of payments. In this connection, the Division prepared notes on Trade Policy and organized a comprehensive presentation on Export Promotion, which was chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Division was involved with Medium Term Export Strategy Action Group of Department of Commerce. Necessary inputs based on the material received from various export promotion councils were provided by the Division. The progress in policy reforms in project/schemes on Commodities/Project exports were monitored in regard to priority areas of economic reforms on regular basis.

133. Various research proposals on different subjects received from SER Division during the period for financial assistance were examined and comments offered. These included approval on export trends in 1990's by the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) and their proposal on India, China in WTO. Comments were also offered on other study proposal on FDI and Globalisation, and on a proposal for organizing a national seminar on "WTO Negotiations India's Post Cancun concerns" received from the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

134. Various ESCAP papers, including Agenda paper in respect of 59th and 60th Annual Session of ESCAP; first session of Committee on Poverty Reduction; Meeting on sustainable development etc; as well as, papers relating to Joint Commission of Indo-Syria etc. were

received from the Department of Commerce during the year. These were examined and comments furnished. The Division also participated in the Inter-Ministerial meetings held on 31.3.04.

135. A Memorandum of Understanding was prepared in the Division between the Planning Department of India and Maldives. During his official visit to Maldives, the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission signed this Memorandum of Understanding with Hon'ble Minister of Planning and National Development, Government of Maldives on 16th September, 2003 at Male. Copies of the MoU were circulated among the concerned organisations and Ministries.

136. Annual Plan Proposals of the Ministry of External Affairs were examined and discussed with MEA in Adviser level meetings. The recommendations of the Division were discussed and finalized by Secretary, Planning Commission. Quarterly Performance Reviews of Mega Projects in Bhutan were also conducted and physical/financial progress monitored. Adviser (IE) attended meeting of the Board of Mega Projects in Thimphu in this regard. A Presentation was made by the Tala Hydroelectric Project Authority on 25th September, 2003 before Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to review the progress of the Project being implemented by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). A brief was also submitted to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for QPR of the Department of Commerce. The Division is also represented on the Negotiating Group for Fixing Tala Tariffs.

137. A Standing Group was constituted under Secretary, Planning Commission to look into the economic fallout of Iraq war and monitor the findings to Core Group of Secretaries. The exercises of the Group were particularly related to the sectors like exports, remittance, oil prices and tourism. Several papers were prepared in the Division on the impact of Iraq war on the Indian economy.

138. During the year under review, the Division provided briefs and comments to the Ministry of Finance on the subjects like World Development Report 2004, Millennium Challenge Account, Dutch assistance and Commonwealth Civil Society Statement on the provisional essential services with reference to the Commonwealth Finance Minister's Meeting, Brunei Darussalam, 16-18 September, 2003, Indo-EC Sub-Commission Meeting on Development Cooperation held on 26th September, 2003 and Indo-German Joint Commission. The various Credit Agreements were received and studied in the Division.

139. The chapter on external sector for the Annual Plan Document 2003-04 was prepared in the Division. It exhaustively analysed development in India's foreign trade, the international economic situation and developments in World Trade Organisation.

140. The Division was extensively involved in the work pertaining to WTO matters. WTO issues concerning agriculture, market access and services were particularly examined in the Division in the context of evolving a strategic position for WTO negotiations for the 5th Ministerial Conference at Cancun, Mexico. Draft Study Report of International Collective in Support of Fish Workers (ICSF) on various aspects of subsidization of domestic fisheries sector in the context of possible sectoral negotiations at the WTO was critically examined and comments sent to the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. A comprehensive research paper was prepared on agricultural subsidies and WTO. The Division also participated in several workshops and seminars on trade, WTO and related issues. The Division prepared detailed information and statistics for draft reply to Parliament Questions. The Division prepared

replies to a comprehensive questionnaire for Press briefing by Deputy Chairman on domestic and international economic policy issues.

141. The Division also furnished Notes, Briefs and provided information to the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman/Members and senior officers of the Planning Commission on various topics such as bilateral investment protection agreements, avoidance of double taxation agreements, Government of India assistance to Bhutan's 9th Plan, framework agreements on comprehensive economic cooperation with various countries etc. The Division also prepared draft speeches for Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on various subjects including on Indo-American relations, privatization and corporate governance, public administration and globalisation and NRI-Civil Society partnership.

142. The Division continued to work on bilateral economic relations with other countries and provided facts and policy inputs to facilitate dialogue on various issues. During the period under review, high powered delegations led by Minister for Planning of the Republic of Angola and President of the Council of Ministers of Southern African Development Communities (SADC), Ambassador and Assistant United States Trade Representative (USTR) for South Asia, Minister of Decentralised Cooperation and Regional Planning of the Republic of Senegal, Minister of National Development, Myanmar, Cabinet Minister, France, Minister for State for National Development, Singapore called on Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. A joint US-Israeli delegation also visited the Commission. A six-member Japanese study mission visited Planning Commission on Japan's aid policy for India and held discussion with Adviser (IE). Mr. Marcala Pian Castelli, IPEA, Ministry of Planning, Brazil also met Adviser (IE) to discuss economic relations between the two countries. The Division prepared briefs, provided inputs and recorded minutes relating to these meetings.

143. The Division participated in the review meeting organised by the Ministry of Finance on the Netherlands assisted projects held on 9/10/2003 and 29/12/2003. Following the Brasilia Declaration signed by India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA), an initiative was taken by the International Economics Division in association with Ministry of External Affairs to organize a meet of the three countries on Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation. Views of the various concerned Ministries and Divisions of Planning Commission were compiled and circulated for the meeting. A comprehensive Concept Paper was also circulated as a part of the preparatory process for the meeting. Meeting of the Hon'ble Dy. Chairman Planning Commission with the South African Minister in the Presidency covering economic development in the context of India, Brazil and South Africa initiatives was held on 6th January 2004 in New Delhi. The Ambassador of Federative Republic of Brazil, New Delhi also attended the meeting. At the end of the meeting, a joint press statement on economic development and poverty alleviation was released.

144. The Division participated in the Board meeting of the Tala Hydro Electric Project (Bhutan) in New Delhi in January 2004 and the Second India Bhutan Meeting on the issue of Tariff for power from Tala Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan in March 2004 at Thimphu.

145. The Division participated in the first meeting of the Tri-lateral Commission of the IBSA Dialogue Forum, held in New Delhi on 4th and 5th March 2004. This meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers of India, Brazil and South Africa. New Delhi Agenda for Cooperation and Plan of Action was adopted in that meeting. The Ministers noted that primary focus on human development, the fight against poverty and measures to promote a

better quality of life should underpin and provide for greater guarantee for international peace and stability. The meeting also endorsed the proposal by Brazil to host a Seminar on 'Economic Growth with Social Equity' with the aim to promote better knowledge amongst IBSA Members of their national policies and strategies to promote economic and social development and exchange of views on international development challenges. The meeting also reviewed and approved the guidelines for operationalisation of IBSA Facility for hunger and poverty alleviation contained in the plan of Action.

5.12 LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER (LEM) DIVISION

146. The LEM Division deals with the matters relating to employment strategy, employment policies and issues, labour welfare and labour policies and programmes, social security for workers and manpower planning

Employment

147. Estimates of Labour Force, Work Force, Employment and Unemployment in the country are integral part of the planning exercise. This exercise is undertaken for five-year plan formulation in LEM Division. Estimates are made on the basis of NSSO sample surveys and on the basis of these, employment projections are made.

148. The Division is currently engaged in analysis of employment and unemployment data at State level consistent with the all India level projections of Labour Force, Work Force and Unemployment in the country. The most recent annual small sample survey done by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) for the period July- December, 2002, shows that there has been acceleration in growth of employment, since 1999-2000. Growth of employment during 1999-2000 to 2002 (July-December) is estimated at 2.07% per annum, on Usual Status Basis, which is double of the 1.02% per annum growth observed during 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

149. The Division organized a full day conference of State Planning Secretaries on 2.6.03 in Planning Commission, New Delhi on formulation of state level employment strategy to achieve the target of 50 million employment opportunities set in the Tenth Plan. As a follow-up of the State Planning Secretaries' above meeting, Planning Commission has set up a Task Force on formulation of State level employment strategy, monitoring employment generation at State level and implementation of the employment related programmes and policies in the Tenth Plan by the State Government. The Division organized 5 meetings of the Task Force and several meetings of the two Working Groups set up by the Task Force i) on Vocational Training; and ii) to Study Employment Creation and Skill Development through Development of Clusters of Small Establishments.

150. In order to bring employment into sharper focus and ensure its monitoring on regular intervals, the Planning Commission had asked the NSSO to initiate large-scale employment survey on annual basis and also a reporting system for every six months by properly redesigning their survey formats. The NSSO had further been asked to generate information on more employment related variables on CDS basis in their annual surveys on employment as the Tenth Plan has adopted the CDS measure of employment for Planning purpose. Accordingly the NSSO has designed the next i.e. 60th round due for January-June 2004 keeping in view the above requirement.

151. A mechanism is being evolved to monitor the impact on employment of various schemes and programmes implemented by the Central Ministries in association with the Ministry of Labour. Central Ministries and Departments have been requested to regularly monitor the growth of establishments and employment in their respective sectors.

152. A Task Force on Creation of One lakh employment and self-employment opportunities in the State of J&K in the next two years (2003-05) was constituted under Chairpersonship of Cabinet Secretary, as a follow-up of Prime Minister's announcement, with Adviser (LEM), Planning Commission as its Member-Secretary. The Task Force identified sectors/sub-sectors which have growth and employment potentials in the State and made recommendations to harness them. Government has approved, the Report of the Task force, and its recommendations are being implemented by the concerned department viz., the Department of J&K Affairs, in Ministry of Home Affairs.

Labour Welfare

153. The Division examined the issues relating to Social Security in both organized and unorganized sectors, existing labour laws, vocational training, child labour and bonded labour. Eighteen schemes of the Ministry of Labour were examined and evaluated for taking investment decisions. The major schemes, which were granted in-principle approval by Secretary (Planning Commission) for inclusion in the Plan of M/o Labour, are -

- i) An externally aided Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Reform of Vocational Training System in the States & UTs'.
- ii) Design and Execution of a National Level Awareness Campaign for Safety of Labour at Work Place in identified 7 Segments of Unorganized Sector.
- iii) Holding of Lok Adalats in CGIT-cum-Labour Court(s) as an alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- iv) Modernization of Survey Capabilities in DGMS through digitization of mines plans and an automated survey system.

154. Member (LEM) reviewed the quarterly performance of Plan Schemes of Ministry of Labour for the year 2002-03 and first quarter of 2003-04 in October 2003, and for the Second and Third Quarter of 2003-04 in March 2004.

155. Government of India under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, constituted a Group of Ministers on Labour Reforms, which is serviced by M/o Labour. The Division provided support in the work of GOM in regard to changes in Contract Labour Act 1970 and social security for the unorganized sector workers.

156. Representative of the Division have participated in the following meetings concerning labour and labour welfare:

- (i) 39th Session of the Standing Labour committee held on the 25.7.2003 at New Delhi.
- (ii) 39th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on 16.10.2003 at New Delhi.

157. To evolve a competency-based certification system of skills acquired through informal mode, i.e., by experience on the job without formal education, and to increase the employability of large workforce as well as the productivity, Planning Commission has approved a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme - *Testing and Certification of Skills of Workers in the Informal Sector*, which will be implemented by the Ministry of Labour. Under this scheme, central assistance would be provided to states to meet the expenditure on training as well as for evolving a credible system of skill testing and certification.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR)

158. The Division continued to look after both technical and administrative matters of IAMR, which is an autonomous body carrying out training and research activities in the area of manpower planning. The Institute is supported through Grants-in-aid of Planning Commission. The LEM Division functions as the Administrative Wing of IAMR in the Planning Commission.

159. Besides research, technical manpower planning, IAMR also conducts a 9-month diploma course and one-year master's degree course in Human Resource, Planning & Development for the officials of developing countries under a programme supported by Ministry of External Affairs and with affiliation from Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University. The Institute envisioned, conceptualized and developed a range of academic activities in the field of human resource planning and development, including research, consultancy, information system, training and workshops, seminars and conferences.

160. The Institute brings out Manpower Profile India Year Book, which contains compilation of information on various aspects of manpower related to different sectors. Under National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS), IAMR carried out compilation of information on technical manpower with the support of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD), Government of India. NTMIS continued to publish Annual Technical Manpower Reviews for States and quarterly NTMIS bulletins.

161. A Plan scheme for construction of a new office-cum-residential complex for IAMR, at Narela, Delhi, was approved by the Planning Commission in March 1997. The construction of office-cum-residential complex, on a plot of land measuring 15.12 acre, was completed by investment of Rs. 16 crore (Plan Fund) released as grants-in-aid from Planning Commission to IAMR. The new campus at Narela has been completed, and occupied by IAMR in December 2002. The old IAMR building, at IP Estate, has been handed over, on 30th June 2003, to Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), on whose land the building was located. Now, IAMR is fully functional from Narela campus.

162. An infrastructure development scheme at Narela campus of IAMR, has been also approved for an amount of Rs. 410.57 lakh in 2003-04, and necessary equipment/ infrastructure is being procured / developed by IAMR, out of the grants-in-aid released from Planning Commission under the Plan scheme.

5.13 MULTI LEVEL PLANNING (MLP) DIVISION

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

HILL AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (HADP)

164. The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented in designated hill areas of Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) is being implemented in 159 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising part of Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (25 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas). Special Central Assistance under the Programme is provided as 90% grant and 10% loan. The funds available under HADP are divided amongst the designated hill areas covered under the programme and the talukas covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in the proportion of 60:40.

165. The main objectives of the programme are eco-preservation and eco-restoration with emphasis on preservation of bio-diversity and rejuvenation of the hill ecology. For the hill areas covered under HADP, the sub-plan approach has been adopted. The concerned State Governments prepare the total plan comprising of flow of funds from the State Plan and Special Central Assistance made available under HADP. In the case of WGDP, the schematic approach has been followed since the taluka is the unit of demarcation in respect of which the flow of funds from State Plan is difficult to quantify. Under WGDP, the States have been advised to prepare their plans on watershed basis.

166. A Working Group was constituted for HADP/WGDP for the Tenth Five Year Plan. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, guidelines on HADP / WGDP have been finalised and circulated for effective implementation of the Programme.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

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

168. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near border. Revised guidelines were issued in August 2000 in order to ensure the involvement of the local people. Grassroot institutions such as PRIs/District Councils/Traditional Councils are to be involved in identification of the priority areas to the maximum extent possible. Since the people living in the border areas must have a direct say in the selection of schemes, village level institutions such as Gram Sabhas are to be involved in the decision making process. The State Governments are to work out appropriate modalities to ensure greater participation of the people of the border

areas in the selection of schemes. Further, the State Governments are now required to prepare a perspective plan for each border block. For the Programme, a Working Group was constituted for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Group submitted its Report in December, 2001.

RASHTRIYA SAM VIKAS YOJANA (RSVY)

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

Special Plan for Bihar

170. Based on wide ranging consultations with the representatives of the State Government of Bihar and with the peoples' representatives of the State, a Special Plan has been formulated for implementation under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana on 100 per cent Central Assistance basis to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, horticulture, forestry and watershed development.

Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa

171. The KBK region of Orissa comprises of the undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts which have now been reorganized into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada. The Planning Commission has been providing Additional Central Assistance to this region since 1998-99. To make the planning and implementation process more effective, the State Government were advised to prepare a Special Plan using a project based approach and innovative delivery and monitoring system. The State Government is accordingly preparing the Special Plan for the KBK districts since the year 2002-03. The Special Plan focus on tackling the main problems of drought proofing, livelihood support, connectivity, health, education, etc.

Backward Districts Initiative

172. The Backward Districts Initiative covers 100 backward districts identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each, namely, (i) value of output per agricultural worker, (ii) agriculture wage rate, and (iii) percentage of SC/ST population of the districts. In addition, 32 districts affected by left wing extremism have also been covered. All these districts will receive Special Central Assistance @ Rs.15 crore per year for three years.

173. During the year 2003-04, 66 districts including 16 districts affected by left wing extremism have been covered. The remaining districts will be covered from the next year onwards.

5.14 PLAN COORDINATION DIVISION

174. The Division co-ordinates activities of all the Divisions of the Planning Commission. In particular, it has the responsibility of coordinating the formulation and preparation of the Five Year Plans, the Annual Plans, including specific responsibility for the sectoral allocation

of the Centre Sector Plan, Annual Report of the Planning Commission and coordination of Parliamentary work. Also, the Internal Meetings of the Planning Commission, Meetings of the Full Planning Commission and the Meetings of the National Development Council are organised and co-ordinated by the Plan Co-ordination Division.

175. The exercise for the Annual Plan 2004-05, including the preparation of guidelines to be kept in view for the Central Ministries/Departments in formulating their Plan proposals was undertaken, as scheduled, for the Central Sector in October, 2003 by inviting the proposals from Central Ministries / Departments. The in-depth discussions were initiated in December, 2003 with the Central Ministries/Departments to consider their Annual Plan proposals for 2004-05 first at the level of Principal Adviser/Adviser of Planning Commission. Subsequently, Secretary level discussions with various Ministries/Departments were started from 9.12.2003, to finalise outlays for the Annual Plan 2004-05 of Central Ministries/Departments. The recommendations of the Planning Commission for the sectoral allocation of the Centre Sector Plan were conveyed to the Ministry of Finance for incorporation in the Union Budget, in the first fortnight of January, 2004.

176. The Division compiled and consolidated the information and material with respect to different sectors of the economy for the preparation of Annual Plan Document 2003-04.

177. It is obligatory to lay the Annual Report of Planning Commission on the Table of the Lok Sabha every year. Material for compilation of Annual Report 2003-04 was compiled and edited. After getting it printed in both the languages (English and Hindi), it will be made available to Members of Parliament simultaneously before the demands for Grants are referred to the concerned Departmentally related Standing Committees for the consideration and requisite number of copies will be sent to Secretariats of Parliament for placing them in both houses of Parliament in the Budget Session, 2004.

178. The other regular activities of the Plan Coordination Division include sending a monthly D.O. letter on major activities of the Planning Commission to the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Secretariat. A note on the Programmes, Policies and Initiatives taken by the Planning Commission during the past four years of the present Government in office was prepared and sent to the Principal Information Officer, Ministry of I&B on 23.9.2003. The material relating to Planning Commission was sent to the PMO for President's Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament (2004). A Note on issues likely to come up before Parliament was also sent before commencement of the Sessions of the Parliament during the year. Similarly, material for incorporation in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for Budget 2004-05 and material for publication in the Pre-Budget Economic Survey, 2003-04 was sent to the Finance Ministry. Follow up action on the announcements made in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2003-04 on the point concerning Planning Commission was reported to Finance Ministry.

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

180. The practice of holding Monday meetings to be chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with the Members and sometimes senior Officers of Planning Commission to review and deliberate on important issues relating to the Planning Commission

and to discuss proposals of new CSS of Ministries/Departments, continued during the reported period. Detailed discussions on various sectoral issues were held in these meetings and time bound actions were suggested to the Divisions, through minutes of the meetings. A regular follow up action was undertaken and the progress discussed in the subsequent meetings.

181. The Central Sector Plan Scheme titled “50th Year Initiatives for Planning” initiated from the Annual Plan 2000-01 of the Planning Commission was extended to the Tenth Five Year Plan too. The Plan Scheme envisages building up of a comprehensive and complete databank covering all the important sectors reflecting the nation’s development.

182. The preparation of State Development Reports (SDR) for each State/UT, at least, once in five years to be presented in the concerned State Capital, highlighting the development status, achievements and prospects of that State initiated in the year 2000-01 was continued in the reported period . The aim of bringing out these reports is to provide a quality reference document on the development profile and to set out a strategy for accelerating the growth rates of these States/UTs. The Internal Planning Commission has given its approval for preparation of State Development Reports for all the 35 States/UTs during 2003-04 and 2004-05. The SDRs of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Orissa have already been prepared and released by the Planning commission. Draft SDRs for the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgrah, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal have been received and are being reviewed by respective Core Committees for finalisation. . In this regard, all activities concerned with the calling of meetings of Sanctioning Committee for taking up the proposals of partner agencies and release of finance thereafter in instalments, were undertaken in the Division.

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

184. The Union Government have identified 163 Priority Agenda Items/Thrust Areas relating to programme/projects and policy initiatives for implementation of various sectors. The concerned Ministries/Departments have drawn up their action plans, wherever required, with time-frame in respect to their programme/projects and policy initiatives for monitoring on regular basis. Of the 163 Priority Agenda Items/Thrust Areas, 31 items are to be monitored by the Prime Minister and remaining 132 items through Committee of Secretaries. Thrust Areas requiring involvement of multiple agencies and participation of various State Government authorities are expedited through coordination meetings at higher levels. In some Thrust Areas, Group of Ministers monitors to expedite the concurrence and views of the participating agencies. The progress with respect to 116 Thrust Areas is being monitored by Planning Commission for reporting to Prime Minister’s Office and Cabinet Secretariat on monthly basis.

185. The following proposals of new Centrally Sponsored Schemes of various Central Ministries/Departments were processed for obtaining the approval of Full Planning Commission, however, proposals mentioned at v) & vi) below are yet to be approved by the Prime Minister, as Chairman, Full Planning Commission.

- i) Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 Selected IAF Airfield Towns of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan at an estimated outlay of Rs.99.35 crore
- ii) Testing and Certification of skills of workers in the informal sector of the Ministry of Labour for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 crore.
- iii) Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.64 crore for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan” of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR).
- iv) Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the Country at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.57 Crore comprising of Central Share Rs. 49.62 crore and State Share Rs. 4.95 crore for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR).
- v) Artificial Recharge to Ground Water & Rain Water Harvesting of the Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) with an outlay of Rs. 175 crore during Tenth Plan, consisting of Central share of Rs. 131.25 crore and State share of Rs.26.25 crore and the beneficiary’s share of Rs.17.50 crore.
- vi) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for taking up Critical Flood Control and Anti-Erosion Scheme in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley (in North Eastern States including Sikkim and North Bengal) of Ministry of Water Resources(MoWR), with an outlay of Rs.166.68 crore (comprising of Rs.150 crore as Central share and Rs.16.68 crore as State share) for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan

186. The result of ZBB Exercise conducted for the year 2002-03 was conveyed to the concerned Ministries / Departments for incorporating in the Tenth Plan. In certain cases, where there were differences of opinion between Ministries/Departments and the Core Committee of the Planning Commission over the recommendations of the ZBB, these were reviewed by the concerned Members of the Planning Commission. This is being implemented through Annual Plans by the Ministries / Departments.

187. It has been decided by the Planning Commission that ZBB exercise will be a regular feature for Central Ministries / Departments and the States will also be encouraged to undertake such reviews of their schemes. A comprehensive exercise of Zero Based Budgeting was carried during 2002-03 and also for 2003-04. A Core Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission has been constituted for ZBB exercise for the year 2004-05.

PARLIAMENT SECTION

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

189. During the period under report, Tenth Five Year Plan(2002-07) document was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament and also distributed amongst MPs of both the Houses through Publication Counters of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Demands for Grants for Planning Commission were laid on the Table of the House and necessary arrangements were made for the meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Annual Plan Document 2002-2003 was circulated to MPs of both Houses through Publication Counters. Seven Assurances given in Lok Sabha and nine Assurances in Rajya Sabha were fulfilled during the period through Parliament Section. It also coordinated for sending reply to seven Matters raised under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha and four Matters raised by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha.

5.15 POWER AND ENERGY DIVISION

190. Power & Energy Division is responsible for Policy Planning in respect of Energy Sector and coordinates the Plan and Programmes of the various energy related Ministries. The activities of the Division include demand assessment, supply side management and conservation of various energy sources.

PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS SECTOR

191. Some of the important activities carried out by the Petroleum Unit are given below:

- The work relating to formulation of Annual Plan 2004-05 was completed.
- Prepared Annual Plan Chapter for 2003-04 in respect of Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector.
- Participated in Quarterly Performance Review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and brought out important issues on status of projects and various programmes. The unit also participated in the discussions for finalisation of MOUs parameters for various oil CPSUs for the Annual Plan 2003-04.
- Under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy), QPR meeting in respect of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas was held and reviewed the progress of plan schemes/projects.

- Officers of the unit participated in the International Petroleum Conference (PETROTECH – 2003) held in New Delhi.
- Examined a number of proposals and other policy issues related to Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector and conveyed the views of the Planning Commission to the concerned departments/organizations.
- The unit provided technical input for the deliberations of the Group of Ministers (GOM) for finalizing the Pricing Policy for Natural Gas in the country.

POWER SECTOR

192. Some of the important activities carried out by the Power Unit are given below:

- The power unit finalised the Annual Plan 2003-04 of Ministry of Power & Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and also prepared Chapter for Annual Plan Document 2003-04 of Planning Commission.
- Adviser (Energy) participated in the deliberations of the Task Force constituted by GOI under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy). The Task Force was to recommend the Electricity Tariff Policy and evolve and recommend National Electricity Policy. The Task Force has since submitted its report.
- The “Draft Electricity Bill, 2003” was critically examined by Power unit and comments were sent to MOP for inclusion in the Bill. The Electricity Bill, 2003 has since been enacted as the “Electricity Act, 2003” through Gazette Notification dated 10th June, 2003.
- The unit also participated on the Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) to monitor the APDRP scheme for utilization of funds by State for improving their distribution network.

New & Renewable Sources of Energy

- i) A Group on “Hydrogen Energy” was set up under the chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission. The unit coordinated and participated in the deliberations of the Group.
- ii) An Indian delegation led by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission participated in the meeting on “International Partnership on Hydrogen Economy (IPHE)” at Washington, U.S.A. from 19th to 21st November, 2003. The IPHE Steering Committee and Implementation & Liaison Committee were constituted on 21st November 2003. The Chairman of the Steering Committee is from the U.S.A. and four Vice-Chairs are from Canada, India, Italy and Japan.

COAL UNIT

193. The activities of Coal Unit are given below :

- Finalised the Priority Agenda items concerning the policy issues for Annual Plan 2003-04 of Department of Coal (DOC) for monitoring at the highest level.
- In addition to the work related to the Coal Unit, the project appraisal work of Coal Sector projects has been transferred from PAM Division to Coal Unit. The Unit has appraised a number of proposals of DOC.
- The Annual Plan Chapter 2003-04 on Coal and Lignite Sector has been prepared.
- The Quarterly Performance Review Meetings of Coal Sector under the chairmanship of Member (Energy) are continued to be held for monitoring the physical and financial performance, implementation of major ongoing projects, Central Sector Schemes and the policy issues of DOC.
- The Unit examined the status of implementation of major Coal And Lignite projects and brought out the issues for consideration in the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings held in DOC under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal).
- The work related to formulation of Annual Plan 2004-05 of Ministry of Coal has been completed.
- In addition to the above, the Unit has examined number of proposals of coal mining projects and other policy issues related to Coal Sector and conveyed the views of Planning Commission to the concerned.
- Officers of the Unit have held field visits of ongoing coal projects.
- Officers of the Unit represented Planning Commission in the Committee constituted by DoC to review the Norms of Capitalization of Coal Mining Projects

5.16 PROJECT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

194. The functions of the Project Appraisal & Management Division are as follows :

- To develop formats and guidelines for the submission of proposals for projects / programmes and for their techno-economic evaluation,
- To undertake support research studies with a view to improving methodology and procedure for appraisal of projects and programmes,
- To undertake techno-economic appraisal of major projects and programmes in the public sector, and
- To assist Central Ministries in establishing proper procedures for preparation of reports of projects and programmes.
- To assist subject division in the issue of according 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission to start new schemes by the Central Ministries/Departments.

Appraisal Work

195. As a part of techno-economic appraisal, PAMD appraises Central Sector schemes/projects costing Rs.25 Cr. & above, and prepares Appraisal Notes in consultation with the Subject Division of the Planning Commission, before these are considered by the Public Investment Board (PIB), Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB), depending upon the nature and size of the proposal. The Division has started appraisal of proposals of the Ministry of Railways costing Rs.50 Crore and above from 1995-96 which is now revised to Rs.100 Crore and above.

Highlights

1. Most of the Appraisal Notes could be issued within four weeks of the receipt of the proposal.
2. Standing Committees to examine and fix responsibility for the time and cost over-run were constituted by 23 Departments / Ministries.
3. Reports of five projects were finalised for fixation of responsibility for time and cost over-run in different Ministries / Departments.

196. Planning Commission, with a view to cut down delays, inter-alia, in the appraisal of project proposals and to ensure PIB/EFC decision within 46 weeks of the receipt of PIB/EFC Memorandum from the Departments/Ministries had decided as under

- a) PAMD would act as Management Adviser to the PIB/EFC and on receipt of PIB/EFC proposal, based on the information contained in the PIB/EFC Memorandum, it will complete appraisal and management advice tendered to PIB/EFC.
- b) With a view to ensuring that the appraisal carried out by the PAMD is comprehensive and meaningful, the project authorities/administrative Ministries have been requested to submit only such proposals which are complete in all respects.
- c) The outer limit for issue of appraisal note by the PAMD has been fixed at four weeks from the date of receipt of PIB/EFC proposal. In case PAMD fails to appraise the proposal within the prescribed time limit, PIB/EFC meeting could be fixed and their views obtained in the meeting.
- d) Proposals on projects/schemes costing Rs.5.00 Crore and more but less than Rs.25 Crore are to be considered by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) from 18.2.2002. The procedure has been streamlined and it has been decided that the Planning Commission would not be involved in the SFC cases and the concerned Ministries/Departments can convene SFC Meetings without inviting Planning Commission's representative provided that;
 - (i) the scheme is included in the plan with adequate allocations
 - (ii) "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission (which would mean the specific approval of Secretary, Planning Commission) has been obtained for introduction of a new Central Sector scheme/Centrally Sponsored scheme in the Five Year and Annual Plan of the Department /Ministry (as required vide

Secretary, PC's DO No.N-11016/6/2000-PC dated 21.12.2000 and DO No.14015/8/99-PAMD dated 25.10.1999 to Secretaries of the Department /Ministries)

- (iii) in case (ii) above has not been obtained, the Ministry/Department should send the proposal to Planning Commission for "in principle" approval

197. During the year 2002-2003, 138 projects/schemes involving a total cost of Rs.91916.57 Crore were appraised in the Division. During 2003-2004, 208 projects were appraised, including both new as well as proposals of Revised Cost Estimates (RCEs).

Facts and Figures		2003-04
1.	Number of projects/schemes appraised :	208
2.	Capital cost of the projects appraised (Rs. Cr.) :	146045.77 cr.
3.	Number of projects appraised in	
	- Agri. and Allied Sector	: 70 (33.65%)
	- Energy and Transport	45 (21.63%)
	- Industry and S & T	30(14.42%)
	- Social Sector	47 (22.60 %)
	- Others	16 (7.69 %)
	TOTAL	: 208

198. In pursuance of the recommendations of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Standing committees were constituted in 23 Ministries / Departments to examine the Revised Cost Estimates proposals, wherein time over-run and cost over-run have occurred, to assign responsibility for the time and cost over-runs. Reports of five projects have been finalised during the current year.

199. Information pertaining to major groups of sectors is summarised below :

S. No	Sector	2002-2003				2003-2004			
		Project Cost (Rs. Crore)		%		Project Cost (Rs. Crore)		%	
		No.	%	Amt.	%	No.	%	Amt.	%
1.	Agri. & Allied	20	14.49	5418.24	5.89	70	33.65	13714.19	9.39
2.	Energy	17	12.32	28843.67	31.38	17	8.17	26924.05	18.43
3.	Transport	16	11.59	9415.45	10.24	28	13.46	53961.17	36.95
4.	Industry	10	7.25	1633.04	1.78	11	5.29	8208.45	5.62
5.	Science & Tech.	8	5.80	761.67	0.83	19	9.13	4873.48	3.34
6.	Social Services	40	28.99	27560.6	29.98	47	22.60	34258.00	23.46
7.	Communi-cation +	16	11.59	16427.54	17.87	12	5.77	2997.01	2.05
8.	Others ++	11	7.97	1856.36	2.02	4	1.92	1109.23	0.76
	Total	138	100.00	91916.57	100.0	208	100.00	146045.77	100.00

+ Includes Information & Broadcasting, Post, Environment & Forest, Urban Development and Rural Development

++Includes Home Affairs & Department of Personnel (including NEC Projects not elsewhere included), Planning Commission, Statistics and Programme Implementation, Economic Affairs, Tourism and commerce.

Core Committee on Zero Based Budgeting

200. PAMD also associated in the zero based budgeting exercise so as to streamline the various programmes/schemes being implemented by various Ministries / Departments.

Processing Proposals for according 'in principle' approval

201. Although PAMD appraises proposals costing Rs.25 crore and above for consideration of EFC/PIB/EBR, all proposals received for accord of 'in principle' approval are examined in the division irrespective of outlays involved. In effect, all new proposals for inclusion in the Plan are examined by PAMD before they are approved.

202. As per Ministry of Finance's O.M.No.1(2)-PF.II/03 dated 7th May 2003, any project which requires 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission need to be submitted along with a Feasibility Report (FR), if the cost of the project is more than Rs.50.00 Crore, w..e..f. July 1, 2003.

5.17 PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

203. The work of Perspective Planning Division (PPD) relates to the overall integration of the plan into macro-economic framework delineating possibilities and constraints; and projecting a long term vision of development in terms of potentials, constraints and critical issues.

204. 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 plans, a system of plan models, sub-models and material balances is used. The exercise done in the Division helps in evolving the overall macro framework, projecting the needs of consumption, investment and production structure as well as those relating to Social Development.

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

- (i) prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analyzing implications of long term 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 consistency between plan objectives and plan allocation, conformity of regional distribution of public sector outlays with the regional needs of development, effect of price rise on consumption level of people in different income groups, trends in saving, investment and growth in economy, trends in foreign trade and the implications of various developments in the economy for public investment.

- (iv) Estimate state-wise poverty ratios using household consumer expenditure surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and analyze the changes in the poverty indices
- (v) Renders advice on the influence of macro-economic development on principal commodities such as food, crude oil and steel.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Contributes to the response by Planning Commission on issues pertaining to “Planning Process” posed by Parliament, forum of economists and economic editors, representatives of economic planning agencies in the States, delegation from National Planning Commissions from other countries and multilateral institutions being through the respective nodal Ministries of Government.

206. The Division represents Planning Commission in

- i) Governing Council of NSSO
- ii) Governing Council of Indian Statistical Institute
- iii) Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO
- iv) National Advisory Board on Statistics
- v) Advisory Committee of the Development Planning Centre of Institute of Economic Growth
Standing Research Advisory Committee set up by Department of Statistics
- vi) Advisory Committee of Planning and Policy Research Unit (PPRU):
Indian Statistical Institute-Delhi Centre.
- vii) Nodal division in the Planning Commission for work relating to Commission for Social Development of the UN, prepared briefs, whenever asked for, by the Permanent Mission of India at UN at New York.
- viii) Officers of the Division represent Planning Commission in Cross-sectoral dialogue on Sustainable Development of TERI.

Working Paper Series

207. The following papers were prepared in the division for the Working Paper series of the Planning Commission.

- (i) Working Paper on “Developing the Indian Debt Capital Markets : Small Investors Perspectives”.
- (ii) Working paper on “Towards an Economic Approach to Sustainable Forest Development”.

208. The officers of the Division have been associated with the following activities:

- (i) Participation in the inter-ministerial meetings of the Committee on Agreement on Agriculture and the Committee on the Market Access for Non-Agricultural Products. Examination of alternative tariff structure for the negotiations at Cancun Ministerial of the WTO. Analysis of features of bound and actual rates in India, vis-à-vis rates suggested as per various formulae for reduction of bound rates, particularly by USA, EC, Republic of Korea, China and Japan and the Chairman of the Committee mentioned above.
- (ii) Analysis of trend in customs tariff during 1991-92 to 2003-04. Examination of changes in customs tariffs in the budget 2003-04 and also related to import values at two digit and six digit levels for the year 2002-03 for calculating weighted average import tariff rates.
- (iii) Examination of import tariff rates, simple and weighted, for basic as well as total import duties for the years 1999-2000 to 2003-04 in respect of trade in environmental goods.
- (iv) Analysis of regional trade, i.e., imports and exports with SAARC and ASEAN countries for the last three years.
- (v) Preparation of policy paper on external aid policy from World Bank, US USAID and Japan in the current scenario. This also included power point presentation before the Japanese delegation on current economic situation and the Tenth Five Year Plan proposals and Periodic reviews of the external sector of India.
- (vii) Provided inputs for preparation of presentation for Twelfth Finance Commission.

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

- (i) Attended 'National Seminar on the Results of NSS 56th Round' organized by NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- (ii) Attended seminar on 'Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in India' organized by Indian Institute of Public Administration.
- (iii) Training programme on Geographical Information System organized by NIIT Ltd.
- (iv) Training programme on "Parliamentary Procedures" organized by Bureau of Parliamentary Procedures, New Delhi
- (v) Training programme on "Public Finance" organized by "Institute of Government Accounts & Finance", New Delhi.
- (vi) Induction training for promotee officers of Grade IV of ISS organized by the Central Statistical Organisation.

- (vii) Seminar on “Global Steel Initiative” organized by “Department of Commerce”, Government of India.
- (viii) Seminar on “Fertilizer Sector in India-A New Era”, organized by the Fertilizer Association of India, New Delhi.
- (ix) Officers attended a Workshop on Methodologies for Forest Resource Valuation and Accounting at Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
- (x) Participated in Training on ”Macro Economic Impact of the Budget”, organized by International Monetary Fund (IMF), Regional Training Centre, Singapore.
- (xi) Officers attended Training conducted by National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad.
- (xii) Attended in service training on ‘Economics of Environment’ at Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economies, Pune.

5.18 RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

210. The Rural Development Division is functioning as the nodal Division for the National Development Council (NDC) Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Committee was set up in pursuance of the decision taken in the NDC, under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with members from both the Central Ministries and the States. Meetings of the NDC Committee have been held to discuss the issues involved.

211. One of the priority agenda/thrust area items to be monitored by the Prime Minister includes studying the efficacy and effectiveness of Food for Work Programme element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The Planning Commission has been entrusted the responsibility for commissioning the study and the Rural Development Division is the nodal division in this regard. The study is being conducted in 7 selected States namely Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh by selected academic institutions.

212. The Prime Minister in his Independence Day Address on 15th August 2003 had announced that a new scheme to provide urban services in 5000 rural clusters in the next five years would be implemented. The Planning Commission was directed to select towns around which rural clusters could be selected for provision of the services identified under Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA). The scheme aims to provide physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters to further their growth potential. These are: Road transportation and power connectivity; Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable Telecom, Internet and IT services; Knowledge connectivity in the form of good educational and training institutions; Market connectivity that would enable farmers to get the best price for their produce. The Planning Commission’s proposal on PURA was prepared by the Rural Development Division and was considered by Cabinet in January, 2004. *In principle* approval to the scheme has been accorded.

213. The Rural Development Division examined the following Expenditure Finance Committee(EFC) memorandum. (i) capacity building of rural development functionaries

and elected representatives of PRIs and strengthening/establishment of training institutions.
(ii) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Jal Samvardhan Yojana (PMGJSY)

214. Rural Development Division has prepared the Chapters on Poverty Alleviation in Rural India- Programmes & Strategies and Development of Wastelands and Degraded Lands for Annual Plan 2003-04 Document.

215. The Rural Development Division examined the proposals of the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) for the Annual Plan 2004-05. The Annual Plan and Revised proposals of the State/UT Governments were also examined, in detail. The Division also participated in most of the Working Group Discussions and Quarterly Performance Review meetings and was involved in the preparation of background papers, etc.

216. Quarterly Performance Review(QPR) meetings for the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development(MORD) were conducted by the Rural Development Division under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman/Member, Planning Commission.

217. An Expert Group on the Criterion for Allocation of Funds under Major Rural Development Programmes was constituted under the Chairmanship of Adviser (RD) with the Director (RD) as its Member Secretary. Draft Report of the Expert Group is under finalisation.

218. A Country Paper on Poverty Alleviation in India was prepared for the First Tier Meeting of the Secretaries to the Government in the Ministries/Departments concerned with Poverty Alleviation and Social Development in SAARC Countries under the SAARC Three-Tier Mechanism on Poverty Alleviation.

219. The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 in all the States and the UTs in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. With its launching, the earlier Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programme was replaced by PMGY. PMGY envisaged allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States and UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. The Programme builds on the BMS Programme as well as strives to mobilise efforts and resources only for selected basic services. PMGY initially had five components viz., Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. Rural Electrification has been added as an additional component (sixth) from the Annual Plan 2001-02. The allocation for PMGY in the Annual Plan 2000-01 was Rs. 2500 crore. This was enhanced to Rs. 2800 crore for 2001-02 and 2002-03. For the year 2003-04, the allocation for PMGY has been kept at the same level of Rs. 2800 crore.

220. With effect from 2002-03, Planning Commission has decided to directly manage this programme and guidelines on the implementation of the PMGY were issued to all the State Governments and UTs. The Rural Development Division is the nodal division in this regard. Monitoring formats have been devised and circulated to all States and UTs. The guidelines inter-alia provide freedom and flexibility to the State Governments in allocation of their ACA among six PMGY components except for Nutrition for which a minimum allocation of 15 percent of ACA was required to be earmarked.

221. Rural Development Division is the nodal division in the Planning Commission for the execution of the UNDP assisted Project called “Capacity Building for Preparation of the State Human Development Reports (SHDRs)”. The Division has encouraged the States to prepare their SHDRs which gives a status position of the Human Development in the States. The process of preparation of SHDRs is expected to sensitize the policy makers and implementation agencies at the State level on the importance of social sector investment in general and human development in particular. It could help place the issues of human development in the forefront of development agenda of the States. Planning Commission has also provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States for this purpose. While 18 States are in the various stages of preparation of their reports, three State Governments namely Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu launched their SHDRs during the year 2003-04. The State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Kerala, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Karnataka have been assisted with ACA for preparation of their reports during the year 2003-04.

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

223. Research proposals and reports submitted by academic institutions were examined and analysed by the Rural Development Division. It also handled the work pertaining to VIP references and answering Parliament Questions and various representations received .

224. Adviser(RD) has attended the following: (i) International Symposium on “Initiation of the South Asia Citizen’s Charter” held in Sri Lanka (February 25-27, 2003) (ii) Regional conference on ‘Migration Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia held at Dhaka (June 22-24, 2003) (iii) First tier meeting of Secretaries to Member Governments dealing with poverty eradication and social development under the SAARC, held in Colombo (July 21-23, 2003) (iv) Regional Workshop on “Asian Development Bank’s Poverty Reduction Strategy” held in Manila (August 21-22, 2003).

225. Advisor(RD) was the Chairperson of the Task Force on ‘Identification of Backward Districts for Wage Employment and Self Employment Programmes’ set up by the Ministry of Rural Development(MORD). The Task Force has submitted its report to the Ministry of Rural Development(MORD) for necessary action.

226. Adviser (RD) has been a representative on several Committees which include among others (i) Advisory Committee of the Micro Impact of Macro and Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) India Project (ii) Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi (iii) Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi; (iv) Member, General Body of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad; (v) Member of a Review Committee for the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi (vi) Member of Governing Body of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi (vii) Member of Board of Governors of the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow (viii) Member, Central level Coordination Committee under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (ix) Member, Project Appraisal Committee for SGSY Special Projects (x) Member, Advisory Committee for Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance Capacity Building for Social Development Project (xi) Member, Inter Ministerial Working Group for Food for Work Programme and Grain Bank Scheme (xii) Member, High Power Expert Committee on Basic

Statistics for Local Level Development (xiii) Member, Steering Committee on Right to Information Movement in Rajasthan, Samaya- Centre for Equity Studies, New Delhi (xiv) Member, Training & Research Advisory Committee (TRAC) on Panchayat Development and Training (xv) Member, Advisory Committee for the India Programme of Research in Human Development 2003-07 - National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi

227. Director of Rural Development Division was a part of the national team that was assigned the task of preparing regional poverty profile 2003 brought out by the SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu.

228. Director (RD) is member of the following Committees: (i) Project Screening Committee for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Special Projects and (ii) Standing Committee for the Community Based Pro-Poor Initiatives Programme.

229. Directors of the Rural Development Division attended the (a) SAARC Conference on Poverty at Kathmandu and (b) Poverty Reduction Workshop in Kathmandu organized by UNDP (c) Workshop on Poverty Mapping and Monitoring using Information Technology held at ESCAP, Bangkok (d) SAARC Meeting of the Task Force on Social Sector and second meeting of the Inter Governmental Expert Group to finalize the Social Charter held in Kathmandu, Nepal.

230. Senior Research Officers of the division attended (i) Seminar on 'Economic Reforms and Poverty' organized by the World Bank and IMF at the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute, Singapore. (ii) Workshop on Green Productivity & Integrated Community Development organized by the Asian Productivity Organisation held in Hanoi, Vietnam.

5.19 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

231. The important activities of the Science and Technology Division were relating to the Annual Plan, examination of plan proposals / projects / schemes etc. pertaining to Science and Technology Sector both for Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies and S&T programmes of the States / UTs. The thrust areas, priorities, plans and programmes of various Central Scientific Departments / Agencies were finalized. The other important activities undertaken during the year 2003-04 include:

232. The Annual Plan (2004-05) proposals of Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies namely Deptt. of Space (DOS), Deptt. of Atomic Energy (DAE-R&D), Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST), Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) including Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Deptt. Of Biotechnology (DBT), Deptt. Of Ocean Development (DOD) were examined. The discussions were held with the concerned departments/agencies to finalize their Annual Plan (2004-05) outlays. During the discussions emphasis was laid on undertaking the in-principle approval of all the new schemes/programmes before including them in the plan proposals for implementation, evolving priority amongst the various ongoing programmes / activities of the Department so that the targets and objectives of the core programmes are achieved in the stipulated time frame within available resources, undertaking well defined time bound programme and optimally utilization of the existing infrastructure including equipment and manpower both in basic and applied fields, strengthening of the Quarterly Performance Review mechanism. Focus was given on the promotion of new areas of science and technology and search of new knowledge, promotion of industrial R&D, development of global competitive technology, to

achieve self reliance in the fields of nuclear science, development and operationalisation of indigenous satellite / launch vehicle, building a strong science and technology base, promotion of biotechnology research for bio-industrial development, survey and exploration of ocean resources etc. The focus was on optimal harnessing of S&T for societal benefits, R&D programmes on mission mode, nurturing of outstanding scientists, attracting young scientists for adapting science as a career, strengthening linkages between the industry and research institutions/ laboratories, development of clean and eco-friendly technologies etc. The S&T Chapter for the Annual Plan 2003-04 was prepared.

233. The activities relating to finalization of the Annual Plan (2004-05) of the States/ UTs pertaining to Science and Technology sector were taken up with a focus on identification of projects / programmes specific for the development of the State in collaboration with the Central Scientific Departments / Agencies, organization of State S&T Council meeting at least once in a year for providing policy guidelines and monitoring of the ongoing plans and programmes. Concerted efforts should be made for getting sponsored projects from Central Scientific Departments / Agencies relevant to the State.

234. The proposals submitted for in-principal approval, EFC proposals, Cabinet Papers, etc. in the areas of nuclear science, space science, ocean science, biotechnology, R&D for industrial development, promotion of science and technology etc. were examined. The meetings connected with EFC were attended.

5.20 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION

Grant-in-aid for Socio Economic Research

235. Socio Economic Research Division assists Planning Commission in implementing the scheme on grant-in-aid to universities/research institutions for carrying out research studies, seminars, conferences, workshops, etc. so as to encourage the activities on Planning and Development.

236. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.150.00 Lakh was released during the year 2003-2004 comprising Rs.133.00 lakh on studies and Rs.17.00 lakh on Seminars/Workshops, etc.

(Rs. in lakh)		
Grant-in-aid (2003-2004)	Approved	Released
Total	150.00	150.00
Studies		133.00
Seminars		17.00

237. Three meetings of Group of Advisers were held during the year to consider grant-in-aid for research studies and Seminars. Proposals for grant-in-aid for 31 research studies and 23 seminars/workshops were approved year as per the details in Annexures 5.1 and 5.2.

238. Final reports in respect of 43 research studies have been received during the year 2003-2004. The details are given in Annexure 5.3.

239. A total number of 75 study reports have been placed on the web site of the Planning Commission.

240. The final reports of the studies sponsored under SER Scheme are received in hard copies as well as on CD-ROM/floppy. To make easy accessibility and better utilization of the reports, these are put on the web site of the Planning Commission. Copies of the reports are also circulated to concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments and senior officers of the Planning Commission.

Annexure 5.1

**The following Studies have been approved during the year 2003-2004 under the Socio Economic Research scheme of Planning Commission
(In Rupees)**

Sl. No.	Title of the Study	Name of University /Institute	Amount Approved
1.	Status of Women's Act in Empowering Women in Thanjavur Distt.	Periyar Maniammai College of Technology For Women, Annamalai Univ., Chennai	3,83,000
2.	Estimating Loss of Horticulture Produce due to Non-availability of Post Harvest and Food Processing Facilities in Bihar and UP	Association for Social and Eco. Transformation (ASET), C-25/5, Connaught Place, New Delhi	5,85,000
3.	A Study on the Finances of the State Government	Eco. & Political Weekly Research Foundation, Mumbai	7,72,800
4.	Marginal farmers and Options for Improving their Livelihood-A Study in Uttaranchal	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.	3,95,000
5.	Hungry People and Empty Hands: Need for vigorous Implementation of NPP-2000 in Bihar- An Empirical Study	Babasheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	4,33,000
6.	A Study of Nature, Extent, Incidence and Impact of Domestic Violence Against Women in States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, MP and Maharashtra.	Yugantar Education Society, Civil Lines, Saddar, Nagpur	6,27,200
7.	Socio-Economic Barriers in Adoption of Improved Technology in the SSI Sector	Society for Economic and Social Transition, New Delhi	4,50,000
8.	Pilot study project on the Mechanism or sustainable dev. And promotion of herbal and medical plants – Uttaranchal	Natural Resources India Foundation, New Delhi.	7,16,800
9.	Evaluation of Socio Economic Dev. in small Areas.	Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, New Delhi.	3,00,000
10.	Impact of Minor Irrigation project on Economic Dev. In Six Tribal Majority Districts of Jharkhand, Orissa & West Bengal.	Gramin Vikas Sewa Sansthan, West Bengal	4,85,000
11.	Inter Regional Economic Inequalities in Rajasthan.	Social Policy Research Institute, Jaipur	4,76,000
12.	Status of Education Among Muslim Minorities in A.P. & UP.	Noble Social & Educational Society, Tirupati, A.P.	4,36,000

13.	A study of the Problems of Sick Small Scale Industries in UP and suggested strategies for their Revival.	Institute of Dev. Studies, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.	4,53,000
14.	Research study on Continuing Education Programme: An Impact Study.	Centre for Media Studies, New Delhi.	3,09,000
15.	Economic Reforms and Regional Disparities in Economic and Social Development in India.	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.	2,00,000
16.	Migrant Tribal Women and Girls in Ten Cities: A Study of their Socio-Cultural and Economic Status and Conflict with Special Reference to Social Intervention.	Tripude College of Social Work, Nagpur.	5,31,300
17.	A Study of Extent & Causes of School Drop-outs in Primary Schools in Rural Maharashtra	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	3,53,000
18.	A review of the Charities Administration in India & Feasibility of setting up a National Charities Commission	Sampradaan- Indian Centre for Philanthropy (SICP), N. Delhi	4,37,000
19.	Evaluation of Indira Awas Yojana in Orissa	Council for Economic and Social Research, New Delhi.	4,71,000
20.	Employment Generation in Uttaranchal: Constraints & Opportunities	Institute of Human Development, New Delhi.	8,00,000
21.	Rural Housing & Living Condition of People Settled in Rural Uttar Pradesh	G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad.	5,00,000
22.	Social Audits and Gram Sabha / Panchayati Raj – A Study of Present Status & Recommendation of Methods to Make it Viable Instrument for Sustainable Programme Delivery	Vision Foundation for Development Management, New Delhi.	6,90,000
23.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food For Work Programme Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Guwahati – for Assam	4,00,000
24.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food For Work Programme Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	Development Countries Research Centre (DCRC), University of Delhi – for Orissa	4,00,000
25.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food For Work Programme: Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	XLRI, Jamshedpur – for Bihar	4,00,000
26.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food For Work Programme: Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad – for Andhra Pradesh	4,00,000

27.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food For Work Programme: Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai – for Maharashtra	4,00,000
28.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food For Work Programme: Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad – for Uttar Pradesh	4,00,000
29.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food For Work Programme: Element in the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	DEBATE, Bhopal – for Madhya Pradesh	4,00,000
30.	Micro Finance & Empowerment of S.C. Women - Self Help Groups in U.P.& U.A.	B.L.Centre for Dev, Research & Action, Lucknow.	4,55,000
31.	Mazdoorvani Programme on All India Radio.	Bonded Labour Liberation Front, Jantar Mantar,N. Delhi	1,56,000
TOTAL			1,42,15,100

Annexure 5.2

The following Seminars /Conferences/Workshops have been approved during the year 2003-2004 under the Socio Economic Research Scheme of Planning Commission

(In Rupees)

SINo	Title/Subject	Name of University/Institute	Amount Approved
1.	National Bodo Mela and Socio-Economical Upliftment of Downtrodden Bodo Tribes	Gandhi Hindustani Sahitya Sabha, Rajghat, New Delhi	50,000
2.	XIIth All India Input-Output Research Association Conference.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.	1,00,000
3.	International Conference on Women and Migration in Asia	Developing Countries Research Centre, Univ. of Delhi.	1,50,000
4.	International Symposium on Current Trends in Cancer as Part of Surgery Update 2003	Maulana Azad Medical College, N. Delhi	1,50,000
5.	Asia-Pacific Conference on Breast Feeding	International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), N. Delhi	1,00,000
6.	XXVII Indian Social Science Congress	Indian Academy of social Science, Allahabad	1,00,000
7.	Eco-restoration	National Institute of Ecology, School of Environment Science, JNU, New Delhi	1,50,000
8.	National Seminar on Water Harvesting	Bureau of Indian Standard, N.Delhi-02	10,000
9.	Asian Summit on Youth Entrepreneurship & Employment	Bhartiya Yuva Shakti Trust, Lodi Rd., N. Delhi	1,00,000
10.	Chronic Poverty & Development Policy	Indian Institute of Public Administration, N. Delhi	1,00,000
11.	16 th Conference of IIG	Indian Institute of Geomorphologies, Dehradun	1,00,000
12.	The SAARC Social Charter	Council for Social Development, New Delhi	1,00,000
13.	3 rd Bi-annual Conference of the Indian Society of Ecological Economics (INSEE)	Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore	50,000
14.	45 th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	1,00,000
15.	New Perspectives in Pharmacology and Toxicology	Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi.	1,00,000

16.	Indian System of Medicine (ISM) Remedies, Yoga and Herbal Tourism	Utthan Centre for Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation, Allahabad.	1,00,000
17.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (Land, Water & Forest)	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1,00,000
18.	86 th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association	Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	50,000
19.	Emphasis on Rural Health Care Services	K.G. Hospital and Post Graduate Medical Institute, Coimbatore	50,000
20.	Tribal Women & Their Role in Tribal Development	Association for Health Education and Development (AHEAD), Bhubaneswar.	10,000
21.	Third National Convention of Consumer Coordination Council	Consumer Coordination Council, New Delhi	1,00,000
22.	Geo- informatics & sustainable Development	Water Technology Centre, IARI, N.Delhi.	1,00,000
23.	Education & Social Science, Paradigms.	Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies, JNU, N. Delhi.	1,00,000
Total			20,70,000

Annexure 5.3

The following Studies have been completed during the year 2003-2004 under the Socio Economic Research Scheme of Planning Commission

Sl. No.	Name of Study/Report. Reference Period	Name of University/Institute
1.	Impact Assessment of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit (AIBP) Programme (July, 2002)	Water & Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd., 76-C, Institutional Area, Sector-18 Gurgaon.
2.	Poverty Alleviation Programme in Andhra Pradesh (August, 2002)	Centre for Economic & Social Studies, N.O. Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
3.	Impact of National Coaching Schemes of SAI-Eastern Region (Dec., 2002)	Institute for Development of Backward Region, A-51, Palshpalli, Bhubaneswar-751020
4.	A Study of Unemployment among Female Graduate in Pune (Oct., 2002)	Indian Institute of Education, Pune
5.	How can Poverty Alleviation Programme go For Assessment of PAP's in Gujarat (2002)?	Centre for Development Alternative, E-71, Akash, Near Chief Justice Bungalow, Dodakdev, Ahemdabad-380015
6.	External evaluation of Central NYKS* schemes (UP, MP, Rajasthan, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh) Dec.2002 *(Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan)	AMC Research Group, 103-A, Friends Colony, N.Delhi-110065
7.	External evaluation of Central NYKS schemes (Assam, Bihar, Orissa, WB & Manipur.) Jan., 2003	Vision Foundation for Development Management, C-16, Amar Colony Market, Lajpat Nagar-IV, N.Delhi-110024
8.	Indian External Trade during the Nineties: Some Aspects- An Analysis of Custom House & Company Data (Nov. 03)	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, IP Estate, N. Delhi
9.	The Compliance Cost of the Personal Income Tax & its Determinants (Dec., 2002)	National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, N. Delhi
10.	The Income Tax Compliance Cost of Indian Corporation (Dec.,2002)	National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, N.Delhi
11.	Extent of Unemployment in the Border District of Punjab: A Case Study of Rural Ferozepur District (March, 2003)	Department of Economics & Centre for Research in Economic Change, Punjabi University, Patiala
12.	Evaluation of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka Maharashtra & T.N. (2002)	Tripude College of Social Work, Civil Lines, Sadar, Nagpur- 440001
13.	Economic & Environmental Impact of Policy Transportation Policy Subsidy to Wood-Based Industries in Andaman & Nicobar Island (Mar.,2003)	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore.
14.	Budgetary Subsidies in India (Mar., 2003)	National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, N.Delhi

15.	The Personal Income Tax in India: Compliance Cost & Compliance Behaviour of Taxpayers (Dec., 2002)	National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, N.Delhi
16.	Pilot Study on Water Use Efficiency for Upper Ganga Canal (UP) & Western Yamuna Canal (Haryana) in 2 Volumes (Feb.,2003)	Water & Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd., 76-C, Institutional Area, Sector-18, Gurgaon, Haryana(122015)
17.	Development Intervention in Bihar & Preparation of Model Development Plan for Villages (Mar., 2003)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Rural Management & Rural Development, Patna
18.	Regulatory Mechanism for Civil Aviation (Mar., 2003)	Foundation for Aviation & Sustainable Tourism, N. Delhi
19.	Economic Appraisal of Rural Road & Bridges: Vishakhapatnam (AP), 2002	Institute of Transport Management, Vishakhapatnam.
20.	Social Development in India the Policy Canvas- An Overview of Past 50 Yrs & Emerging Issues for the 21 st century (May, 2003)	Council for Social Development, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003.
21.	Comparative Backwardness of North Bengal Region (Nov. 2002)	Institute of Applied Manpower Research, N. Delhi
22.	Evaluation Study of RLTA in the KBK Region in Orissa (April, 2003)	Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi
23.	Schedule Communities- A Social Development. Profile of SC/ST Bihar, WB & Jharkhand (July, 2003)	Council of Social Development, 53, Lodi Estate, N. Delhi
24.	The Restructuring of the Unorganized Sector in India (2003)	Institute of Human Development, IAMR Building, IP Estate, N. Delhi.
25.	Report of Research Project on India-2025 (A study of the Social, Economic & Political Stability) (May, 2003)	Centre for Policy Research, Dharma Marg Chanakyapuri, N.Delhi-11021
26.	Estimating Loss of Horticulture Produce due to Non-availability of Harvest & Food Processing Facility in Bihar & UP (2003)	Association for Social & Economic Transformation, C-5/25, Connaught Place, N. Delhi-110001
27.	Evaluation of Varied Approaches for Enabling Sustainable & Equitable Accesses to Drinking water in-Uttranchal (Sept., 03)	Development Centre for Alternative Policies, 62, Babar Road, N. Delhi.
28.	The Pattern of Flow and Utilization of funds by the Autonomous Council in Assam (ACDs) (2003)- (a)The Karbi Anglong (b)The North Cocher Hills	National Institute of Rural Development, NE Regional Centre, NIRD Lane, NH-37, Jawahar Nagar, Khanpara, Guwahati-781022.
29.	Priorities of Poor and Appropriateness of Poverty Alleviation Programmes – Andhra Pradesh (Oct., 2003)	Development Management Network, 4, Sayali Complex, 85/A, Kasturba Society, Vishrantwari, Pune- 411015.
30.	Socio Economic Barriers in Adoption of Improved Tech. in the SSI Sector (Nov., 2003)	Society for Economic & Social Transition, N.Delhi
31.	Seeds of Hope-Celebrating Diversity & Justice (2003)	Lokayan, 13, Alipur Road, N.Delhi-110054
32.	The Myth and Reality of Poverty in India (December, 2003)	Oxus Research & Investment, S-160, Panchshila Park, New Delhi – 110017.

33.	Problem of Irrigation and Water distributions of Tailenders	Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad.
34.	Pattern of Development in India	Kakatiya University, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh
35.	Drought Proofing- Chhattisgarh	Institute for Human Development, IMAR Building, New Delhi.
36.	Poverty Eradication and Local Institutions in Comparative Perspective – Kalahandi, Chittoor and Bhojpur	Developing Countries Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi.
37.	Poverty Planning and Development - A Case Study of Uttaranchal State.	Central Himalayan Institute, 37/3, Nehru Road, Dehradun.
38.	Functioning of Rural Postal System including “Panchayat Samachar Seva Yojana” (Jan, 2004).	AMC Research Group, 103-A, Friends Colony (E), New Delhi-110 065.
39.	The impact and Prospects of the Community College System in India (Aug, 2003)	Madras Centre for Research and Development of Community Education, Chennai.
40.	New Development Platforms Through Information Communication Technologies for Poverty Reduction, (November, 2003)	Administrative Staff College of India, Raj Bhavan Road, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.
41.	Impact of the Tribal Sub-Plan Implementation in Improving the Socio-Economic Condition of the Tribal People with Special Focus on Reduction of Poverty Level covering the States of Assam and Tamil Nadu (December, 2003).	Institute of Social Sciences, 8, Nelson Mandela Road, New Delhi – 110 070.
42.	Evaluation of National Coaching Schemes of SAI – Southern Region (2003).	Savodaya Women Welfare Society (SWWS), Tirupati.
43.	Study of Nature, Extent, Incidence & Impact of Domestic Violence Against Women – In A.P., Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, M.P. and Maharashtra (2003).	Yugantar Education Society, Nagpur.

5.21 SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT DIVISION SOCIAL WELFARE (OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS)

241. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/SJ&E) in coordination with the Planning Commission and State Governments has been working towards the mainstreaming of the disadvantaged and marginalized section of the society, such as Scheduled Castes, Minorities, Backward Classes, Children in Need of Care & Protection, Aged Persons, Person with Disabilities and victims of drug and alcohol abuse. The objective is to empower the target groups through their educational, economic and social development and to make them self-reliant. The Ministry is charged with the constitutional obligation of ensuring effective implementation of various laws passed from time to time for protecting the interest of the weaker sections of the society.

242. The Social Welfare Division continued its efforts towards fulfilling the Tenth Plan commitments, as given below:

- i) Empowering Persons with Disabilities, (loco-motor, visual, hearing, speech and mental disabilities);
- ii) Reforming the Social Deviants who come in conflict with law (juvenile delinquents/vagrants, drug addicts, alcoholics, sex workers, beggars etc); and
- iii) Caring for the Other Disadvantaged (the aged, children in distress such as Street Children, orphaned/abandoned children etc), through effective coordination with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and other related Ministries and Departments/State Governments/UTs to ensure the efficient implementation of various policies and programmes for these target groups. The Division prepared a detailed Chapter on 'Other Special Groups' for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2003-04 document.

243. The Annual Plan 2003-04 advocates the continuation of the three-pronged strategy distinct to each individual target group viz. i) Empowering the Disabled; ii) Reforming the Social Deviants; and iii) Caring for the Other Disadvantaged with a special focus on the convergence of existing services in all related welfare and developmental sectors for attaining maximum beneficiary coverage under the programmes extending preventive, curative, rehabilitation, welfare and developed services to these target groups. The major thrust in the Annual Plan 2003-04 has been to consolidate and strengthen the various programmes through coordinated efforts and innovative interventions in attending to the special problems and needs of these disadvantaged groups.

244. To optimise the use of available resources and achieve synergy and convergence in functioning, the Division conducted, an in-depth exercise on the rationalization, convergence, merging and, weeding out of the on-going schemes in the Social Welfare sector being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/SJE). The outcome of this exercise was discussed in the Core Committee on Zero Based Budgeting of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. In accordance with the decisions of the Core Committee, out of the 39 ongoing schemes during the Ninth Plan, only 16 schemes have been retained in the Tenth Plan after merging, weeding

out, and transferring of schemes to the State Sector, non plan etc. These 16 schemes were continuing during Annual Plan 2003-04.

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

246. Recognising that social deviants such as juvenile delinquents, alcohol and drug addicts are victims of circumstances and situational compulsions rather than habitual criminals engaged in organised crime, the Annual Plan 2003-04 supports the efficient implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, with the main objective to reform and rehabilitate social deviants in a humane rather than a punitive environment, transforming today's social deviants into tomorrow's responsible citizens.

247. The Division has also examined a number of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/Standing Finance Committee (SFC) proposals submitted by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment relating to the Social Welfare Sector, in close consultation with Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD). The new schemes 'Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection', which has the objective of catering to child workers/potential child workers and facilitate their entry into mainstream education through non-formal/bridge courses has been appraised during current year. The Planning Commission has approved the scheme and this scheme was included in the Tenth Plan as well as in the Annual Plan (2003-04). However, the scheme is still under consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and therefore, no expenditure has been incurred up to Oct, 2003 against the allocation of Rs.7.00 crore for Annual Plan 2003-04. The other EFC/SFC proposals examined by the Division include 'Revision of the Scheme for Juvenile Maladjustment', setting up of the 'National Institute for Multiple Disabilities', Setting up of the 'College of Rehabilitation Sciences,' National Commission for Persons with Disabilities, Awareness Generation Scheme for Prevention and Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities and Setting up of Social Justice Center, etc. Necessary comments were also furnished to improve effective implementation of the proposals in the Annual Plan 2003-04.

248. The Subject Division reviewed the in-depth Quarterly Performance of the implementation of various schemes of social welfare, for the year 2003-04. The QPR meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.N. Tewari, Member in Planning Commission, the Ministry was advised to develop an effective mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of each schemes according to the prescribed formats which could be utilised for receiving the data on a systematic basis, especially from the State Governments/NGOs, etc. Another suggestion was made to improve the monitoring mechanism of the Ministry and restore the earlier practice of preparation of the Annual Action Plans (for submission to the Cabinet Secretariat), which may include information on both budgetary (physical and financial targets and achievements) and non-budgetary items (information on Policies). This would help the Ministry in monitoring successfully the progress of each Quarter. In addition, the monthly meetings at the Secretary, M/SJ&E level to monitor the progress of expenditure also helped in getting feedback on a regular basis. It was also suggested that the Ministry should play a more pro-active role in helping States to identify their thrust areas, fixing physical and financial targets and monitoring the progress. The Social Welfare Division also

reviewed the Quarterly Performance of the State Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the States/UTs.

249. Detailed discussions were held with the Ministry of SJ&E with regard to the finalisation of the Annual Plan, 2004-05. The proposals of the Ministry were reviewed along with the progress achieved and the need based financial requirements assessed to enable the Plan Coordination Division in finalizing the outlays for the Ministry. Subsequently, scheme wise allocations of the approved outlay for the Annual Plan (2004-05) were also made in consultation with the Ministry, keeping in view the decisions of the ZBB.

250. With regard to the State Annual Plans (2003-04) for the Social Welfare, the Working Group meetings were held under the chairpersonship of Adviser (SD&WP), which were attended by the state representatives and the nodal Ministry of SJ&E. Besides, reviewing the progress of various programmes and policies, the Working Groups also made an assessment of the financial requirements for each States and recommended allocation of the resources for this sector and the brief notes were prepared, which provided inputs for the meetings between the State Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, which helped in finalization of Annual Plans of States/UTs.

251. Besides, the Division attended the work relating to the Parliament Questions, VIP letters and provided inputs for the Speeches by the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission delivered at various occasions.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

252. The Subject Division in the Planning Commission is responsible for providing overall guidance in the formulation of policies and programmes for 'empowerment women and development of children' in the country. While performing its tasks the Division acts in close association with the nodal Department of the Women and Child Development and other related Ministries/Departments at the Centre and State levels and the concerned Subject Divisions of the Planning Commission.

253. The approach to the Tenth Five-Year Plan as well as the National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) uphold the commitment of the Government for the empowerment of women. The approach to the Tenth Five Year Plan also specifies the commitments of the country for the survival, protection and development of children through a 'Rights-based approach'. The Division continued its efforts during the year under report, to fulfill these commitments. Towards empowerment of women a **Sector-specific 3-Fold Strategy** has been adopted. They include – **Social Empowerment** by promoting educational development amongst women especially amongst the girl children and providing health & nutrition services to them; **Economic Empowerment** by facilitating women to take up employment and income generating activities; and **Gender Justice** through elimination of all types of discrimination against women and girl children. The programmes which are under implementation for the socio-economic empowerment of women and development of children are broadly in the areas of support services, training-cum-employment-income generation, awareness generation, gender sensitization etc.

254. Some of the important activities undertaken by the Division during the year 2003-04 are summarized in the following paras.

255. The Subject Division drafted the Chapter on 'Women and Children' for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2003-04 based on the approaches adopted for empowerment of women and development of children in the Tenth Plan and keeping in view the on-going policies and programmes. In this context various on-going welfare and development schemes/programmes were reviewed and strategy for taking effective steps keeping in view the thrust areas and other aspects were also highlighted.

256. The Division examined the Annual Plan proposals 2003-04 and 2004-05 of the Department of Women and Child Development and assessed the scheme-wise financial requirements during each financial year. Similarly proposals received from States/UTs were also examined.

257. The division also prepared Sectoral Notes in respect of Women and Child Development for the use of Deputy Chairman in his meetings with the State Chief Ministers while finalizing the Annual Plan 2003-04 and 2004-05 of different States. Subsequently, the Division organized the State/UT-wise Working Group meetings for the discussion of the proposals relating to 'Women and Child' sector in the Annual Plan 2003-04 of each State/UT. The Working Group, besides the Annual Plan proposals, reviewed the progress of the implementation of State Sector Policies and Programmes, identified priority areas and existing gaps and weak links and suggested necessary measures to overcome the shortfalls/difficulties in the implementation of the policies and programmes in the Women and Child sector by each State. States were encouraged to promote income generation activities among women and skill training for wage/self-employment of women especially through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with focus on those from the BPL families and suggested States to abhor dole-giving schemes in the State sector.

258. The Division assisted the Department of Women and Child Development and the Plan Coordination Division of Planning Commission, in identifying the items for Priority Agenda for Action/Thrust Areas in the Women and Child Development Sector during 2003-04. The thrust areas identified were as follows:

- (i) **Preparation of National Plan of Action for Empower of Women** in order to operationalise **the National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001)**.
- (ii) **Formulation of National Charter for Children and National Plan of Action for Children** to ensure protection of rights of children as enshrined in the Constitution and to seek the partnership with all the concerned to safeguard their rights and interests.
- (iii) **Setting up of a National Commission for Children** in the lines of 'National Human Rights Commission' to investigate and redress individual complaints and grievances as well as to provide necessary legal supports and services wherever necessary to protect / safeguard the rights of children.
- (iv) **Operationalisation of Integrated Child Services (ICDS) Scheme in additional 100 Blocks in 2003-04.** This was as a part of universalisation of operation of the ICDS projects in phases in all 5652 blocks.
- (v) **Expansion of the programme of 'Swayamsidha' to 100 additional Blocks in 2003-04 so as to complete coverage/ operationalisation of the scheme in all 650 blocks as targeted under the programme.**

259. The Progress of the implementation of the Priority Agenda for Action by the Department of Women and Child Development were regularly reviewed by the Division

especially in the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of the Department held in the Planning Commission. The overall progress made was found to be satisfactory in all areas. While the target of operationalising ICDS in 100 additional Blocks and expansion of the programme of 'Swayam Sidha' to 100 additional Blocks in 2003-04 were achieved in advance, the National Charter for Children (NCL) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 23rd July 2003 and laid in the Houses of Parliament on 5th December, 2003. The National Charter of Children has been notified as a resolution in the Official Gazette of India on 9th February, 2004 and has been circulated to all concerned for implementation on priority. The Bill for the constitution of the National Commission for Children was also approved by the Union Cabinet in July 2003 and introduced in Lok Sabha on 5th December 2003.

260. During 2003-04 the Department of Women Child Development vide their EFC Memoranda had proposed revision/revamping of the on-going Schemes of 'Scheme for the Family Counseling Centres', and 'Financial Assistance for Construction of/ Expansion of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with Day-Care Centres'. These proposals were examined in the Division and comments communicated. The Department had also an EFC Memorandum and Cabinet Note to introduce a component of 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' under the on-going ICDS scheme to provide the incentive of insurance benefits to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers who are key field level functionaries of ICDS, but are paid monthly honorarium for their services under the scheme. The EFC proposal and Cabinet Note were examined in the Division and comments were furnished. The Bima Yojana for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers has since been approved by the Cabinet to be launched with effect from 1st April, 2004. There was also an EFC proposal from the Department for strengthening infrastructure under ICDS in the North Eastern States including Sikkim through construction of buildings for Anganwadi Centres in these areas. The Department had a proposal as well for the consideration of the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for construction of office building for the National Commission for Women. The proposals have since been considered and cleared by the EFC/SFC. The Division, through its representative, had participated actively in all these EFC/SFC meetings.

261. Similarly research proposals referred to the Subject Division by the Socio-Economic Research (SER) Division were examined and suggestions/comments were offered made for appropriate action. The research proposals which were recommended for financial assistance from Planning Commission were – (i) Socio-economic condition of Adolescent girls: A case study of backward district of Poverty Dominated States; (ii) An Impact study of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in U.P. and Uttaranchal. In case of studies, which were already completed, the draft reports were examined with specific reference to their terms of reference and comments of the Division were offered towards revision and finalisation of the Reports. One such study in which case the final report has been received is – "A Study of Nature, Extent, Incidence and Impact of Domestic Violence against Women in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra". The Report has been referred to the Department of Women and Child Development for appropriate action/ remedial measures on the basis of the recommendations.

262. During the period under report, the Division also handled Parliament Questions and furnished relevant information to other Subject Divisions of the Planning Commission and Ministries/Departments for preparing replies to the Parliament Questions received by them. Similarly VIP references received in the Division were also dealt. The Division also furnished necessary material relating to Women and Child Sector for inclusion in the

Economic Survey 2003-04, Prime Minister's Independence Day Speech and prepared Speeches for the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

263. The Division represented the Planning Commission as a member of Governing Board of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), General Body of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and General Body and Executive Council of the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD). The Division also participated in the 'National Consultation on Gender Budgeting' organized by the National Commission for Women in December, 2003.

264. The meetings for Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) of the schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development were organized by the Division regularly under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.V. Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission. In the QPR meetings, interalia, scheme-wise physical and financial performance were reviewed. One of the important suggestions made in the meetings was that the Department should collect necessary information especially in respect of financial and physical achievements State/UT-wise and to this effect need for holding quarterly meeting at the State level was felt necessary. As has been mentioned earlier, progress of implementation of the Priority Agenda for Action during 2003-04 by the Department of Women and Child Development was also reviewed in the QPR meetings.

265. The performance of the State sector schemes and programmes relating to Women and Child Development were also reviewed in the State - wise QPR meetings organised by State Plan Division. The Division actively participated in all these QPR meetings.

266. The Division offered comments on the coverage of Women and Child Development aspect in the Draft State Development Reports received from Andaman & Nicobar, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and participated in the discussion of the draft Reports. The Division also offered its views/comments on the coverage of Women and Child Development sector in the proposals received from States in respect of concerned districts under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana(RSVY).

Empowerment of Women : Sectoral initiatives

267. Women in India account for 495.74 million population of the country (2001 Census) and represent 48.3% of the country's total population. They, however, continue to live a more backward and marginalized life in the society as compared to their male counterparts. They are also subjected to many forms of discrimination, oppressions and exploitation. Women including girl children are also most silent sufferers of diseases and malnutrition, epidemics and famine, which take a toll of their lives in thousands. The available demographic indicators suggest that child mortality rate (per thousand live births) is 24.5 for females as compared to 21.8 for males (estimated for children under 5 years of age in 1997). The 2001 Census further indicates a poor literacy percentage amongst women i.e. 54.16% when compared to 75.85% literacy amongst men. The work participation rate among women is also very low i.e. 25.7% as compared to 51.9% of their male counterparts.

268. Women, however, constitute vital human resource and are critical determinants to the overall human development of the country. '**Main streaming of gender issue**', therefore, has been adopted as a major approach to ensure '**Gender Justice**' especially through

creating enabling situation for making women equal partners and beneficiaries of all socio-economic activities and development in the country. In this context, the concepts '**Gender-Budgeting**' and '**Women Component Plan**', introduced for the first time during Ninth Plan have been very effective mechanisms for targeting public expenditure in favour of women. Gender-Budget or Gender-sensitive budget is aimed at dissecting Government budget to establish its gender differential impact and to translate gender commitments in to budgetary commitments. Through the strategy of '**Women's Component Plan (WCP)**', efforts are being made to ensure that not less than 30% of funds/benefits are earmarked under various welfare and developmental schemes for women by the concerned Ministries/Departments. Available information suggest that the flow of funds in favour of women is more than 30% of their Budgetary Outlay from 15 Women related Ministries/Departments.

269. In this context, some of the important activities /initiatives undertaken during 2003-04 for women by the women related Ministries/Departments are as follows;

- (i) Being nodal Department, the Department of Women and Child Development has specific schemes and programmes, has some specific schemes for socio-economic empowerment of women. 'Swyamsidha', under implementation since 2001, is a major on-going scheme of the Department since 2001. The scheme focuses on socio-economic empowerment of women through self-reliant women Self-Help Groups (SHGs). With the extension of the scheme to 100 additional blocks during 2003-04, Swyamsidha is now under implementation in 650 blocks of the country. The Swa-Shakti funded jointly by the World Bank and International fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is another such scheme under implementation in selected States with the objective of enhancing women's access to resources for better quality life through formation of SHGs, skill development, credit linkage to take up income generating activities etc. The **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**, established in 1993, is an important organisation involved in promoting thrift and credit activities among poor and asset less women. RMK channelizes its support mainly through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Women Development Corporations, women cooperative societies, and other eligible state government agencies. The success of RMK can be gauged from the fact that it has been able to maintain a creditable recovery rate of 90% and above in all these years. The Department is also implementing the Scheme of **Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)**. A total of 6 lakh women have benefited so far under the scheme through 143 projects all over the country. While STEP is for skill training in traditional sector, another scheme namely 'Setting up of Employment & Income Generation Training cum Production Centres for Women (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) - '**Swawlamban**' is also under implementation since 1982-83, with the objective of providing employment-linked training to women mainly in non-traditional sectors to facilitate them to obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis.
- (ii) Education is an important instrument for social empowerment of women. The prevailing literacy gap between male and female in the Country, particularly amongst the weaker sections of society viz. Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is a cause of concern. As per 2001 Census the literacy rate amongst females was 54.16% against 75.85% amongst males. In the case of SCs/STs although 2001 Census figures are not yet available, the 1991 Census data suggests that gaps in literacy rate between males and females amongst these weaker sections are very wide. Thus as per 1991 census 49.91% of males and 23.76% of females amongst SCs and

40.65% of males and of 18.10% of females amongst STs were literates. There are, therefore, specific schemes to improve the female literacy amongst SCs and STs. The Central Sector Scheme of “Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets” is being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the educational development of women including girl child in 136 districts where the literacy rate is below 10% amongst ST women and girl children. In order to reduce high dropouts and increase retention rates amongst the girls belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities, the Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs are implementing the scheme of Hostels exclusively for the girls of these weaker sections to facilitate them to pursue their studies.

- (iii) The National Policy of Education announced in 1986 (revised in 1992), the National Literacy Mission set up in 1988 and the Mahila Samakhya Scheme launched in 1989 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development have provided a big momentum to a concrete programme of education in general and spread of women literacy in particular, thus contributing significantly to the empowerment of women in the country. The Mahila Samakhya Scheme of the Department of Education, particularly has created a forum and environment for women education at the community level by targetting grass-root women organizations.
- (iv) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is another major initiative by the Department of Education, which aims at universalisation of elementary education within the given time frame in partnership with the States. The Abhiyan is expected to contribute immensely in promoting education amongst women and girl children.
- (v) In the Small Scale Industry Sector the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development organizes entrepreneurship programme for women. 80% of the workers engaged in fiber extraction and spinning in the coir industry are women which employs about 5 lakh people. Mahila Coir Yojana is a scheme specifically for the women, which aims at providing self-employment opportunities to rural women artisans in regions producing coir fiber. The Coir Boards also provides training to women in spinning coir yarns in motorized ratts.
- (vi) The Women’s Vocational Training Programme, implemented by the Ministry of Labour, is an important on-going programme for imparting various skills development training to increase women’s wage-employment and self-employment opportunities. A number of institutions have been set up for extending skill-training facilities to women. The Institutes are –(i) National Vocational Training Institute for Women (NVTI), NOIDA, and Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women (RVTIs) for Women. There are 10 RVTIs located at Mumbai, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hissar, Kolkata, Tura, Allahabad, Indore, Vadodara and Jaipur. Training is provided by the Institutes mainly in the areas of Secretarial Practice, Electronics, Architectural Assistantship, Computer Applications, Instrument Mechanics and Fruit and Vegetable Preservations.
- (vii) The Ministry of Rural Development implements various anti-poverty programmes with special focus on the empowerment of women. The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) implemented by the Ministry stipulates that the houses under the scheme are to be allotted in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Under the wage employment scheme of Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) 30% of the employment opportunities is reserved for women. The Swarnjayanti Gram

Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), which is a Self Help Group (SHG) and credit cum subsidy based self-employment programme, envisages that 50% of the SHGs in each block should be exclusively of women, who should also account for at least 40% of the assisted swarojgaris. The Restructured Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme launched in 1999 ensures construction of village sanitary complexes exclusively for women, wherever the construction of individual households latrines are not feasible.

- (viii) Under the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), which is a component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, urban poor, especially women living below the urban poverty line, are provided assistance to take up self – employment activities. The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) provides assistance, in the form of revolving fund, to groups of urban poor women for setting up of gainful self-employment ventures.
- (ix) In a poverty situation, the worst sufferers are the women. Experience, however, shows that women are not only better managers of houses but also, provided the atmosphere is conducive, can prove to be successful production units to contribute to the overall economic development of country. There are specific scheme to promote Micro-entrepreneurship amongst women. The National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has launched a new scheme of “Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana” for providing concessional financial assistance exclusively for the economic development of Scheduled Tribe women mainly through Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
- (x) Towards economic upliftment of OBC women, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation has adopted Micro-Financing through Special Central Assistance (SCA) and accredited Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) either directly or through self Help Groups to promote and support micro-credit scheme for improvement of credit facilities for the target group specially for women beneficiaries. The NGOs particularly have a greater role in encouraging and promoting women’s participation in economic activities. The Corporation is implementing the ‘New Swarnima Scheme’ for women belonging to Backward Classes living below the poverty line. Under the scheme, loan to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per beneficiary is provided at concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum.
- (xi) The programme of Science & Technology for Women, implemented by the Ministry of Science and Technology aim at empowering women through inputs of science & technology. Projects aimed at identifying the technological needs of women are provided financial support under the programme. Development, transfer and adoption of new technology to reduce day-to-day drudgery of women, are important aspects of these projects.
- (xii) Mainstreaming of gender concern is an important aspect of the National Agriculture Policy (2000). The Policy promises to initiate appropriate structural, functional and institutional measures to empower women, build their capabilities and improve their access to inputs, technology and other farming resources. The Oilseeds Production Programme and the National Pulses Development Project, which are under implementation in 480 and 350 districts respectively in the country, give preference to women farmers while extending benefits under various components of these programmes.

- (xiii) The National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development was launched in July, 2003. The Ministry of Agriculture has been designated to act as a Nodal Ministry for the Mission. The Ministry is seeking necessary clearances for the project. The project envisages setting up of Primary Processing Centres in the proximity of Bamboo growing regions especially in the North Eastern States where large number of women would be engaged for making products like bamboo-mats that would serve as inputs for the corrugated sheets and other bamboo based timber substitutes. While the entire Mission has envisaged employment generation of about 8.6 million persons, a substantial part would be for women.
- (xiv) Under the scheme of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) implemented, a new component namely 'Assistance for development of Women Cooperatives', has been introduced in the Tenth Plan. The component aims at bringing rural and urban women in the main stream of social and economic development by encouraging income generating activities on cooperative basis and by creating minimal infrastructural facilities. Under this component financial assistance will be provided by way of loans/grants to the Primary/District/State level cooperatives exclusively organized by women in accordance with their needs/aptitudes/potential to start income generating activities. It is being implemented by the national Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation
- (xv) In the agriculture sector, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established an All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) Centre on Home Science at Assam Agriculture University (AAU) Jorhat. This Centre is to address to the problems with scientific/technological intervention particularly nutritional security, comprehensive childcare, drudgery reducing technologies, value addition to agro-products, promoting micro-enterprises and scientific validation of indigenous knowledge of farm women etc. ICAR has also established a National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture at Bhubaneswar in 1996. Under another scheme of ICAR Women participation is ensured especially in fish processing activities undertaken by Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin. Besides, women participation is ensured in research and extension activities undertaken by ICAR institutes in Poultry, Duckery, and Cattle Development Programmes etc.
- (xvi) In **Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector** various schemes are implemented including those with involvement of Women in Poultry Development with assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms etc. to suitably strengthen them in terms of hatching, brooding and rearing of birds with provision of feed mill and their quality monitoring.
- (xvii) In the fisheries sector Women beneficiaries are covered under the 'Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' and 'Development of Post harvest operations'. Under the 'Scheme of Post Harvest Operations' it is proposed that women groups and other self help groups should be given priority to strengthen the marketing infrastructure etc.
- (xviii) In the Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition Sector steps have been taken for the delivery of specific benefits and services to Women and children. The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Project of the Department of Family Welfare is an ongoing holistic Programme with focus on integrated life-cycle approach and reproductive health care.

- (xix) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is implementing food supplementation programme for improving nutritional status of mothers and children.
- (xx) **Nutrition pilot project** :In order to reduce the magnitude of under-nutrition in adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women, the Prime Minister during his Independence Day speech in 2001 announced that food grains would be provided to adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women from BPL families at subsidized rate. The Department of Women and Child Development prepared a draft Cabinet Note to operationalise this through ICDS in 300 blocks by providing additional Re.1 to the amount already provided to the States under ICDS and to increase the number of persons receiving food supplements by 20. Since the States have so far been bearing the costs of food supplements through the ICDS, Planning Commission provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States to operationalise the announcement of the Prime Minister as a Pilot Project in 51 districts. The ACA was to be utilized to provide food grains through TPDS totally free of cost to the families of identified under-nourished persons. The Pilot project has been taken up in two of the backward districts in each of the major states and most populous district (excluding the capital district) in the remaining smaller states/Union Territories. The programme is being operationalised through the Department of Women and Child Development in the centre and in the states. It is proposed to implement the project initially for two years and on the basis of evaluation at the end of two years, a decision on its continuation is to be taken. Many states have already implemented the project and are regular in sending the progress reports.
- (xxi) **Janani Suraksha Yojana**: The National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), which was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), was one of the components of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) till 2000-2001. The scheme was transferred from the Department of Rural Development to the Department of Family Welfare in April 2001. The scheme provides for 100% central assistance to States/UTs for extending financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 500/- per pregnancy for the first two live births to the women belonging to a households below the poverty line and who has attained 19 years of age. Based on the experience gained in administering the scheme during the last 2 years, need for certain modification in the scheme has been felt. Accordingly the Department of Family Welfare has formulated a proposal “Janani Suraksha Yojana” in modification of the NMBS for which EFC approval is being sought.

5.22 STATE PLAN DIVISION

270. The State Plans Division is entrusted with the responsibility of assisting the Commission in finalizing the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans of States/Union Territories. The Division coordinates all activities relating to the formulation of plans of States/Union Territories such as issuing of guidelines, organizing meetings between Deputy Chairman and Chief Ministers/Governors/Lt. Governors of States/Union Territories for deciding the plan size as well as organising Working Group Meetings for finalisation of sectoral outlays of States/ Union Territories.

271. The Division also deals with matters relating to sanction of Additional Central Assistance to States/Union Territories for specific schemes/projects and also proposals regarding externally aided projects, Planning Commission’s Project Preparation Facility and revised outlays of States/Union Territories. Matters relating to Inter-State and Centre-State

relations on Planning as referred to by the Inter-State Council are also dealt by this Division. The Division is the repository of detailed information relating to Plan Outlays and Expenditure of States / Union Territories

272. During the year 2003-2004, besides performing the above functions, the Division dealt with VIP references and Parliament Questions relating to the States/Union Territories Annual Plan outlays, Revised Outlays, Expenditures, Externally Aided Projects etc.

Annual Plan 2003-2004

273. The Annual Plan discussions to finalize the plan size of different States and Union Territories for Annual Plan 2003-04 were held during the year. In the meetings of the Deputy Chairman with Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories, the officers of State Governments made presentations on the salient features of major issues relating to their State/Union Territories. Following these high level meetings, an outlay of Rs.108150.08 crores was approved for all the States/Union Territories for the Annual Plan 2003-04 as compared to an outlay of Rs.96866.10 crores approved for the year 2002-03.

274. A total of Rs.47458.40 crore was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2003-2004 as Central assistance for State and UT plans of which Rs.22484.16 crore was on account of Normal Central Assistance, Rs 6728 crore as Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects and the remaining Rs.17546.24 for special programmes like Prime Minister's Gramodya Yojana (PMGY) etc.

275. With a view to ensure investment in priority sectors as per plan objectives, the practice of earmarking of outlays under selected schemes/projects was continued. The States/Union Territories have been given the option to allocate the amount provided for six Services of PMGY in accordance with their priorities subject to 10% for each component except for nutrition for which a minimum of 15% of ACA were earmarked. Outlays under various schemes like Pregnant & Lactating Women & Adolescents, fund given under article 275(1) for welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes and for improving the administration in scheduled areas, Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Border Area Development Programme, Development Reform Facility and Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure and also ACA's given for specific schemes were earmarked.

Concept of Core Plan

276. In order to have a realistic plan outlay, the concept of "core plan" which take into consideration [a] the trend of aggregate actual resource mobilization for the State Plan in the first three years of the Ninth Plan, and [b] a realistic and conservative estimate of resources available for financing the Plan was introduced during 2000-01. The same practice was continued during 2003-04.

Visits by State Plan Advisers

277. State Plan Advisers continued to visit States for holding official level Working Group discussions in the State capitals concerned, instead of calling large number of State officers to New Delhi for discussions. These visits have also helped Planning Commission in understanding the problems of the States in a better way. During 2003-04, State Plan Advisers visited the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh,

Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal .

Quarterly Performance Review (QPR)

278. With a view to ensuring speedy implementation of Plan schemes by the States and improve utilization of funds, the system of reviewing the Plan performances of States was introduced as a part of the Tenth Plan initiatives. It provides a forum for suggestions for mid-course adjustment required for the speedy implementation of Plan schemes. The QPR meetings of States/Union Territories for Annual Plan 2003-04 were taken by the State Plan Advisers concerned and many of the meetings were held in the State capitals.

Planning Commission's Project Preparation Facility(PCPPF)

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

280. During 2003-04 assistance under PCPPF was provided for preparation of four project reports relating to Manipur, Kerala and Chhattisgarh. These reports are on Conservation and Management of Loktak Lake, Conservation and Management of Wetlands, Back Water Tourism and Poverty Reduction.

State Development Reports (SDRs)

281. To provide a quality reference document on the development profile and set out strategies for accelerating the economic growth rate of States, the Planning Commission in coordination with the State Governments and with the assistance of reported institutions has taken up the preparation of State Development Reports. During 2003-04, it was decided to prepare SDRs for all States and UTs. The SDRs of Assam and Punjab were released in 2002-03 and those of Orissa and Jammu & Kashmir in 2003-04. SDRs of some of the other states are expected to be released shortly.

ISLAND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY CELL

282. The Island Development Authority Cell serves as the secretariat for the Island Development Authority constituted under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister to decide on policies and programmes for integrated development of the islands keeping in view all aspects of environmental protection as well as the special technical and scientific requirements of the islands and review the progress of implementation and impact of the development programmes.

283. A meeting of the Island Development Authority was held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister at Port Blair on 19th January 2003 and a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Island Development Authority was held under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission at New Delhi on 23rd December 2003. During these

meetings the thrust areas for the development of the island territories were identified and major changes in the policies and programmes were reviewed.

Disaster Management and Natural Calamity Relief

284. Officers from the State Plans Division were part of the Central Teams that were formed to visit states to assess the situation on the wake of a calamity. Apart from dealing with policy matters relating to disaster management, the Division also gave its comments on the various disaster management proposals of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture.

5.23 DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

285. The North Eastern Region comprising the seven sister states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura and Sikkim ranks well below the national average in terms of per capita state domestic product and other standard development indices such as power, road length or hospital beds. Though in literacy it stands high, the region is weak in vocational training, entrepreneurial skills and basic sciences.

286. Historically all parts of the country are not equally well endowed to take advantage of growth opportunities and therefore planned intervention is required to ensure that large regional imbalances do not occur. In respect of the North Eastern Region also, benefits of economic development have not accrued in the same measure as in the rest of the country. Efforts are being made through supportive measures for the development of infrastructure, both physical and social, in order to enable them to join the mainstream of the economic development of the country.

287. The region gets its funds from Union Government as the resources available with the States are almost negligible. The region is heavily in deficit and dependent on the rest of the country for basic needs. On its part, Planning Commission has been encouraging development of this region by providing funds for their Five Year Plans and Annual Plans as 90% grant and 10% loan as all the States of the region have been included in the Special Category States. The agreed outlay for these states and for NEC, for the Tenth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 2002-03 and for 2003-04, is given below.

Outlay for Tenth Plan and Annual Plans 2002-03 and 2003-04 Rs.Crore)

State	Tenth Plan Projected	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04
Arunachal Pradesh	3888	676	723*
Assam	8315	1750	1797*
Manipur	2804	550	590
Meghalaya	3009	480*	536*
Mizoram	2300	489*	525*
Nagaland	2228	427*	504*
Sikkim	1656	370*	405
Tripura	4500	625	622*
North Eastern Council (NEC)	3500	450	500
Total	32200	5817	6202

*Revised approved outlay.

288. Allocations for the Annual Plans also includes funds for Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) etc. Funds under Prime Minister's Gramodaya Sarak Yojana (PMGSY) are provided separately. Funds are also provided as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for specific projects, Externally Aided Projects (EAPs). As the terrain in these states is difficult and most of the states are having international borders, special central assistance is granted under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The provision under BADP and HADP for the North Eastern States for 2003-04 is Rs. 61.01 crores and Rs. 51.11 crores respectively.

289. The Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has been allotted Rs.550.00 crores during 2003-04 for funding of projects in the North Eastern States under the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). This allocation is at the level of 2002-03. NLCPR was created by the Planning Commission in 1998-99 for the North Eastern states out of the unspent amount of stipulated 10% of GBS to support infrastructure development projects in the North East. This provision is classified as Central Assistance for State Plans. The subject of NLCPR and NEC has been transferred to DoNER after its creation in September, 2001.

290. The Tenth Plan projected outlay for central schemes of DoNER is Rs. 150.00 crores. This provision is mainly for the four schemes viz., Advocacy (Rs.22.50 crore), Capacity Building (Rs.22.50 crore), NEDFi (Rs.100 crore) and Sikkim Mining Corporation (Rs.5 crore).. The budget support for these four schemes for 2003-04 is Rs.19.90 crore which includes Rs.2.00 crore for Advocacy, Rs.2.00 crore for Capacity Building, Rs.15.40 crore for NEDFi and Rs.0.50 crore for Sikkim Mining Corporation.

291. At the initiative of the Planning Commission, preparation of State Development Reports have been taken up for all the States of the region. The salient aim of these Reports is to provide a quality reference document on the development profile of the States and to suggest strategies for accelerating the growth rate of the States. These are intended to act as major inputs for Development. Assam Development Report, first in the series has been prepared in association with the Govt. of Assam and with the assistance of Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. The report was presented to the Hon'ble Prime Minister by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 2.12.2002.

5.24 TRANSPORT DIVISION

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

- (i) Demand Assessment for transport services of passenger and goods traffic.
- (ii) Assessment of existing capacity of different modes and estimation of resource requirement for the plan.

- (iii) Identification of role of private sector investment in the infrastructure and transport services to supplement the Government efforts.
- (iv) Overall planning of transport sector in the country.
- (v) Finalization of Annual Plan outlay for various modes of transport.
- (vi) Assessment of resources of State Road Transport Undertakings.
- (vii) Review of progress of major transport projects.

293. The salient activities undertaken during the year by Transport Division are as follows:

- The chapter on the Transport sector for the Annual Plan 2003-04 Document was finalized.
- Carried assessment of resources of 52 State Road Transport Undertakings for the Annual Plan 2004-05, which involves physical and financial parameters of passenger and freight services operation by the undertakings for the purpose of inclusion of the resources generated in the Annual Plan of the concerned State Governments. The Undertakings during the discussions were also advised to take suitable measures to improve their performance and bring down the increasing losses year after year.
- Annual Plan 2003-04 proposals in respect of State Governments/UTs and NEC were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
- Externally Aided Project proposals for the Annual Plan 2004-05 for some of the States were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
- Annual Plan 2004-05 proposals of the Union Territories were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
- Annual Plan 2004-05 proposals of Central Ministries were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
- Investment proposals received from Central Ministries of Railways, Road Transport & Highways, Shipping and Civil Aviation were examined in association with Project Appraisal and Management Division before these were considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Public Investment Board (PIB) and Expanded Board of Railways (EBR).
- A system of Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings has been introduced as a monitoring mechanism to review the progress of various plan schemes. The QPR meetings for Transport sector Ministries were held to review the progress of various Transport sector projects.
- Participated in the meetings of the Board of Governors of Construction Industry Development Council.

- Attended meetings of various Committees / Groups, which included Empowered Committee on PMGSY set up by the Ministry of Rural Development and Task Force on National Rail Vikas Yojana (NRVY) set up by the Ministry of Railways.
- The progress of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) was reviewed. The bulk of the work on Golden Quadrilateral is expected to be completed by the end of 2003.
- A number of Board Meetings of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) were held during the year. The agenda items, includes those relating to NHDP were examined and comments offered.
- A Private Public Partnership (PPP) Sub Group on Infrastructure was set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. Adviser (Tpt), as Member Secretary of the Sub Group on Infrastructure convened meetings. Two meetings of the Sub Group have already been held and the Draft Report is under preparation.

5.25 TOURISM CELL

294. The Tourism Cell assists Planning Commission in the matters relating to policy making, planning and development of the tourism sector to meet the growing demand for tourism in the country. It is concerned with the overall budgetary and physical planning for the tourism sector.

295. The Division performed the following activities during the year :

- Annual Plan 2003-04 proposals in respect of Department of Tourism and State Government/UTs and NEC were discussed and recommendations made after having in-depth examination of the proposals.
- Investment proposals formulated by Department of Tourism were appraised and SFC/EFC meetings were attended to take the necessary investment decisions.
- Quarterly Performance Review of the quarters of 2002-03 and 2003-04 were discussed in the Quarterly Performance Review meetings of the Tourism Sector.
- Meetings and presentations focusing on policy framework and performance of tourism sector, achievement in the field of tourism, problem of resource mobilisation, formulation of investment strategy, public-private participation etc. were organized.
- An exercise on Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) of the Plan Schemes of Department of Tourism was conducted in the Tourism Cell.

5.26 VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES DIVISION

296. Village and Small Enterprises Division deals with the following Ministries:

- Ministry of Small Scale Industries

- Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries
- Ministry of Textiles
- Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Zero-based Budgeting

297. The VSE Division carried out zero-based budgeting exercise for the Tenth Five Year Plan, 189 schemes under implementation in the Ninth Plan pertaining to VSE Sector were reduced to 74 by merging and weeding out the schemes. The exercise is expected to help in concentrating on important schemes and avoid of thin spreading of resources on large number of schemes. Schemes are reviewed annually.

Annual Plan 2003-04 for States/UTs

298. Annual Plan for 2003-04 proposals in respect of States/UTs were discussed and appropriate recommendations were made for finalising the Plans for the VSE Sector. Projects/schemes posed for Additional Central Assistance, Externally Aided, received from various States have been scrutinized and necessary comments and recommendations were made for implementation.

Annual Plan 2004-05 for Central Ministries

299. Annual Plan 2004-05 proposals in respect of Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Food Processing Industries were discussed with the officials of Ministries and appropriate outlays were recommended. Quarterly Progress of the Central Ministries was reviewed during the year.

300. Other Important Activities of the Division are given below :

- (i) The Division participated in the Board meetings of the Central Silk Board, All India Handloom Board and All India Handicrafts Board;
- (ii) The VSE Division participated and assisted the Working Group on Carcass (of fallen animal) utilization and its by-products under the Chairmanship of Shri Som Pal, Member, Planning Commission. So far only first meeting of the Working Group has been held;
- (iii) The developmental schemes/programmes under implementation in the VSE sector by various Ministries are catering to the needs of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, etc. as per mandatory requirement.
- (iv) A Working Group on Rural Cluster Development had been formulated under the chairmanship of Adviser (VSE) by the Planning Commission. So far three meetings have been held by the Working Group.
- (v) A note had been prepared which indicated that State Plan fund allocation to VSE sector was only around 1 or 2 per cent of the total State Plan outlay of the various States. A letter had been sent to all Chief Secretaries to enhance the State Plan allocation to VSE sector taking into account its capability of

providing large employment opportunities at lower investment per job as compared to organised sector.

- (vi) Due to the process of globalisation, liberalization of our economy etc. small enterprises have been included in the definition of industries. Considering the contribution made by the small enterprises functioning in organised as well as unorganised areas in production, employment, export and in gross domestic product of the country and to properly represent their growth impact and contribution. It was considered to change the name of the Village and Small Industries Division to Village and Small Enterprises Division.

5.27 VOLUNTARY ACTION CELL

301. The Voluntary Action Cell of Planning Commission is primarily concerned with policy issues relating to voluntary sector. As Planning Commission has been declared as the nodal agency for the GO-VOs interface, since March 2000, a comprehensive database on VOs is being prepared to have an integrated and holistic view on voluntary sector. On the website of Planning Commission, now we have information on about 15,500 VOs / NGOs who have received grants from the Government. In addition, information on about 1,100 VOs perceived by various bilateral, multilateral, intermediary and governmental agencies as good / valid NGOs is also available. The database on VOs is being continuously updated.

302. The Voluntary Action Cell serves the Joint Machinery on collaborative relationship between Government and VOs set-up under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The re-constituted Joint Machinery, having representatives from the voluntary sector and the Government, had its first meeting in June 2003 and it was decided in that meeting to prepare a Draft National Policy on Voluntary Sector. The Draft Policy prepared in the Planning Commission was circulated for comments of the members and was discussed in the second meeting of Joint Machinery held on 15th January 2004. The Voluntary Action Cell is following-up on the recommendations of the Joint Machinery in revising the Draft National Policy on Voluntary Sector.

5.28 WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

303. Water Resources Division of the Planning Commission is charged with the responsibility of formulation and monitoring of Plans, Programmes and Policies relating to Water Resources, which inter alia, includes Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor Projects) Flood Control and Drainage (including Anti- Sea Erosion works) and Command Area Development (CAD). The Division is also responsible for the Plans, Programmes and Policies of Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation and Solid Waste Management practices.

Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development CAD

304. The Annual Plan 2003-04 Chapter pertaining to Irrigation & Flood Control sector was prepared, the strategies and the analysis regarding the physical and financial achievements and targets are reflected in the Document.

305. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2003-04 for the Ministry of Water Resources and all States had been completed.

306. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2004-05 for Ministry of Water Resources is completed and for all States is under initiation.

307. The Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects of the Ministry of Water Resources considered various projects in the sector. Based on the Committee's recommendations, Investment clearance for eleven major & medium projects and Six Flood Control Projects have been issued as shown in Annexure 5.4. Flood Control project costing less than Rs 3 crore was given Investment Clearance based on the "Profroma Clearance" given by Central Water Commission.

308. In pursuance of the Recommendations of the Revised National Water Policy 2002, Planning Commission relaxed the economic criteria for the major and medium irrigation projects in hilly areas and those benefiting the disadvantaged sections (as described below). The Benefit-Cost ratio for acceptability of the projects will henceforth be 1.0 instead of prevailing 1.5.

- Major & Medium Irrigation projects in Special Category States i.e. Sikkim, Uttranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh.
- Major & Medium Irrigation Projects benefiting areas where 100% of beneficiaries belong to SC/ST category or 75% of the beneficiaries belong to ST category.

309. With the view to delegate more powers to the State Governments, Planning Commission enhanced the powers of the State Governments for the sanction of Flood Control and Drainage projects which are on inter State rivers and tributaries. As per the revised order, State Governments can sanction the flood control and drainage schemes costing up to Rs 7.5 crore by themselves without referring the case to Planning Commission for investment clearance.

310. Water Resources Division undertook the assessment of funds required for the completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in the country, which have spilled over from IX to X Plan. As per the information collected from the State Governments, as on 01.04.2003, there are 383 ongoing major & medium irrigation projects with a spillover cost of Rs. 90,366 crore. The details are presented in the Planning Commission website also for wider dissemination. The issue is under discussion with the Ministry of Water Resources for reconciliation of list of ongoing projects.

311. The Division in various forums and Working Groups have put forth the idea of water sector reforms by way of Participatory Irrigation Management, completion of pre-Fifth Plan Projects, ground water legislation and increasing the water rates to cover the minimum O&M values of the irrigation systems.

312. Rural Infrastructure Development fund (RIDF) was started in 1995-96 to extend loans to the State Governments for taking up rural infrastructure activities which inter-alia include irrigation, soil conservation, water- shed management, rural roads and bridges etc. So far, an amount of Rs 34000 crore has been allocated under RIDF I to RIDF IX (1995-96 to 2003-04) for providing loans to the State Governments in order to accelerate the completion of

rural infrastructure projects including irrigation and flood control projects. The State Governments are making use of these funds for early completion of various projects. From RIDF IX, it has been decided that 60% of funds will be earmarked for schemes directly benefiting farmers.

313. During 2003-04, 11 Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources were examined for in principle clearance / appraisal notes prepared for EFC cases/ comments communicated for SFC cases.

314. The officers of the WR Division participated and presented the views of the Planning Commission in a number of Conferences, Seminars, review meetings of the Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission in respect of irrigation, flood control and CAD Programme.

Annexure 5.4

**LIST OF SCHEMES FOR WHICH INVESTMENT CLEARANCE WAS
ISSUED
(FROM JANUARY 2003 TO MARCH 2004)**

Sl No	Name of State	Name of scheme and estimated cost	Amount Rs. crore	Date of clearance
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	<u>Flood Control</u> 1.Anti erosion measures to protect the b/Dyke L/B from Palasbari to Gumi from the erosion of Brahmaputra at ch 8700m to ch 9500m including widening of embankment from ch 8525 to ch 9025	3.9261	7.03.2003
		2.Raising and strengthening of Subansiri dyke from Malapindah to Molual	3.6148	7.3.2003
		3.Protection of Sahpur Durga Mandir and its adjoining areas from the erosion/sloughening action of river Buradia on both banks at different reaches.	3.9700	7.03.2003
		4.Anti erosion measures at different reaches against the bank erosion of river Pagaladia from National Highway to Tihu akhra PWD road (including breach closing works)	4.9873	20.5.2003
2	Bihar	<u>Flood Control</u> Raising and Strengthening of the Champaran embankment from chainage 9.96 km to 132.40 km in the district of East and West Champaran(Bihar)on the L/B of river Gantak	7.4900	19.2.2003
3	Chattisgarh	<u>Irrigation</u> Mahanadi Reservoir Project	566.88	1.07.2003
4	Madhya Pradesh	<u>Irrigation</u> .Mahan(Gulab sagar) Irrigation project	140.51	24.9.2003
5	Maharashtra	<u>Irrigation</u> 1.Purna medium irrigation project.	123.79	23.5.2003
		2.Kirimiri Darur medium Lift Irrigation Scheme	27.89	13.10.2003
		3.Sonapur Tomta LIS	32.18	13.10.2003
6	Nagaland	<u>Flood Control</u> : Protection work from the erosion of Chathe at the 4 th Mile Dimapur Nagaland	2.1767	21.3.2003
7	Orissa	<u>Irrigation</u> 1.Telengiri Medium Irrigation project	106.18	25.02.2003
		2.Upper Indravati Extension project	136.67	18.03.2003
		3.Chheligada Irrigation project	52.96	11.09.2003
		4.Ret Medium Irrigation project	86.14	17.10.2003
		5. Salki Irrigation (ERM) project	11.57	22.01.2004
		<u>Flood Control</u> : Salandi Sanskar project	99.14	8.10.2003
8	Uttar Pradesh	<u>Irrigation</u> 1.Modernisation of Agra Canal	71.62	11.02.200

Water Supply & Sanitation

315. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2003-04 for various States/UTs and the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply and Deptt. of Urban Development concerning water supply and sanitation sector has been completed. The chapter on Water Supply and Sanitation for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2003-04 document has been finalized.

316. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2004-05 for various States/UTs has been initiated. Similarly, exercise has also been taken up and completed in respect of the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply and Deptt. of Urban Development (Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes).

317. To achieve the objective of sustainable human development, the sector reform projects were started by the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply w.e.f. 1.4.1999 and 67 districts had been taken up for implementing reforms. Keeping in view the slow progress of these District Reform projects, the Deptt. of Drinking Water supply has launched a new initiative on 25th December 2002 called “Swajaldhara” in Blocks/Gram Panchayats/Beneficiary Groups to replace the “ District Reforms” projects. Under ‘Swajaldhara’, Panchayats/communities will have powers to plan, implement, operate, maintain and manage water supply and sanitation schemes. The funding pattern is 90:10 (Centre: Beneficiary). About 20 % of the budget provision for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is earmarked for this programme.

318. The Prime Minister, in his Independence Day Speech on 15-08-2002 announced launching of three important programmes in the drinking water sector viz. installation of one lakh handpumps in water scarce areas, provision of drinking water facilities in one lakh primary schools and revival of one lakh traditional sources of drinking water. The Department of Drinking Water Supply formulated a Rs. 800 crore scheme for operationalising the above announcement. EFC and Cabinet Notes, prepared by the D/o Drinking Water Supply were examined and participated in the meetings thereof. The scheme is now under implementation. Rs 350 crore has been provided for this scheme in the A.P. 2003-04.

319. In pursuance of the Prime Minister’s announcement made in his Independence Day Speech on 15.08.2002 that the Government will amalgamate all the different schemes presently being run by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for speeding up the liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. The Planning Commission prepared a National Action Plan (NAP) for total eradication of manual scavenging by 2007. The NAP covers identification of scavengers and the existing dry latrines, adoption of the 1993 Act viz. Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of dry latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993 by States, involvement of NGOs, enhancement of subsidy component for BPL families in Low Cost Sanitation Programme, incentives etc. One of the recommendations of the NAP with regard to transfer of scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of scavengers from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has already been accepted. Keeping these recommendations in view, the Guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme need to be revised. The revised guidelines was discussed in a meeting held by Secy, UEPA with state Secretaries and NGOs. This Division participated in the meeting.

320. This Division prepared a note on the new Centrally sponsored scheme of Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected IAF Air Field Towns for approval of Full Planning Commission. The scheme has since been approved.

5.29 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SERVICES DIVISION

5.29.1 ADMINISTRATION

Restructuring of Planning Commission

321. Due to transition from a largely planned economy to the one in which market forces would play a major role in investment decisions, the role of the Government, in economic development programmes has changed, which has necessitated a corresponding change in the functions of the Planning Commission also. It has been recognized that the planning process will have to go beyond budgetary allocations and facilitate an environment that would encourage individual initiative/ entrepreneurship and reach out by providing opportunities for all. With a view to responding to the emerging needs, Planning Commission has embarked upon an exercise to restructure its Secretariat and reorient its functions.

Right-Sizing and Rationalization of Posts

322. On the basis of various studies undertaken in this regard as also keeping in view the directions of the Government to optimize staff strength, Planning Commission has abolished about 277 posts during the last four years resulting in an annual savings of Rs.3.11 crores. This would help make the Commission a leaner and more efficient organisation. The remaining posts on the strength of the Planning Commission are redistributed among various divisions after assessing the staff requirement in the changed scenario.

Reorganisation of Divisions

323. Keeping in view the changing priorities and emphasis, a major reorganization of the internal set up of the Commission has been undertaken. Divisions have been reorganized and the posts at the level of Adviser have already been restructured to achieve a holistic way of functioning and to meet the requirements of the Commission in the reform era. Other technical positions are in the process of being restructured.

Training Policy

324. It is felt that a structured system of intensive in-service training needs to be put in place for the technical officers of the Planning Commission to enable them to enhance their professionalism and competence, to meet the requirements of a competitive and changing environment and to adapt to the changing skill mix needs of the Commission. In consultation with the Department of Personnel & Training, a Training Needs Analysis (TNA) for the GCS officers is being carried out which would facilitate designing and operationalizing appropriate training modules and operationalizing the Training Policy.

Amendment of Recruitment Rules

325. An exercise has been taken up amending the recruitment rules of all GCS posts with a view to providing promotional avenues to the officers which will help keeping morale high,

encouraging retention of specialized expertise in the Commission, as well as enabling the Commission to draw upon external talent and expertise as per requirement at all levels. The proposed amendments will enable the Commission to induct specialists on deputation/contract basis for fixed tenures, which will ensure flow of new blood in the system at periodic intervals.

Outsourcing of Functions

326. Planning Commission has been taking the initiative in implementing Government Policy to outsource administrative functions. Planning Commission has been progressively aiming to outsource routine housekeeping functions by utilizing the services of private agencies/institutions in areas like transportation, outer security, maintenance of cleanliness etc.

327. Further, studies and analytical work have also been outsourced to reputed national institutions, in order to broaden the range of inputs, provide much needed flexibility, and leverage greater output from a reduced staff strength. Special studies, Evaluation of Government Programmes/Schemes, preparation, publication, marketing etc. of Human Development Reports and State Development Reports are being got done through experts and reputed institutions.

5.29.2 CAREER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Career Management Activities:

328. During the financial year 2003-04, thirty-three Officers were deputed to represent Planning Commission/ Government of India in International Workshops/Seminars etc. or to participate in training programmes organized by various International Organizations such as the UN, IMF, APO, ADB etc. in various countries. One official was sent to USA to participate in the self-Transcendence Sixth Annual Six-Day Race events. Moreover, eighteen foreign visits in respect of Deputy Chairman and the Members of Planning Commission were also processed by this Desk during this period.

329. A training programme on Parliamentary Processes and Procedures was arranged to the officers of the Planning Commission at the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training. About 27 officers/employees have been deputed for various training programmes at NIC and ISTM.

330. With a view to exposing the officers to the work environment at the District/Block/Panchayat levels, two officers were attached to the Government of Meghalaya for a period of one month.

331. Planning Commission also conducted familiarization programmes for (i) the trainees of Long Defence Management Course (LDMC) from the College of Defence Management, Secunderabad, (ii) Probationers of Indian Civil Accounts Service (ICAS), and (iii) students of IIT Roorkee. During the financial year, a group of 10 Vietnamese officials visited Planning Commission to learn about planning process in India with emphasis on Social Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes. A five-member Japanese Study Mission also visited Planning Commission to exchange views on the Land Policy and recent land use conditions.

5.29.3 ORGANISATION & METHOD AND CO-ORDINATION SECTION

O&M Work

332. During the year, O&M Inspection for all the Sections/Divisions except one, was carried out. All the 15 field offices of Programme Evaluation Organisation were also inspected. An updated revised version of the Induction Material had been brought out. The 2nd in-house training for Stenographers Grade 'D' was organised from 6th October, 2003 to 13th October 2003. The 4th in-house training for Lower Division Clerks was organised from 9th February to 16th February 2004. Delegation of Financial and Administrative Powers in respect of Planning Commission and Field Offices of PEO has been reviewed and revised. The channel of submission in respect of technical Divisions has been reviewed and updated.

Public/Staff Grievance Redressal Machinery

333. The Planning Commission does not have interaction with members of public in its day-to-day functioning. Nevertheless, the Commission has set up an Internal Grievance Redressal Machinery in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of the Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances to deal with the grievances of public and its serving as well as retired employees including those of Programme Evaluation Organisation and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The Joint Secretary (Adm.&PG) acts as Director of Grievances and is assisted by three Staff Grievance Officers of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary. An interactive web-enabled Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) has been installed on Planning Commission's intranet for effective monitoring of public grievances and their speedy disposal. Information on status of redressal of grievances is sent to Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, on a regular basis.

334. During the period from April 2003 to March 2004, eight grievances were received besides eleven previous grievance cases. Out of these, eleven cases have been disposed of. One case has been referred to the Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare for their comments. Six cases have been referred to Deptt. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for their views/comments. One case has been referred back to IAMR.

5.29.4 HINDI SECTION

335. During the period 1st April 2003 to 31st March, 2004, besides translating various documents of the Sections/Divisions of Planning Commission covered under Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended) and other communications, this Section also translated/ got translated the documents relating to Annual Plan, Cabinet Notes, Parliament Question

- Translation
- Correspondence in Hindi
- Review of QPRs
- Utilisation of the services of trained staff
- E-mails/messages etc. in Hindi through computers
- Kautilya Award Scheme
- Inspections
- Allocation to Deptt. of Official Language
- Appeals on 'Hindi Day'
- Appeals on 'New Year Day'

336. Efforts were made during the year to accelerate the use of Hindi for different official purposes in the Planning Commission as well as in the offices under its control. As a result, compared to the last year, the use of Hindi has very much increased in original Hindi correspondence work

337. Quarterly Progress Reports regarding Progressive use of Hindi received from all the Divisions/Sections/Offices of Planning Commission were reviewed. It revealed that there was an increase in the use of Hindi.

338. Emphasis was laid on the utilisation of services of the employees trained in Hindi typing and Stenography.

339. E-mail messages and official information were also issued in Hindi from the computers of Planning Commission.

340. A notification was issued to continue the “Kautilya Awards Scheme” of the Planning Commission for the year 2002-03 also so as to promote writing of original Hindi Literature of a high standard about technical subjects relating to the work of the Planning Commission.

341. REO/PEO offices in different states working under Planning Commission were inspected. The reports regarding the use of Hindi in these Offices were received and reviewed. The reports show that there is a lot of progress in the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work. The third sub-committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official language inspected the PEO office at Bangalore on 08-11-03 .

342. An allocation of Rs. 16 crore was made to Deptt. of Official language to continue their various Schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan Period (2002-2007) and Rs. 4.46 crore was allocated for the period 2003-2004 during the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

343. On the occasion of “ Hindi Day ” 2003 messages were received from Deputy Prime Minister Shri L.K.Advani; Cabinet Secretary, Shri Kamal Pande; and Joint Secretary, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home affairs. These messages were given wide publicity amongst the officers and staff of the Planning Commission as well as in other offices under its control.

344. On the eve of ‘New Year Day’, an appeal was made by the Secretary, Planning Commission to all officers and employees of Planning commission/ Ministry of Planning and all its subordinate offices to make sincere efforts during the year 2004 to accelerate the progressive use of Hindi in official work .

5.29.5 LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

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

346. The library has computerized almost all its activities. A library automation software i.e. LIBSYS version 4 is now used for these activities. The internet facility is also available in the library through which information is provided to the officers of the Commission.

347. The Library is also bringing out its publications, viz (i) DOCPLAN: A monthly list of selected articles culled out from selected journals received in the library; (ii) Recent list of Additions: A list of books added to the library; (iii) A list of Periodicals received regularly in the library. Library has also provided bibliographies on demand of the officers of Planning Commission.

348. During the period under report 1533 English and 87 Hindi books/publications have been added to the collection. In addition 240 Periodicals were received in the Library. The library also responded to approximately 7000 reference queries and attended to specific needs of users. About 5000 readers visited the library for the purpose of consultation and reference work.

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

350. Workshops, Seminars and Conference: The Library staff including the A.L.& Information Officer participated in the National Conferences, Workshops and training held in different parts of the country.

5.29.6 NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE – Yojana Bhavan Unit

351. The Information Technology (IT) needs of Planning Commission are being looked after by the National Informatics Centre-Yojana Bhavan Unit, stationed at Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi. The brief account of various activities are given below:

I. Infrastructure Development

Hardware

352. The remaining P-II Computer Systems are being upgraded to 128 MB RAM with 40 GB hard disk. 53 New Client Systems have been added to the existing network.

LAN

353. Local Area Network (LAN) of 50 nodes has been added to the already existing LAN of 750 nodes making it an integrated LAN of 800 nodes. The LAN is connected to NICNET and INTERNET through RF link, ISDN lines and Leased Line of 2 Mbps. All client systems have been configured to this network.

Internet & Mail Facility

354. All types of support for Internet and E-mail facilities have been provided to officials of Planning Commission and User IDs have been updated on the Mail Server. Planning Commission users are now provided with Web-Mail facility. The officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above have been provided computer systems at their residences with dial-up connection to NIC Hqrs under the NICNET Telecommuting Programme.

System Administration

355. Administration of all the servers namely Proxy Server, Mail Server, Database Server and Web Server has been done and Configured the Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, Proxy 2.0, Exchange 5.5, IIS 4.0, Microsoft SQL Server 2000. Also the latest Service Packs, Security Patches and Anti Virus Updates from time to time have been installed for protection and security of the Servers.

User Support

356. All types of technical support (Hardware/Software) namely installation of various software like Antivirus software, configuration of user's machine for Internet connectivity, Email etc. have been provided to the Planning Commission users as and when required.

Centralised Anti-virus Solution

357. To improve the vast problem of System Virus in Planning Commission, a Centralized Server for Anti-Virus solution with Trend Micro – OfficeScan Enterprise Edition Software has been installed in Yojana Bhawan.

II. WEB – BASED DATABASES – ON INTERNET

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

358. For monitoring the performance of NGOs of various socio-economic schemes, a database has been developed on NGOs and the information of various NGOs has been fed after collecting from different Ministries/Departments. The database contains the information of about 15,445 NGOs.

359. This database is available on the official web site of Planning Commission <http://planningcommission.nic.in> . (<http://database/ngo> for internal use).

360. The information received from various Deptts./Ministries and States/UTs on Expenditure made through the Voluntary Sector in the Ninth/Tenth Plan and details about the NGOs and fund released in different schemes have been entered and added for enhancement of NGO database.

III. WEB – BASED DATABASES - ON INTRANET

Central Sector Plan Information System (CSPIS)

361. CSPIS, is a web enabled system shared among users from various sectoral divisions of Planning Commission containing data on Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It contains information on financial data of Annual plans and Five year plans received in Planning Commission from various Public Sector Undertakings, Departments and Ministries. The data has been fed for plan outlays, expenditures, revised estimates and commissioning dates of various projects of all sectors of economy. Users can make different queries and can generate number of reports from the system.

State Plan Database

362. This database facilitate the State Plan division and other divisions of Planning Commission in finalising the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans of the States/U.Ts.

State Public Sector Undertakings Database

363. This is a web enabled database on State Public Sector Undertakings designed and implemented for the Financial Resource Division of the Planning Commission. The database consists of data for various PSUs on equity, debt, loss, profit, dividend and capital employed etc. which can be viewed in various combinations like PSU wise, State wise, year wise and items wise. The system provides calculated figures of compound annual growth rates and simple annual growth rates.

Data Bank of Parliament Questions/Answers for Planning Commission

364. A web-enabled database has been implemented on Parliament questions and their replies, handled by the Parliament Section of the Planning Commission. The system with search facilities enables user to have easy access to Questions on year-wise, session-wise and on related subjects. Categorization of Questions has been done on the basis of thrust and wider sectoral coverage of the subject matter also keeping in view the divisions in the Planning Commission. Added new field in Database for 'Division Concerned' of Planning Commission responsible for particular parliament questions. It is available on intranet site <http://database/parliament> .

Internal Telephone Directory

365. A web enabled query based system has been developed for data- entry, updation, report generation and handling on-line queries. Email address of the employees have also been added to provide facility to send email directly to the employee concerned while making querying. System also gives the facility to employees to submit their information on modification/new entry in the directory. System is available on intranet site <http://database/telephone>.

Information System for Forest, Wildlife and Environment

366. This is a web based application to provide information regarding Forest, Wildlife and Environment of all states, which help users in Planning Commission to take decisions in Future Plans. System consists of 3 independent modules Forest, Wildlife and Environment.

Modules for 'International Convention' on Environment and 'Web Administration' which include user-wise, state-wise security features for updation of information have also been added in the website. System is available on intranet site <http://database/forest> .

Planning Commission / PEO Documents Database

367. Web Based system for Index of PC/PEO Documents has been designed to facilitate the Planning Commission Library to maintain the documents/publications brought out by PEO (Programme Evaluation Organization), Planning Commission. Designed and developed with various dynamic web page for generating different queries / reports. System is available on intranet site <http://database/peolibrary> .

Inventory Management System

368. The System has been developed for Stock Information of Consumable items of General & Admn. Sections of Planning Commission. It has been developed for updation of various tables namely Items details, Agency details, Bills, Items issued to employees etc. and for retrieval of information.

LAN Based Information System for Staff Car Cell

369. This is a LAN Based system for management and monitoring of Information of Staff Car Cell of Planning Commission over the existing INTRANET .The system facilitates addition, updation and generation of periodical reports on Car Details. All information relating to the vehicles of Planning Commission like Registration number, Date, Maker's name, manufacturing year, Type of Body, Fuel used etc. and Expenditure details, Vehicle wise day to day Expenditure on Repairing, Fuel, Accessories and AC.

Web Enabled Retrieval System for Labour Employment and Manpower

370. This is a Web Enabled Retrieval System (<http://dbserver/lem>) for Labour Employment and Manpower division of Planning Commission facilitating retrieval of information on various parameters relating to Labour Employment and Manpower. The site also facilitates display of information in the form of maps for available State level parameters.

Procedural Reforms in Government's Interface with Public

371. This is a Web Enabled comprehensive Database of all the responses received from public in response to the open News Paper advertisement of Planning Commission for suggestions for reforms in Government's public dealings and issues/suggestions against any procedure/rule/law of the Government of India, State Government and the Local authorities .

372. The INTRANET site (<http://dbserver/reforms>) Procedural Reforms helps complete analysis of the Responses over the LAN. – facilitating retrieval of information on various categories of Issues like- Issues on **Acts/Laws/Rules, Procedures, Sectors/SubSectors and Personal Grievances** . Also the Site facilitates retrieval of information on Responses by **Response Number** and **By Name** and **Occupation** of the responder. The Site also gives statistics on Issues and Responses.

Database for Coal

373. Designed and developed a Web enabled query based Information System of Coal for Power & Energy Division of Planning Commission. The system facilitates to generate the various reports on Company-wise Production, State and Year-wise Status, Company-wise/Scheme-wise Financial and Sector-wise Demand report. System is available on intranet site <http://database/coal>.

Web Based Data Management System for Petroleum

374. Designed and developed a Web Based Data Management System for Petroleum Division of Planning Commission. There are four Schedules in the project as Production Consumption, Refining Capacity and Capacity utilization.

Information System for Centrally Sponsored Scheme

375. Designed and developed a Web Based Information System for Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Plan Coordination division of Planning Commission facilitating Year wise, Scheme wise and State wise financial details of schemes.

Software for Record Section of Planning Commission

376. System study for development of software for easy and day to day use in Departmental Record Room has been done. Designing of the Database tables and Input form has been done. Data entry is going on.

IV. OTHER DATA BASES

Complaint Monitoring System

377. 'LAN based Complaint Monitoring System' facilitates registration of hardware/software complaints from all the computer users of Planning Commission. It helps the hardware engineers, posted at Yojana Bhavan, to effectively attend to the complaints and minimize the downtime.

Demand for grants and expenditure monitoring system

378. The software developed and being maintained to monitor Monthly Expenditure & Demand for Grant. The system facilitates generation of various reports.

Training Database

379. The database contains the list of officers who have attended the training conducted by NIC-YBU. This database also gives the name of the children of Planning Commission employees with their bio-data along with their parents name who attended the training conducted by NIC-YBU during the summer vacations.

Air Ticket booking System

380. The database developed and maintained for Protocol Section, facilitates to consolidate the booking requests for requisitioning tickets from Air-India, Indian Airlines etc.

Hardware/Software Inventory Monitoring System

381. The Hardware/Software Inventory Monitoring system has been developed to keep track of Computers, Peripherals and Software got issued by NIC Yojana Bhavan Unit Officers from NIC Head quarters for their unit. It also monitors the movement of Computers, Peripherals & Software within the premises i.e. users to YBU-store, vice versa and within the building. User Interfaces of all modules like Data Entry, Updation and Deletion had been developed. The software has been modified for the Administrative module and the transaction module according to requirement.

Monitoring System for Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for NE Regions

382. This is a Window based System designed, developed and implemented for State Plan Division of Planning Commission. It monitors the progress of projects funded out of Non Lapsable central pool of NE Regions of ongoing projects, the status of implementation, giving physical & financial progress along with the year wise releases are indicated. In case of New projects, the status of the project about its consideration / examination by the concerned subject division / Ministry Departments is indicated.

V. Bulletin Board Alert Service

383. A Bulletin Board Service (BBS) has been Re-designed and implemented for Planning Commission, which is available on Intranet viz. to all the nodes of LAN. Regular updation of latest information of general interest to the officers of Planning Commission. System is available on intranet site <http://planning/bulletin>.

VI. Web-site of Planning Commission

384. Planning Commission website namely <http://planningcommission.nic.in> is regularly updated. Hindi Version of the various pages have also been designed and uploaded to the web-site. Enhancements and updates were carried out in the Web Site of Planning Commission including Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) as approved by National Development Council. Annual Report and Annual Plan(2002-03) of Planning Commission have also been uploaded on website.

VII. Web-site of National Commission on Population

385. The Website for National Commission on Population is available at <http://populationcommssion.nic.in>. The complete web-site has been re-structured, re-formatted and uploaded. The necessary modifications and additions have been done on National Commission on Population website.

VIII. Programme Evaluation Organization :

386. PEO of the Planning Commission, annually conducts more than one countrywide evaluation studies, on different development programmes to assess their effectiveness. In these Evaluation Studies data collected from beneficiaries as well as implementers at different levels, on various issues relating to implementation and impact of the scheme, is extensively analysed to find out the factors leading to the success or failure of programmes.

387. NIC-YBU plays an important role in all these studies by integrating Information Technology into every step of the study starting from Data Preparation, Entry, Validation to rigorous Data Analysis. In the current year following project for PEO is under progress :

(a) MID DAY MEALS Scheme (MDM)

388. A LAN Based Data Analysis System (<http://dbserver/mdm>) has been developed and implemented over the INTRANET of Planning Commission for the evaluation study of the Mid Day Meals Scheme , which was initiated with the objective of giving a boost to universalisation of primary education and simultaneously impacting on nutritional status of students by providing mid day meals to the students free of cost.

389. The site facilitates extensive analysis of information collected through eight different schedules namely - State, District, Block, School, Student, Parents of sample students, Parents of non-sample students and Drop outs . The site facilitates generation of 110 analytical reports.

(b) TPDS- Targeted Public Distribution System

390. A LAN Based Data Analysis System (<http://dbserver/tpds>) has been developed and implemented over the INTRANET of Planning Commission for evaluation study on TPDS, which was launched with the objective of procurement and supply of essential commodities at controlled prices through country wide network of Fair Price Shops with focus on BPL target groups.

391. The site facilitates extensive analysis of information collected through ten different schedules namely- **State, District, Tehsil, Village, Town, Fair Price Shops, Mobile Fair Price Shops, Beneficiary House Holds (APL/BPL), Non Beneficiary House Holds (APL/BPL)** for TPDS Study over the existing LAN. The system generates 200 reports on various parameters .

IX. Office Procedure Automation (OPA)

392. The system has been introduced in Planning Commission. Its features provide a great help to the users in Planning Commission to bring efficiency, saves considerable time and efforts and also brings transparency in the working of Planning Commission. New installation followed by a complete demo of the software has been carried out.

Present Status of OPA System

Diarising of receipts	63,590
Opening of New Files	3,732
Movement of Files	53,276

X. Public Grievances Redress And Monitoring System: (PGRAMS)

393. The system which is an integrated application system, based on web technology has been introduced in Planning Commission, The main aim to introduce the system was to adopt the standard and uniform approach of grievances received in Planning Commission along with the carrying out of the normal business as per needs in the office.

XI. PAO COMPACT SOFTWARE

394. NIC has developed a Financial Management information System software PAO COMPACT for the computerization of various payment and accounting functions for the use of various ministries/departments of Govt. of India. Maintaining the Windows 2000 server on which this software has been installed.

XII. TRAINING

Staff Training

395. Regular Training Programmes are being organised for officers and staff of Planning Commission at Yojana Bhavan on Basics of Computer, Windows based applications like Word Processing, Spreadsheets, E-Mail, PowerPoint, Hindi Software, and Internet etc. Special Computer Awareness training in Hindi has also been organised.

396. A training programme of two weeks on Computer Fundamentals and Office Automation and Data-Entry software developed for Mid Day Meals Study was conducted successfully for the staff of Programme Evaluation Organisation offices of Planning Commission of different states.

Computer Education for Children of Planning Commission Employees

397. A 2-weeks training programme was conducted for 60 children of Planning Commission Employees to inculcate computer awareness among them.

XIII. Pay Roll System

398. Window Based Payroll system has been implemented fully. GPF and Bonus Module of the system have been developed and implemented. Software for Annual GPF Ledger Posting, DA Arrear Ledger Posting and Licence Fee Recovery have also been prepared. The following activities related to Account section have been done :

- a) **Pay Bill** – Monthly salary bills, for all the officers/staff of the Planning Commission and Department of Statistics, numbering about 2800, are prepared
- b) **GPF** – Annual GPF statement for all employees are prepared and also generated for employees retiring or proceeding on transfer.
- c) **Bonus** – Annual Bonus for all Non-gazetted employees is prepared.
- d) **DA Arrears** – DA arrears for all employees are prepared twice annually.

XIV. Geographical Information System(GIS)

399. GIS cell has been set up in the unit. GIS software “Arc GIS” have been installed on the Server. Thematic maps of few states with some districts, based on different parameters had been generated. India map with representation of no. of NGOs in different states had also been generated.

XV. Preparation of Annual Plan

400. Being a major assignment of Plan Coordination Division of Planning Commission for the last 14 years, NIC-YBU has been preparing the drafts of Annual Plan, Mid Term Appraisals, Annual Report and Five Year Plan Document on DTP. Each document and Report significantly consumes 3-4 months in compilation. Annual Report of Planning Commission for the year 2002-03 has been prepared. The Annual Plan (2003-04) Document containing 715 pages has been finalized.

5.29.7 RECORD SECTION

401. The Departmental Record Room (DRR) of Planning Commission was inspected by officials of the National Archives of India (NAI). The number of files appraised by NAI during the inspection was 380; out of which 368 files were marked for permanent retention in NAI. The process of transferring these files to NAI, New Delhi was in progress. The process of next year's Inspection has been initiated by identifying files matured for NAI's appraisal.

402. A software has been developed in association with National Archives of India, wherein the availability, movement, maturity for review, etc. can be assessed online. This software is being used in the Departmental Record Room.

403. Half Yearly Returns on Declassified Records and Recording, Reviewing & Weeding of Records were compiled and sent to National Archives of India.

5.29.8 PLANNING COMMISSION CLUB

404. With a view to augmenting the sports, literary & cultural activities amongst the employees, a Planning Commission Club has been established. The annual membership fee is Rs 10-00 per head.

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

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

406. Since 1998, the Planning Commission Club was not very active. With a view to reviving the activities of the Planning Commission Club, an ad-hoc committee was constituted. A drive was launched in June 2003 and annual subscription was collected from 612 members. The General Body Meeting of the Club was held on 11th July, 2003. An election of Office bearers of the Managing Committee of Club was held on 25 July 2003. A sum of Rs 20,480-00 had been received as Grant in aid for the year 2003-04 from the Planning Commission.

407. During the period from April 2003 to March 2004, the Club undertook following events in addition to the normal activities:-

- A programme of lively poems on National Integration by Shri Kunwar Javed, Poet, Journalist and Advocate from Kota, Rajasthan was organised on 10th July 2003.
- Rajasthani Lok Sangeet and Sufiana Kalan by Shri Samandar Manganihar and Party was organized on Sadbhawana Diwas i.e.21st August, 2003.
- A single day sports/study trip to Sohana was organized on 27 December 2003.
- The members of the Club took part in various inter-ministerial/ internal sports activities (Carrom, Chess, Table Tennis, Cricket and Badminton).
- Annual Athletic Meet was held on 15.3.2004 at Vinay Marg ground, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

5.29.9 WELFARE UNIT

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

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

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

410. During the period from 1st April, 2003 to 31st March, 2004 Welfare Unit undertook following events other than the normal :-

- Exhibition-cum-Sale counter by National Textile Corporation(NTC) in the Yojana Bhavan premises was set up from 7.4.2003 to 22.4.2003.
- Two 5-days' computer training programmes from 19.5.2003 to 23.5.2003 and from 16.6.2003 to 20.6.2003 for the children of the employees of the Planning Commission/PEO(Hq) were conducted in Yojana Bhavan by the National Informatics Centre(NIC)

- A lecture/seminar on Diabetes, by a team of Ayurvedic Doctors/Vaids, was organised on 17.6.2003 by International Institute of Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi.
- A Fruit Stall was re-set up on the third floor from 29.9. 2003.
- A sum of Rs 5364 was collected from the Officers/Staff of Planning Commission on the occasion of Communal Harmony Flag Day on 25th November, 2003.
- A sum of Rs 4368 from the officers/staff of Planning Commission and Rs 4501 from the Officers/Staff of Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) was collected on the occasion of Armed Forces Flag Day on 5th December, 2003.
- A free check-up of Heart and Lungs in respect of Officers/Staff of Planning Commission was organized on 15th December, 2003 through Metro Hospitals and Heart Institute.

411. Welfare Unit also attends the work relating to Tea Board, Coffee Board Ex-employees Co-operative Society, Fruit Juice Stall run by HPMC, Fruit Chat Stall, Tea/Coffee Stall, Kendriya Bhandar, DMS Stall, etc. The Welfare Unit also services the Planning Commission Employees Welfare Fund Society and the Departmental Canteen.

Planning Commission Employees Welfare Fund Society

412. Planning Commission Employees' Welfare Fund Society is functioning since August 1997. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act. The membership of the Society is open to all the officials of Planning Commission/ Programme Evolution Organization including officials on deputation from the other Departments. The total strength of members of the Society as on 31st March, 2004 is 696.

413. The monthly contribution which is deducted from the salary is Rs 20/-, Rs15/- and Rs 10/- for Gazetted, Non-Gazetted and Group D employees respectively. Two third of the total contribution made by the member is refunded at the time of his retirement. The Society is getting yearly grant-in-aid from the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 14,400-00 was sanctioned to it as Grant-in-aid for the year 2003-04.

414. The Society provides immediate financial relief to the families on death in harness of a member and also provides financial assistance to the members in case of prolonged illness. During the short period of six years, the Society has increased the amount of relief from Rs 2,500 to Rs 20,000 in case of death and Rs 500 to Rs 2,000 in case of prolong illness of a member of the Society. In addition, the Society is also providing financial relief in case of death/illness of the member's spouse, if monthly contribution for spouse is made.

415. The financial position of the society is quite satisfactory. A sum of Rs 5,55,602 is held in fixed deposits besides cash in hand of Rs.20,642 and Rs.8,333 in the Savings Bank A/c as on 31st March, 2004.

416. The Seventh Annual General Body meeting of the Society was held on 15 October, 2003 and election of office bearers of the Managing Committee were held.

417. During the period April 2003 to 31st March, 2004 a sum of Rs. 7,500 was given as Medical Relief to the members; Rs 55,000 was given as financial relief on death to the family of deceased member and Rs. 2,619 due to accounts settlements of the members of the Society on their retirement.

Departmental Canteen

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

419. The Departmental Canteen is functioning in the Planning Commission since Oct., 1961. The staff working in Departmental canteen have been declared as Government employees w.e.f 1st Oct., 1991. The audit of account of Departmental Canteen are carried out every year. The Annual inspection of the Departmental Canteen was conducted on 28-11-2003.

420. Three bearers have been deployed on duty after office hours up to 7.00 PM for providing tea, snacks to those employees who work after office hours. On the occasion of Diwali festival necessary arrangements for preparation of special sweets are made for the employees of Planning Commission.

421. The affairs of the Departmental Canteen are looked after by a Managing Committee representing various categories/interests. Its meetings are held regularly, where its working is reviewed and further programmes for improvement are considered. During the period April 2003 – March 2004 the meetings of Managing Committee were held on 12th June 2003, 9th July 2003, 11th September 2003, 21st October, 2003, 20th January, 2004 and 3rd February 2004. A Sub-Committee/Purchase Committee has been set up to look after maintenance of cleanliness and hygiene conditions and to keep watch over the quality/quantity of raw materials used and items prepared. A complete renovation of the Canteen premises is being undertaken.

CHAPTER 6

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

The Programme Evaluation Organisation was established in October, 1952, as an independent organization, under the general guidance and direction of the Planning Commission with a specific task of evaluating the community development programmes and other Intensive Area Development Schemes. The evaluation set up was further strengthened by the development of methods and techniques of evaluation in the First Five Year Plan and setting up of evaluation machineries in the States during Third Plan (1961-66) and Fourth Plan (1969-74). Gradually with the extension of the Plan Programmes/Schemes in a variety of sectors, viz., agriculture, cooperation, rural industries, fisheries, health, family welfare, rural development, rural electrification, public distribution, tribal development, social forestry,

The PEO was established in October 1952 as an independent Organization for evaluation of Development Programmes/Schemes.

etc., the evaluation work undertaken by the PEO was extended to other important Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

2. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertakes evaluation of selected programmes/schemes under implementation, as per the requirement of the various Divisions of Planning Commission and Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The evaluation studies are designed to assess the performance, process of implementation, effectiveness of the delivery systems and impact of programmes. These studies are diagnostic and aim at identifying the factors contributing to success or failure of various programmes and deriving lessons for improving the performance of existing schemes through mid-course corrections and better design of future programmes.

3. Broadly speaking, the objectives of evaluation work taken-up by PEO includes objective assessment of process and impact of the development programmes, identifying the areas of success and failures at different stages of administration and execution, analysis of reasons for success or failure, examining extension methods and people's reactions thereto and deriving lessons for future improvement in the formulation and implementation of the new programmes/schemes. Evaluation in this sense has been recognised as quite distinct and separate from analysis of progress and review on the one hand, and inspection, checking and scrutiny of the schemes and works on the other hand.

4. The PEO is conducting external evaluation, independent of the administrative channels, through direct observations, sample surveys and social science research methods. Thus, the evaluation studies carried out by the PEO are different from progress reporting or checking and scrutiny work as being done in the administrative Ministries/Depts. However, the PEO tries to involve planners and implementing agencies at all stages of evaluation to make the PEO reports useful.

Cabinet Secretary advised all Ministries to carry out evaluation of all the on going schemes /programmes/projects.

5. The Cabinet Secretary advised all the Ministries/ departments to carry out evaluation of all the ongoing schemes/ programmes/ projects which have not been evaluated so far. It has been further advised that it would be decidedly more useful if the impact assessment of the on going schemes is

carried out by the Planning Commission or by an outside professional agency. In fact, the concept of periodic assessment should, henceforth, be adopted and in-built as a standard feature of new schemes.

It is essential to strengthen the existing system for monitoring and evaluation to ensure envisaged implementation and impact.

6. The Tenth Five Year Plan Document points out that one of the most common reasons for the failure of programmes and schemes is the faulty and incomplete design of the programme/projects/scheme. Care and

attention must be taken to formulate programmes, projects and schemes in a more systematic and professional manner. It is essential to strengthen the existing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, in order to make sure that plans are being implemented as envisaged and the impact is also as planned. The strategy proposed above would definitely contribute to efficiency in resource use and improved performances of plan programmes. To make evaluation, an effective tool for this, capabilities of evaluation organisations will have to be enhanced. This, however, requires greater flow of physical and financial resources to the Evaluation Organisations established in various States/UTs and at Central level.

Working Group for Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country during Tenth Five Year Plan

7. In pursuance of the decisions taken in the internal meeting held on 21.8.2001 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission, a Working Group on Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes for the Tenth Five Year Plan was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. Issues raised in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan were considered to be starting points for formulating the focus and the thrust areas for the Working Group. The Working Group has submitted its report and has recommended various measures for improving monitoring and evaluation system of the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country.

8 The PEO is primarily a field level organization under the overall charge of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. It has a three-tier structure with its Headquarters at Planning Commission, New Delhi. The middle rung is represented by the Regional Evaluation Offices while the next link are the Field Units known as the Project Evaluation Offices.

PEO has a three-tier structure with its Headquarters at New Delhi.

9. At the apex is the Headquarters at New Delhi, which is responsible for evolving suitable methodologies including statistical designs for various type of evaluation studies, organizing execution and monitoring

of sample surveys, data processing, statistical analysis and interpretation of qualitative and quantitative data generated by the field units and also for bringing out the Evaluation Reports. The Organisation is headed by the Adviser (Evaluation). At the headquarters, Adviser is supported by a Joint Adviser, /Director (TC)/Senior Research Officer (TC) and 4 Directors / Deputy Advisers. The Directors / Deputy Advisers are responsible for designing and execution of evaluation studies and act as 'Project Directors'. The Project Directors are assisted by Senior Research Officers, Research Officers and technical staff. Technical Coordination (TC) Division keeps liaison with all the field units, Administration, General Administration, Accounts Sections, Plan Coordination, other divisions of Planning Commission, Ministries/ Departments, Research Institutes, etc. It also priorities the schemes for study, attends to parliament questions/matters, Rajbhasha work, organizes seminars/ meetings and training programmes and maintains library.

Seven REOs are at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Mumbai.

10. The middle link of the PEO represents 7 Regional Evaluation Offices, which are located at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Mumbai. Each Regional Evaluation Office is headed by a Regional Evaluation Officer of the rank of Director/ Deputy Adviser and is assisted by two Research Officers, two Economic Investigators Grade I and one

Economic Investigators Grade II. The Regional Evaluation Offices are responsible for the supervision of the fieldwork; scrutiny and compilation of field data collected for Evaluation Studies and provide guidance to Project Evaluation Offices under their jurisdiction. They are also responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments and also providing technical guidance to State Evaluation Units in organising State level studies.

Eight Project Evaluation Offices are at Guwahati, Bhubaneshwar, Shimla, Thiruvananthapuram, Bangalore, Bhopal, Patna and Ahmedabad.

11. The Field Units, known as Project Evaluation Offices constitute the third tier of PEO. These are located in the capital cities of 8 major states of the country, viz.; at Guwahati, Bhubaneshwar, Shimla, Bangalore, Bhopal, Patna, Thiruvananthapuram

and Ahmedabad. Each Project Evaluation Office is headed by a Project Evaluation Officer of the rank of Senior Research Officer, who is assisted by one Research Officer, two Economic Investigators Grade-I and two Economic Investigators Grade-II. Each PEO is under the administrative control of a Regional Evaluation Office. The Project Evaluation Offices in the Programme Evaluation Organisations are responsible for reporting the working and progress of the development programmes in their areas and for conducting evaluation studies under the guidance of their concerned REOs. They are also responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments under the overall supervision of Regional Evaluation Officer.

12. The State/UT-wise coverage of the PEO and its field units known as Regional Evaluation Offices and Project Evaluation Offices is given at Annexure 6.1.

Evaluation Advisory Committee

13. In order to guide the Programme Evaluation Organisation for prioritization of areas of research, methodologies to be adopted and establishment of linkages between PEO and various evaluation, research organizations and academic institutions and follow up action on evaluation results, the Planning Commission has set up an Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) in Programme Evaluation Organisation. The EAC has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.P.Gupta, Member, Planning Commission. This Committee includes experts from the Planning Commission and from other non-governmental organizations as well. So far, three meetings of the reconstituted EAC have been convened.

14. One way to get feedback on the quality of evaluation reports and their utility in design and implementation of programmes is to interact with the planners, implementing agencies and academia. To facilitate this interaction, seminars are held on topics relevant to the areas of work of PEO. The representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments, academicians who are known to have worked in specific areas and representatives of State governments are invited to the seminars.

Meetings/Seminars/Workshops – Follow Up Action

15. The following meetings/seminars were held during 1.1.2003 – 31.3.2004 :-

- (a) An Orientation meeting was organized by PEO at New Delhi during March 2003 to finalise the study design of the Evaluation Study of Decentralised Training Programme. In addition to it, Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) has also organized four Orientation Programmes at regional level at Chennai, Bhopal, Darjeeling and Guwahati. Officers of REO, Hyderabad, Chennai and PEO, Bangalore & Thiruvananthapuram, the representatives of the Ministry and State Government participated in the Orientation Programme at REO, Chennai. The Orientation Programme at PEO, Bhopal was attended by officers of five REOs/PEOs viz. Lucknow, Mumbai, Jaipur, Patna and Bhopal, Representatives of the Ministry etc. Third Orientation Programme was organized at Darjeeling from 28-30th August 2003 for launching field survey of evaluation study of Decentralized Training Programme (DTP) in West Bengal, Sikkim and two states of North East Region. The meeting was chaired by Adviser (Evaluation) and attended by officers from PEO Hqrs., REO, Kolkata and field level officers of the Research Institute viz. CREATE which is engaged for carrying out field survey in the states of West Bengal, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Manipur. Fourth Orientation meeting was organized at Guwahati from 23rd to 26th September 2003.
- (b) The Sixth Meeting of Steering Group for Evaluation Study on Work Force Management Option and Infrastructure Rationalisation in Primary Health Care Service was organized on 11.08.2003 in Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by Dr. S.P.Pal, Adviser (Evaluation) and attended by officers of Planning Commission, NCAER and European Union. Representatives of the NCAER agreed to revise the report in the light of observations made in the meeting.
- (c) Four meetings (two at Chandigarh and one each at Srinagar and New Delhi) were organized to finalise the study design and schedules/questionnaires for the evaluation study on impact of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the four districts of Jammu & Kashmir. These meetings were chaired by Adviser (Evaluation)/ Director (TC) and

attended by the Director of REO, Chandigarh, representatives of the Population Research Centre, Srinagar, Director, Ministry of Home Affairs and Senior Research Officer (TC) and PEO Shimla. The study design has been finalized and field survey launched in association with the Research Institute (Population Research Centre, Srinagar).

- (d) Three meetings were organized at Thiruvananthapuram to prepare and finalize study design of the evaluation study on Decentralized Planning Process in Kerala. Adviser (Evaluation), Director (TC) chaired these meetings. Director, REO, Chennai, Officers of Planning Department of Government of Kerala and Senior Research Officers of PEO Banagalore and Thiruvananthapuram participated in these meetings. The study design and the questionnaires have been finalized and the field survey is being launched in association with Research Institute.
- (e) For finalization of study design of evaluation study of Sarada Sahayak Project in U.P., three meetings (one at New Delhi and two at Lucknow) were organized. The meetings were attended by Adviser (Evaluation)/ Director (TC)/ Senior Research Officer (TC), Engineer-in-Chief, Chief Engineer of Government of U.P., Joint Director (WR), Planning Commission and Director, REO, Lucknow. The study design has been finalized and requisite material is being collected for drawing of sample. The study is being conducted in association with the identified Research Institute.
- (f) PEO organized an Interactive Session with the Trainees of the Indian Audit and Accounts on 16.12.2003 in the Planning Commission and delivered lectures on issues and techniques in impact evaluation of Government programmes.
- (g) The Deputy Chairman took a meeting on the report on 'Development Evaluation in PEO and Its Impact' on 31.3.2004. The meeting was attended by Dr.S.P.Gupta (Member), Secretary, Joint Secretary, Adviser (Evaluation/RD), Planning Commission and Officers of PEO & its field units. Adviser (Evaluation) made a Power Point Presentation on the contents of the report on 'Development Evaluation in PEO and Its Impact' consisting of two parts viz. (a) Review of Process, activities and impact and (b) Evaluation Studies and Reforms in Development Planning. The contents of the report were discussed in the meeting. There were also deliberations on major issues of evaluation policy and restructuring of PEO.

PEO REPORTS ON THE INTERNET

www.planningcommission.nic.in

Field Units provided internet & email connectivity and fax facility.

16. To provide ready access to the findings of the evaluation studies a compendium (in 3 volumes) of Evaluation Studies conducted by PEO since its inception in 1952 has been compiled, released and put on the Planning Commission's website. Besides, latest 5 evaluation study reports of PEO have been put on the website. The material of PEO put on the website is updated on regular basis and display of PEO material.

17. All the 7 Regional Evaluation Offices of PEO have been provided with computers and Internet & E-Mail facility. The 8 Project Evaluation Offices have also been provided computers and E-Mail facility. A comprehensive proposal for implementation of

recent policy on e-governance and information technology has been prepared and submitted to General Administration for approval. The proposal is under consideration of the General Administration.

18. The PEO is also encouraging State Evaluation Organisations to send the reports to Planning Commission, so that these reports can also be put on the Internet. .

Progress of Work in the PEO

19. The Programme Evaluation Organisation has so far brought out 188 Studies of which 17 Studies/Activity reports were brought out during the Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2002) and three studies and an Activity Report have been completed during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The report on evaluation study of 'Workforce Management Options and Infrastructure Rationalization in Primary Health Care Services' conducted by NCAER has been treated as released. Recently evaluated programmes by PEO are (i) National Project on Bio-gas Development; (ii) Functioning of Statutory Development Boards (SDBs) in Maharashtra. and (iii) Impact studies on Integrated Dairy Development Projects (IDDPs) in the states of Maharashtra, Nagaland & Orissa and 'Development Evaluation in PEO and Its Impact'. Executive summaries of all the reports and full study reports of the five recently evaluated programmes are placed on Planning Commission's website.

20. Evaluation studies on (i) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), (ii) Growth Centres Schemes (iii) Mid-Day Meals Scheme, (iv) Decentralized Training Programme, (v) Impact of CS Schemes in Anantnag, Kupwara, Rajouri and Doda districts of J&K, (vi) Decentralized Planning Process in Kerala, (vii) Sarda Sahayak Project in Uttar Pradesh, (viii). Schemes of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), (ix) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan and (x) Construction of Hostels for SC Boys and Girls are under way.

Contribution of PEO in Other Activities

21. Besides, regular evaluation studies, PEO has participated and contributed significantly in other activities also. PEO's contribution in these activities is given below:-

- (i) PEO has brought out a report on 'Development Evaluation in PEO and Its Impact' consisting of two parts viz. (a) Review of Process, activities and impact and (b) Evaluation Studies and Reforms in Development Planning.
- (ii) CAG has published a report on 'Development Evaluation in India – Contemporary Issues and Approaches'. This report was prepared and finalized by committee under the Chairmanship of Adviser (Evaluation). In addition, PEO has provided requisite material and guidance in preparation and finalization of this report.
- (iii) PEO provided technical guidance and assistance to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Elementary Education in sampling design as well as drawing of samples for the evaluation of Learners /beneficiaries. Officers of PEO Headquarters and Regional Evaluation Office, Lucknow visited four districts as Observers during the conduct of examination of the beneficiaries being carried out by the State Resource Centre.

- (iv) In the follow up action of the decision taken by the Committee for approval of surveys /studies to be conducted by SER Division of the Planning Commission, PEO has undertaken examination of study designs being prepared by Research Institutes. So far, study designs of 7 schemes for the surveys to be conducted by SER Division have been examined and modified.
- (v) The PEO has prepared the study design and instruments of observation for the evaluation study on SGRY being taken up by Planning Commission in collaboration with 7 well known Research Institutes of the country. SGRY is a major employment generating scheme which is being monitored by the PMO. The evaluation of the scheme has been taken up on the advise of PMO. The PEO field units will be compiling qualitative notes for the study on the basis of their field visits.
- (vi) Parliamentary Rajbhasha Committee has inspected Project Evaluation Office, Bangalore on 8th November, 2003. PEO has made necessary arrangements in association with Rajbhasha Division of Planning Commission for the conduct of inspection and provided necessary input. The officers from PEO Hqrs. remained present during the inspection by Parliamentary Rajbhasha Committee. Another Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Rajbhasha Committee is scheduled to inspect Regional Evaluation Office, Chennai on 9.1.2004. Necessary arrangements have been made for the inspection by the Parliamentary Rajbhasha Committee.
- (vii) Three districts viz. Sitapur, Unnao and Fatehpur of Uttar Pradesh and one district, namely Chatra of Jharkhand covered under ' Rashtriya Sam-Vikas Yojana' have been allocated to Adviser (Evaluation) for monitoring by the Planning Commission. In this connection, a meeting was held on 20.12.2003 to discuss action plan for the districts taken up under RSVY. Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Adviser (Evaluation), Principal Secretary (Planning), District Magistrate and Development Officers of the three districts have participated in this meeting. To help the state Government (UP) prepare the district plans for Sitapur, Unnao and Fatehpur, T.C. Division and REO, Lucknow have been rendering the necessary services. The REO, Lucknow has already visited these districts and held discussions with the concerned Officers in the three districts. The district plan submitted by Government of Jharkhand has been examined and referred to the State Government for modifications as per guidelines laid down by the Planning Commission.

22. PEO has been undertaking studies only at the request of various Ministries/ Departments and Divisions of Planning Commission. The implementation of the findings and suggestion made in the evaluation reports brought out by

Findings & Suggestions of the evaluation studies are being implemented at varying degrees

PEO rests with the concerned Ministries/Departments. It has been gathered that the findings and suggestions of PEO evaluation reports have been incorporated in varying degrees by the implementing Ministries/Departments. Based on the evaluation report of PEO on Mahila Samridhi Yojana, the scheme was abolished. The Employment Assurance Scheme was thoroughly re-structured during 2001-2002 and the detailed guidelines for the re-structured

scheme (Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana – SGRY) were issued in April, 2002, which incorporated many of the recommendations of the report by PEO released in April, 2000. The evaluation of Non Formal Education Programme was taken up by PEO in the year 1997 and based on the recommendations of the PEO report the scheme was completely revamped and amalgamated in the new scheme entitled Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education (EGS&AIE). The evaluation of National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) was taken up by PEO in 2001 and based on the observations and recommendations of the evaluation report, the Ministry of Non Conventional Resources formulated detailed guidelines for implementation of the programme during the year 2002-2003 onwards. The performance evaluation of statutory development Boards in Maharashtra was taken up by PEO and the report was released in April, 2003. The findings and observations of PEO report were acknowledged by office of the Governor, Maharashtra and the three development boards of Marathawara, rest of Maharashtra and Vidharbha. The evaluation reports on Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Functioning of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Functioning of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) assisted under Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme have been found extremely useful and acted upon by the implementing agencies.

Reference Books / PEO Library

23. PEO (Headquarters) maintains its own library (Technical) where reference books on evaluation techniques to be adopted for designing/instrumenting of the studies and other publications related to evaluation are kept for reference purposes. Copies of the evaluation reports are also kept in the library for reference purposes.

State/UT-wise coverage of the Programme Evaluation Organisation

Name of Regional Evaluation Office/ Region	Attached Project Evaluation Office/ Field Units	States/Uts covered by the REOs/PEOs field units
1	2	3
<u>I. Eastern Region</u> 1. Kolkata	1. Guwahati 2. Bhubaneswar	1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Manipur 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Orissa 8. Sikkim 9. Tripura 10. West Bengal 11. A & N Islands
<u>II. Northern Region</u> 2. Chandigarh	3. Shimla	12. Haryana 13. Himachal Pradesh 14. Jammu & Kashmir 15. Punjab 16. Chandigarh 17. Delhi
<u>III. Southern Region</u> 3. Chennai	4. Thiruvananthapuram	18. Kerala 19. Tamil Nadu 20. Lakshadweep 21. Pondicherry
<u>IV. South Central Region</u> 4. Hyderabad	5. Bangalore	22. Andhra Pradesh 23. Karnataka
<u>V. Central Region</u> 5. Jaipur	6. Bhopal	24. Madhya Pradesh 25. Chhatisgarh 26. Rajasthan
<u>VI. Northern Central Region</u> 6. Lucknow	7. Patna	27. Bihar 28. Jharkhand 29. Uttar Pradesh 30. Uttaranchal
<u>VII Western Region</u> 7. Mumbai	8. Ahmedabad	31. Goa 32. Gujarat 33. Maharashtra 34. D&N Haveli 35. Daman & Diu

CHAPTER 7

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

Vigilance Activities: -

The vigilance unit of the Planning Commission deals with all vigilance cases i.e., cases of corruption, mal-practices and lack of integrity in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' officers. It is also responsible for issuing vigilance clearance certificates at the time of promotion, forwarding of applications for outside jobs/passports, release from the Planning Commission on transfer/retirement etc and advising the administration on other disciplinary cases which may be referred to it for advice.

Planning Commission being a non-public dealing department did not receive any complaint of vigilance nature from the general public during the financial year 2003-04.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment : -

In accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a Public Interest Litigation WPNo (crl) 666-70 of 1992, a complaints Mechanism committee on Sexual harassment is in existence to deal with the complaints of sexual harassment in Planning Commission/PEO. During the financial year 2003-04, not a single complaint has been reported to the committee.

CHAPTER 8

Annexure on C&AG's Audit Observations

Summary of the C&AG's observations made in its Reports for the year ended March, 2002

1. Report No. 1 of 2003

- **Para 6.12 read with Appendix XII relating to rush of expenditure during the month of March/last quarter of the Financial Year 2001-2002**

Total expenditure during the year under Major Head 5475 – Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services was Rs.4.32 crore out of which an expenditure of Rs. 3.40 crore was made in the month of March, 2002 which was 79 per cent of the total expenditure of the year.

- **Para 7.8 read with Appendix XVI relating to unspent provision between Rs.20 crores and Rs.100 crores**

National Commission on Population was the Scheme/Project/Activity most affected by unspent provision of Rs.50.58 crore.

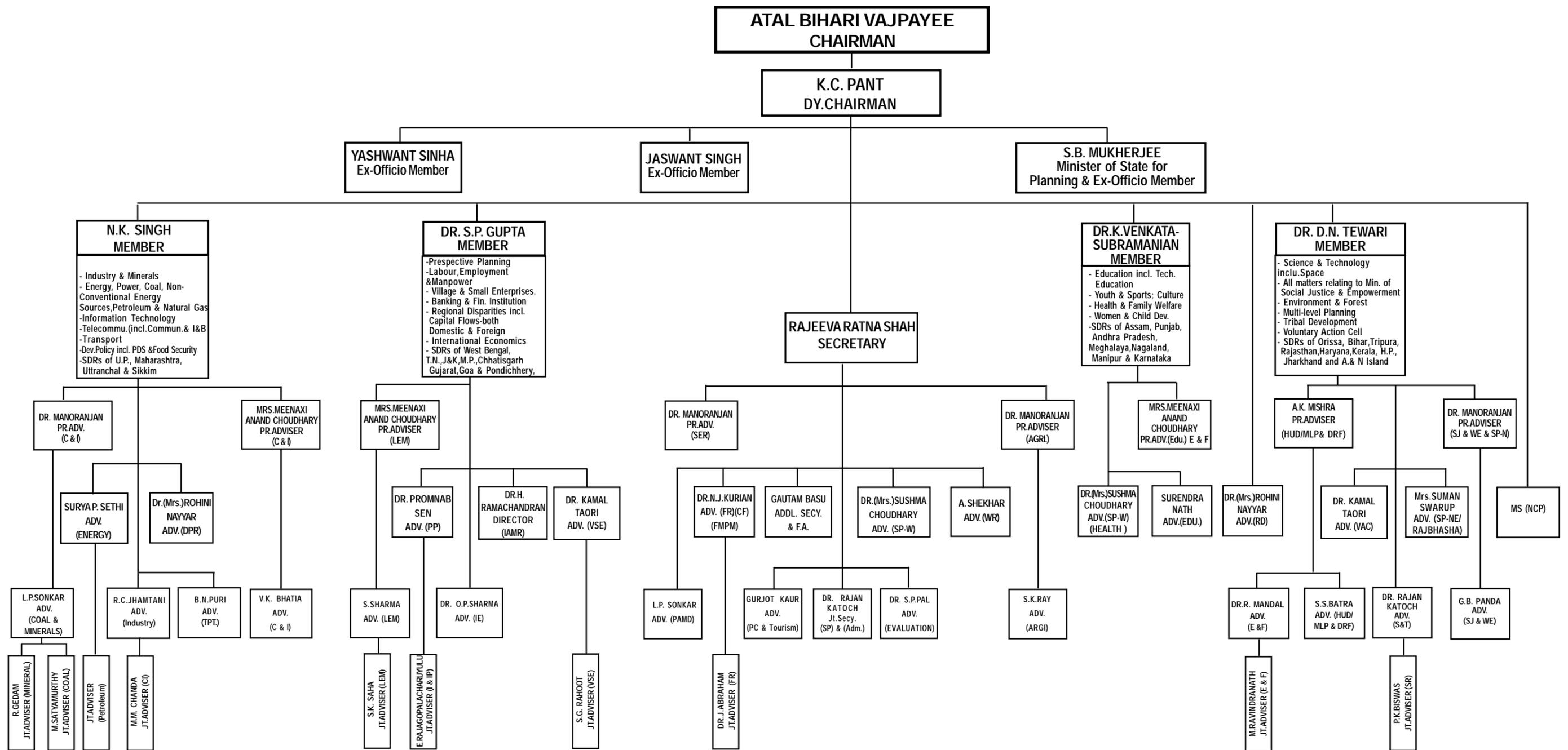
2. Report No. 4 of 2003

- **Para 1.1 read with Appendix IV points out that the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, a body audited u/s 14(1) and 14(2) of CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971, whose accounts/information was not received for 2001-2002 as on 31st December, 2002.**

Para 1.2 read with Appendix VII indicates that as on 31st March, 2002, 38 Utilisation Certificates were outstanding in respect of grants amounting to Rs.335.58 lakh released up to March, 2000, which were due by September, 2001.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AS ON 31.03.2004



Legend :-

1. Designations
 PR. ADVISER Principal Adviser
 ADV. Adviser
 Jt. Secy. Joint Secretary
 JT. Adviser Joint Adviser
 ADDL. Secy. Additional Secretary
 FA Financial Adviser

2. Subject :-

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Adm. Administration | IE International Economics | Touri. Tourism |
| Agri. Agriculture | LEM Labour, Employment & Manpower | TPT. Transport |
| BC Backward Classes | MLP Multy Level Planning | VAC Voluntary Action Cell |
| CF Central Finances | NCP National Commision on Populaton | VSE Village & Small Enterprises |
| C&I Communicaton & information | NE North East | WE Women's Empowerment |
| CI Consumer Industries | PAMD Project Appraisal & Management Division | WR Water Resources |
| DRF Development Reforms Facility | PC Plan Co-ordination | |
| DP Development Policy | PP Prospective Planning | |
| EDU. Education | RD Rural Development | |
| E & F Environment & Forests | SDR State Development Reports | |
| FMPM Fiscal & Monetary Policy Modelling | SJ Social Justice | |
| FR Financial Resources | SP State Plan | |
| FW Family Welfare | SR Scientific Research | |
| HUD Housing & Urban Development | S & T Science & Technology | |
| I & IP Industries & Infrastructure Planning | SW Social Welfare | |
| IAMR Institute of Applied Manpower Research | TD Tribal Development | |

SUMMARY

Chairman	1	Joint Secretary	1
Deputy Chairman	1	Financial Adviser	1
MOS & Ex-officio Member	1	Jt. Adviser	11
Members (5+2)	7	TOTAL	47
Secretary	1		
Pr. Advisers	3		
Advisers	20		
Director, IAMR	1		