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ANNUAL PLAN
1989-90



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CHAPTER 1

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 AND REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE 1988-89

The annual plan 1989-90 which marks the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan represents a continuous process in terms of objectives, socio-economic policies, investment and benefit targets as visualised in the Seventh Plan, Mid-term appraisal and the performance of the economy in 1988-89. While seeking to achieve high growth, the plan lays emphasis on crucial social and economic programmes designed for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society; fresh employment avenues as also improvement in productivity, increased efficiency in use of resources, modernisation and upgradation of technology and completion of projects on time. High priority has been accorded to the completion of on-going projects which are in an advanced stage as well as those which can be completed in shortest time to realise the benefits from their investments.

Review of the Economy in 1988-89

1.2 The first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan witnessed as a result of drought a deceleration in rate of growth from 5.10% in 1985-86 to 3.6% in 1987-88. Thanks to good monsoons, and Special Programme for foodgrains and various policy measures initiated by the Govt. of India, the economy has shown a strong recovery in agriculture production and has as also sustained the momentum of industrial growth in 1988-89. It is now expected that during 1988-89 the economy would record an impressive growth rate of about 10%. Thus, we are likely to end the Seventh Plan with an average rate of growth of GDP of 5.4-5.5% per annum over 5.4% well above the targetted rate of 5% visualised in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1.3 Various measures taken by the Govt. during the last three years to increase domestic production in both agriculture and industry and to streamline the management, have made two things evident. First is the resilience of the economy in the face of severe weather stress and second is the sustained growth performance in the sphere of industry and infrastructure. Growth performance during 1987-88 has been significantly better than in earlier drought years of similar intensity. Further, as a result of number of measures, the exports have shown perceptible improvement although the balance of payment still continue to be under strain.

Agriculture

1.4 The first three years of the Seventh Plan were drought years particularly 1987-88 which witnessed one of the serious droughts of the century with as many as 21 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions having received deficient or scanty rainfall. Despite this, the fall in agricultural production was contained to around 2 per cent. The succession of poor monsoons came to an end in 1988-89 and the agricultural growth has been revived after three bad years. Food production during 1988-89 is expected to be about 172.18 million tonnes. Likewise, there has been a big spurt in the production of oilseeds and it is reported that about 17.79 million tonnes would be produced in 1988-89 with an increase of about 43.7 per cent over the last year. The big increase in oilseeds production has reduced the level of imports and the country is expected to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in oilseeds. Cotton crop is also good and the total production would be around 87 lakh bales. Agricultural production is likely to be higher than 22 per cent over the level of the previous year. The remarkable recovery in agriculture production is mainly attributed to good rains this year with as many as 32 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions receiving excess or normal rains. The package of measures introduced during the drought of 1987-88 prepared the agriculture sector for a quick recovery. This helped in taking tull advantage of the good monsoon in optimising food grains production during 1988-89 under the Special Foodgrains Programme.

Infrastructure

1.5 The strong resurgence in economic growth during 1988-89 has been made possible by the excellent performance of the infrastructure sectors. The production of coal went up from 179.75 tonnes to 194.64 million tonnes. The generation of electricity was 220978 million kwh which was 9.5% higher over the previous year. Hydel generation went up by 21.8% while the thermal generation registered an increase of 5.3% as special efforts had been made during 1987-88 to maximise thermal power generation in order to compensate for the shortfall in hydel power generation and to meet greater demand of power for pump sets and other similar requirements arising from drought. Accordingly the routine shut down and backing down of thermal power plants for maintenance purposes was postponed to 1988-89. Hence the deceleration in the growth of thermal power generation. The installed refining capacity of crude was 51.85 millon tonnes at the end of 1988-89 as against 48.70 million tonnes at the end of 1987-88.

The refinery crude throughput during 1988-89 was 48.80 milion tonnes against the actual throughput of 47.74 million tonnes in 1987-88. Crude oil production went up to 32.06 million tonnes. For the third year in succession the freight loading of Indian Railways registered an increase and freight movement is expected to be around 330 million tonnes in 1988.89. This implies an increase of 11 million tonnes in the revenue earning traffic over the previous year. There was, however, some relaxation in the pressure of demand on passenger traffic during 1988-89 and the anticipated passenger traffic was 3500 million (1998

suburban and 1502 non-suburban). The estimated passenger kms. are estimated at 261.4 billion. In order to improve the efficiency and speed, Railways continued their replacement of overaged assets and modernising of operations to improve productivity. Cargo traffic handled at major ports during 1988-89 recorded a substantial increase of 9.14%. Road traffic also performed well; so was the case with the telecommunication sector.

Industry

1.6 The performance in 1988-89 displays remarkable recovery of the industrial sector after the slowing down in 1987-88. The growth rate of 8.8 per cent achieved in 1988-89 was not only higher than 7.3 per cent achieved in 1987-88 but marginally higher than the average growth of 8.5 per cent during 1985-89. In the manufacturing sector, the growth of 8.9 per cent achieved in 1988-89 was higher compared to 7.9 per cent in 1987-88 and almost equal to 9.0 average growth in the first four years of the Plan. The performance of the mining sector in 1988-89 shows remarkable improvement in comparison to 1987-88. The mining sector achieved a growth rate of 7.9 per cent in 1988-89 compared to 3.8 per cent in 1987-88.

1.7 The production of saleable steel in 1988-89 is estimated at 11.54 million tonnes which is higher by 5.7 per cent compared to the production of 10.92 million tonnes achieved in 1987-88. Production of blister copper in 1988-89 was 44,840 tonnes. This was the highest production ever recorded by the Hindustan Copper Limited. Production of 73265 tonnes of zinc was achieved in 1988-89 against the target of 72,000 tonnes. The production could have been still higher but for the acute shortage of water in Rajasthan. The overall performance of the engineering sector has been quite satisfactory and 11.6 per cent growth was registered in 1988-89. The growth rates in 1988-89 are significantly higher, compared to the previous years in the case of non-electrical machinery and transport equipment and considerably lower in the case of metal products (excepting machinery) and electrical machinery and appliances. In 1988-89, there was good growth performance in the industries like textile and printing machinery, electric motors, tractors, ball and roller bearings, type writers, mechanical watches, storage batteries and domestic refrigerators. The production of nitrogenous fertilizer were 6.71 million tonnes. In the case of phosphatic nutrients, the production during 1988-89 at 2.25 million tonnes was marginally higher than the target.

1.8 The petrochemical industry has made rapid strides and the domestic production of various petrochemicals has registered an impressive growth. The demand for various polymers from downstream processors has also increased considerably. The production of thermoplastic and synthetic rubber intermediates in 1988-89 is expected to be much more than that achieved in 1987-88 and in some items like H.D. Polyethylene, Polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene and styrene, butadience rubber, the production targets are likely to be exceeded.

1.9 The production of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals during 1988-89 maintained the growth pattern of about 11%. The production of cement has increased over the years and reached a level of 44 million tonnes during 1988-89 as against 39.50 million tonnes during 1987-88.

1.10 The Government had taken various steps during 1988-89 to boost the output of the electronics industry e.g. delicensing of consumer electronics, electronic instruments and computer industry subject to certain conditions, allowing imports of computers on returnable loan basis and restructuring customs duty on capital equipment required for the manufacture of LSI/VLSI systems

1.11 A number of major steps have been taken in the on-going process of industrial policy reform aimed at promoting greater competitiveness and efficiency in domestic industry. Major advances have been made in the on-going process with emphasis on easy entry or expansion of incumbent firms and recognition of efficient scales of production. To facilitate capacity creation only projects involving investment in fixed assets of more than Rs. 50 crores, if they are located in Centrally declared backward areas and more than Rs. 15 crores if located in non-backward areas will need industrial licences. However, the benefit of delicencing in both cases will be only if the project is located outside the specified distances from the metropolitan and large cities. Location requirement of industry delicenced earlier have been brought in line with the specific distance limits. The limit on requirement of imported inputs has also been increased from the earlier 15% of ex-factory value of annual production subject to a ceiling of Rs. 75 lakhs to 30% of ex-factory value of production.

1.12 The negative list of industries for which licensing remain compulsory, regardless of the size of investment, were reduced from 77 to 26. Also, the exemption from industrial licensing has been extended to dominant undertakings, so registered under Section 20(b) of the MRTP Act, for items other than those in which the industrial undertaking is registered as 'dominant industrial undertaking'.

1.13 The scheme of Technical Development Fund (TDF) has been liberalised by widening the scope and extending its coverage to include import of all kind of capital equipment and technical know-how assistance, designs and consultancy services. The ceiling for imports under TDF has been raised to a foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 2 crores per unit per financial year. Minimum capacity have also been prescribed for a number of industries. The re-endorsment of licence capacity introduced earlier has been substantially liberalised. The facility of broad banding which enabled the manufacturing enterprises to adjust their product mix in line with changing market conditions and also facilitate better capacity utilisation has now been extended to a large number of industries. Measures have also been taken to remove procedural impediments.

Village and Small Industries

1.14 For exploiting the potential of growth in the Village and Small Industries Sector, various policy measures have been adopted over the years. Additional fiscal measures have been included in the Central Budget for 1989-90. Jute yarn supplied to a registered handloom cooperative society or an organisation set up or approved by the Government and the units set up by the Khadi and Village Industries

Commission and Boards would be exempted from excise duty. This exemption would be available for the purpose of development of handlooms for manufacture of fabrics other than those used for jute sacks. Further, the existing small scale concession for products of village industries marketed by or with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been extended to furniture and ceramic products also.

1.15 A separate apex bank known as Small Industries Development Bank of India has been established for development, expansion, diversification and modernisation of small scale units. In order to mitigate the difficulties and delays in securing working capital and finance, a single window scheme for financing both term loan for fixed assets and working capital to new tiny and small scale units has been introduced by IDBI.

Housing

1.16 A distinguishing feature is that housing is receiving a much greater attention. A number of new initiatives have been taken by Government to give a boost to the housing activity. The National Housing Policy was evolved setting out directions in definite terms to enable preparation of concrete action plans with the aim of eradicating houselessness by the turn of the century. The National Housing Bank was set up in order to accelerate and streamline the flow of institutional finance for housing by creating and strengthening a net-work of housing finance institutions for mobilising household savings on the one hand and providing loans to the people for the construction of houses on the other. The Bank has formulated a Home Loan Account Scheme which envisages regular savings by the individuals intending to build a house through opening of house-linked bank accounts for a minimum period of five years and entitles them to a loan thereafter upto two to four times of the accumulated savings depending on the size of accommodation and their repaying capacity subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 3 lakhs. Other important initiatives taken by Government include launching of a scheme to take care of the housing needs of pavement dwellers and establishing a national net work of building centres throughout the country to educate people in the use of new building technology. Equity base of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, which is a premier organisation functioning at the national level to finance housing and infrastructural activities, has been strengthened substantially.

Fiscal Policy

1.17 The fiscal policy management during 1988-89 was directed to revitalise the drought hit economy, accelerate the tempo of production specially in agriculture, maintain the priority for exports and restore the overall momentum of development while keeping inflationary problems in check. The drought policy thrust thus was on stepping up plan expenditure and raising resources for investment in a non-inflationary manner while keeping the budgetary deficit within prudent limits. Fiscal measures particularly concessions to agriculture and agro-based activities, rural development, creation of job opportunities, re-introduction of investment, licences and duty reliefs to selected industries were aimed at providing the necessary fillip in production both in agriculture and industrial sectors and development of rural economy. High priority was attached to fiscal incentives for export production. At the same time, attention was directed towards checking tax evasion, promoting operational efficiency of public enterprises and containing budgetary dificit to manageable dimensions.

1.18 While the secular pessures on government resources were compounded by additional responsibilities for relief expenditure and rising commitments on non-plan account, the momentum of development expenditure was not allowed to be slackened due to rising expenditure on interest, subsidies and defence, and the country's fiscal policies were directed to augment development expenditure.

1.19 To give boost to agriculture and agro-based activities, several excise reliefs were provided. Full exemption from excise duty was given in respect of machinery items such as sprinkler systems, fodder mixers, germination appliances, etc. used in agricultural, horticultural, poultry and bee-keeping activities, in order to promote modernisation in the sector. Electric motors used in monobloc and submersible pump-sets for irrigation were exempted from excise duty. Exemption from excise duty was also provided for a large number of pesticide intermediates in order to reduce the cost of indigenous production. In addition, excise duty on parts and accesssories going into the installation of cold storage plants was reduced from 40 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. To reduce cost and final prices of pesticides and pesticide intermediates, custom duty was reduced to 70 to 60 per cent *ad valorem* from the previous level of 105 to 147 per cent. Likewise, certain critical equipments, hormones and drugs, required for milk production programme, were exempted from customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

1.20 To help foster the growth of food processing and packaging industry, customs duty on 34 specified items was reduced from 55 to 35 per cent *ad valorem*. Excise duty on preparations from vegetables, fruits, nuts and other parts of plants like jams, fruit juices, jellies, pickles was also reduced.

Monetary Policy and Price Situation

1.21 During 1988-89, the growth of money supply (M3) has been higher than in the previous year inspite of a much lower expension in currency. This is mainly because of significantly higher growth in deposits with the commercial banks (particularly demand deposits). The commercial banks were also able to accommodate a much large volume of non-food commercial credit because of a decline in food credit.

1.22 The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released on April 23, 1988 the entire remaining cash balance of the scheduled commercial banks impounded under incremental CRR during January 14, 1977 to October 31, 1980 to enable them to meet the anticipated seasonal increase in food credit. Since the Rabi 1988

food procurement credit requirements turned out to be substantially lower than expected and the return flows of food credit were also higher, CRR was raised from 10 per cent to 11 per cent in two stages in July 1988, to contain the banks' liquidity growth. Furthermore, RBI also asked these banks to terminate all buyback arrangements with non-bank clients in Govt. and other approved securities on or before July 1, 1988 since these arrangements were not only likely to affect the profitability of the banks but also could put them in a liquidity bind. Selective credit controls were reintroduced in the case of wheat and tightened in the case of other essential commodities like paddy, rice, oilseeds and vegetable oils. However, effective from February 10, 1989, such Credit Controls against oilseeds and vegetable oils were relaxed in view of improved output of these commodities Interest rates on short-term agricultural loans upto Rs. 15,000 sanctioned to farmers by the scheduled commercial banks, were brought down with effect from March 1, 1988, benefitting a large number of farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers.

1.23 The annual rate of inflation during 1988-89 in terms of wholesale price was 7..3 per cent (April—March) as against 7.6% during the previous year. However, the consumer price index registered an increase of 9.1 per cent, almost the same as recorded during the previous year.

Balance of Payments

1.24 The Balance of Payments situation continued to remain tight in the year 1988-89, with the foreign exchange reserves falling by more than Rs. 650 crores. Various medium term factors which were responsible for this situation are, declaration in the rate of growth of domestic crude oil production, bunching of repayment obligations to the IMF and uncertain climate for concessional aid. In the year, 1988-89 this situation was aggravated still further due to high import bill resulting from increased imports in volume terms as well as a sharp rise in the international prices of metals and edible oils in 1988.

1.25 Exports have shown a healthy growth rate over the previous year. In nominal terms, during 1988-89, exports grew at a rate of 29 per cent, while in terms of volume, the growth rate was about 10 per cent. Export earnings increased from Rs. 15,719 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 20,281 crores in 1988-89. There has been buoyancy in the exports of engineering goods, leather and leather manufactures, gems and jewellery, chemicals, ready made garments, carpets and minor ores. At the same time, the available data indicates a fall in exports of spices, cashew kernel and tobacco. Imports, on the other hand, showed a growth rate of 23.9 per cent at Rs. 27,693 crores as against Rs. 22,343 crores in 1987-88. Imports of foodgrains worth more than Rs. 550 crores were made during the years to replenish the dwindling stocks. On the other hand, edible oil imports were lower by about Rs. 200 crores. The trade deficit for 1988-89 has been provisionally put at Rs. 7,412 crores which is 11.9 per cent higher than the 1987-88 level of Rs. 6,624 crores.

Plan Outlay

1.26 The Plan Outlay for 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 57597.52 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 49817.84 crores in 1988-89, a step up of 15.62 per cent. Compared to the revised plan outlay of Rs. 49442.17 crores, the 1989-90 outlay represents a step up of Rs. 8155.35 crores. With the proposed outlay for 1989-90, in five years, 123.43 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay would be incurred at current prices and 98.16% at 1984-85 prices. Expenditure of the Centre has exceeded the initial outlay by 8.39%. Table below shows the plan outlay and expenditure for the Centre and States for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 at current as also at 1984-85 prices.

TABLE 1.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Year	Sector	Approved Outlay at current prices	Actual Expenditure at current prices	Actual Expenditure at 1984-85 prices	%of actual Expenditure to approved outlay at current prices
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	Centre	18500.00	19115.47	17752.11	103.3
	States	13097.00	13249.52	12949.88	101.2
	U.Ts.	641.56	694.91		108.3
	Total	**32238.56**	**33059.90**	**30701.99**	**102.5**
1986-87	Centre	22300.00	22401.76	19370.31	100.46
	States	15878.85	16042.98	14481.06	101.03
	U.Ts.	872.68	704.37		80.71
	Total	**39051.53**	**39149.11**	**33851.37**	**100.25**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	Centre	25041.79	24584.68	19756.25	96.89
	States	18957.80	17627.53	14734.71	92.98
	U.Ts	698.84	808.34		101.36
	Total	**44698.43**	**42920.55**	**34490.96**	**95.30**
1988-89	Centre	28714.65	30165.99@	22570.89@	105.05
	States	20333.19	18506.18@	14422.88@	91.01
	U.Ts	770.00	770.00@		100.00
	Total	**49817.84**	**49442.17@**	**36993.77@**	**99.25**
1980-90	Centre	34445.97		24314.23@@	
	States	22292.65		16341.89@@	
	UTs	858.90			
	Total	**57597.52**		**40656.12@@**	
Grand total during VII th Plan	Centre	129002.41		103763.79	108.61
	States	90559.49		72930.42	86.39×
	UTs	3841.98			
	Total	**223403.88**		**176694.21**	**98.16**

NOTE : 1. Actual Expenditure for 1987-88 is provisional.

2. Does not include Central Assistance of Relief against natural calamities.

@Revised Estimates.

@@Approved outlay at 1984-85 prices.

× At 1984-85 Prics.

Saving and Investment

1.27 The estimated savings and investment in 1987-88 and 1988-89 are shown in Table below :—

TABLE 1.2

Estimates of Savings and Investment

(Rs. crores at current prices)

Sl. No. Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Gross Domestic Product	262507	293408	330464	387054
2. Net Capital Inflow from abroad	6234	5095	6440	8128
3. Gross Domestic Savings	55150	63426	66650	81281
4. Gross-domestic capital formation	61384	68521	73090	89409
5. Rate of Savings	21.0	21.6	20.2	21.0
6. Rate of Investment	23.4	23.4	22.1	23.1

Thus the rate of savings is estimated to have gone up from 20.2% in 1987-88 to 21.0% in 1988-89. The net capital inflow from abroad is also estimated to have gone up from 6440 crores in 1987-88 to 8128 crores in 1988-89. As a result the rate of investment in 1988-89 is estimated to be higher at 23.1 per cent against 22.1 per cent in the previous year.

Annual Plan 1989-90

1.28 In keeping with the objective visualised for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the accent in the Annual Plan 189-90 continues to be on food, employment and productivity. High priority has been given to the development of agriculture and infrastructure. More than two-third of the Plan outlay has been allocated for agriculture, energy, transport and communication to prevent any bottlenecks in the growth of the economy. Special attention has been paid to the programmes for alleviation of poverty. Substantial provisions have also been made for irrigation, human resource development, etc. Reasonable provisions have been made for other sectors of the economy also. Further, concerted efforts will be made to control inflation and ensure prudent management of balance of payments.

1.29 The major anti poverty programmes viz Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

(RLEGP) have been the main instruments for generating employment and increasing the earning opportunities for those living below the poverty line. During 1988-89, about 3.66 million families were assisted with the total investment of Rs. 1884 crores including a disbursement of Rs. 1144.68 crores by way of term credit. Forty-six per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under NREP and RLEGP, 659 million mandays of employment were generated in 1988-89 with a total expenditure of Rs. 1501 crores, which was substantially higher than the employment target of 603 million mandays. In 1989-90, the two wage employment programmes viz NREP and RLEGP have been merged into Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. A provision of Rs. 2090.23 crores has been made of which the Central share would be Rs. 1711.25 crores. A target of 736.76 million mandays of employment generation has been fixed under the programme.

Control of Inflation

1.30 To contain inflation within reasonable limits, the Annual Plan 1989-90 envisages a multipronged strategy to restrict the budgetary deficit at minimum possible level, to reduce growth of money supply, to increase savings and augment efforts at additional resource mobilization both at the Centre and the States and to ensure better supply management. The budgetary deficit at the Centre has been kept at Rs. 8240 crores for 1989-90 as against the revised budgetary defict of Rs. 7940 crores for 1988-89 showing a marginal increase. The assumption of maintaining deficit in 1989-90 while increasing the size of Annual Plan is based on the premise that the additional resources mobilization both by the Centre and States would go up by Rs. 1200 crores. The State Govts. have been advised to undertake such measures as would help in the realisation of tax and non-tax revenue targets for 1989-90, as also regulate the non-plan expenditure by avoiding any major new commitments on this count. Further, the Annual Plan also envisages that the financing developmental plans of the Central Public Sector Enterprises, continuous efforts would be crucial to reduce costs and improve their profitability, generate surpluses commensurate with invested capital and minimise losses through better utilisation of capacities, managerial efficiency as also better inventory management.

1.31 The total resources for financing the 1989-90 Annual Plan have been estimated at Rs. 35,305 crores for the Centre including Union Territories and Rs. 22,293 crores for the States. The Annual Plan outlay of the Centre has been fixed at Rs. 34,446 crores which represents an increase of 14.2% over the revised plan outlay for 1988-89. The Union Territories' plan is fixed at Rs. 859 crores showing a step-up of 11.5% over the revised outlay. The plan outlay of the States for 1989-90 has been approved at Rs. 22,293 crores, showing a step-up of 20.46% over the revised outlay. Thus, the overall plan outlay of Rs. 57.598 crores shows an increase of 16.5% over the revised plan outlay of Rs. 49,442 crores for 1988-89.

1.32 The balance from current revenues of the Centre and the States taken together, after meeting their non-plan revenue expenditure, is estimated at (—) Rs. 6549 crores at 1984-85 rates of taxation. The revenue receipts of the Centre as 1984-85 rates of taxation are estimated at Rs. 48,777 crores after providing for transfer to the States of their share in Central taxes. The non-plan expenditure of the Centre is estimated at Rs. 51,321 crores thus indicating a balance of (—) Rs. 2544 crores as against (—) Rs. 6033 crores for 1988-89.

1.33 While the overall revenue receipts of the Centre during 1989-90 at 1984-85 rates of taxes are likely to raise by 20.73 per cent over 1988-89 (R. E.), the increase in non-plan expenditure is estimated at 10.52% only. The major items accounting for the increase in non-plan revenue expenditure are interest payments, subsidies, dearness allowance etc.

1.34 The surplus from current revenues of States at 1984-85 rates of taxation, including upgradation grants for capital works and grants for special problems of all the States taken together for 1989-90 is estimated at (—) Rs. 4005 crores, which shows a substantial deterioration in relation to the latest estimate for 1988-89. The total revenue receipts of the States, including their share in Central taxes, are estimated at Rs. 44,812 crores. The States' total non-plan revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 48,817 crores.

1.35 The contribution of public enterprises, both departmental and non-departmental, in 1989-90 on the basis of 1984-85 rates of fares, tariffs and product prices, is estimated at Rs. 8865 crores in respect of Central enterprises and (—) Rs. 1083 crores in respect of State Electricity Boards and (—) Rs. 221 crores for State Road Transport Corporations. Out of the estimated total contribution of Central enterprises, Rs. 6908 crores represent their internal resources (excluding ARM) and Rs. 1957 crores extra-budgetary resources, excluding foreign commercial borrowings, and bonds i.e. deposits raised and inter corporate transfers.

1.36 To maintain the momentum of development in conditions of price stability, it will be of utmost importance to finance the Annual Plan 1989-90 in a non-inflationary manner. Every effort will have to be made to maximise receipts from taxes, other resources, restrain the growth of non-plan expenditure and prevent erosion of resources. Monetary policy will also have to be so designed to help in curbing inflationary pressures and facilitate orderly financing of the development programmes. Sustained and well directed efforts will also be necessary for maintaining the viability of balance of payments without constraining growth and capital formation.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

The Annual Plan for 1989-90, the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, was formulated after taking due note of the results of a review of performance of the plan and incorporating the course corrections required for the achievement of Plan targets.

2.2 In the following paragraphs a brief review is given of the pattern of outlays provided for the earlier year, 1988-89 and the current year, 1989-90.

Annual Plan 1988-89

2.3 The Annual Plan for the penultimate year of the Seveth Five Year Plan, viz., 1988-89, envisaged a total public sector outlay of Rs. 49,817.83 crores. Against this approved outlay, the revised estimates for the year was 49442.17 crores. The Centre's expenditure exceeded the approved outlay by Rs. 1451.34 crores while the expenditure of the States and UTs fell short of the approved outlay by Rs. 1827 crores. Also, a sum of Rs. 575 crores was released to the States for expenditure on works for relief from natural calamities. The details of approved outlays and revised estimates are given in Table (2.2).

Annual Plan 1989-90

2.4 The Annual Plan for 1989-90 envisages a total Public Sector outlay of Rs. 57597.52 crores. This accounts for an increase of 15.62 per cent over the approved outlay of Rs. 49817.83 crores in 1988-89. All the major sectors of development record increase in their outlays for 1989-90 over the previous year.

2.5 The allocation for the Energy sector (including Power, Coal, Petroleum and non-coventional sources of energy) amounts to 29.83 per cent of the total public sector outlay in 1989-90. Four major sectors of development viz., Energy, Industry and Minerals, Transport and Irrigation & Flood Control account for about 62.39 per cent of the total public sector outlay; their individual share being 29.83 per cent, 12.21 per cent, 13.63 per cent and 6.72 per cent respectively. The share of some other important sectors of development in the total public sector outlay is as follows : Social Services (15.91%), Rural Development (5.38%) & Agriculture (5.30%).

2.6 The outlay for Central sector is Rs. 34445.97 crores as against Rs. 28714.65 crores in 1988-89, a step up of 19.96 per cent. For the States & UT's it is 23151.55 crores as against Rs. 21103.18 crores in the previous year, representing an increase of 9.71 per cent over the previous year.

2.7 The approved outlay for 1989-90 for the Centre as well as for the States and Union Territories, together with the approved outlays for 1988-89 and the perecentage step up are given in Table (2.1).

TABLE 2.1

Annual Plan Oulay 1989-90

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	Annual Plan 1988-89			Annual Plan 1989-90			Percentage Change		
	Centre	States & UTs	Total	Centre	States & UTs	Total	Col. 5 by Col. 2	Col. 6 by Col. 3	Col. 7 by Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	1077.58	1633.83	2711.41	1202.64	1852.18	3054.82	11.61	13.36	12.67
2. Rural Development	1761.70	1087.10	2848.80	1762.02	1338.09	3100.11	0.02	23.09	8.82
3. Special Area Programmes	0.00	771.80	771.80	0.00	905.25	905.25		17.29	17.29
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	217.30	3641.36	3858.66	204.85	3666.68	3871.53	—5.73	0.70	0.33
5. Energy	9128.40	5651.35	14779.75	11226.70	5955.09	17181.79	22.99	5.37	16.25
6. Industry & Minerals	4816.02	1000.29	5816.31	5933.99	1098.09	7032.08	23.21	9.78	20.90
7. Transport	5574.50	1529.15	7103.65	6296.50	1555.22	7851.72	12.95	1.70	10.53
8. Communications	1820.30	1.52	1821.82	2858.09	1.75	2859.84	57.01	15.13	56.98
9. Science, Technology & Environment	750.43	45.17	795.60	752.50	45.64	798.14	0.28	1.04	0.32
10. General Economic Services	195.68	401.21	596.89	729.66	539.91	1269.57	272.88	34.57	112.70
11. Social Services	3269.15	5029.19	8298.34	3395.53	5766.80	9162.33	3.87	14.67	10.41
12. General Services	103.59	311.21	414.80	83.49	426.85	510.34	—19.40	37.16	23.03
Total	**28714.65**	**21103.18**	**49817.87**	**34445.97**	**23151.55**	**57597.52**	**19.96**	**9.71**	**15.62**

2.8 The sectoral allocation of the 1989-90 Plan Outlay has been made keeping in perspective the objectives, priorities and programme thrusts contained in the Seventh Five Year Plan and on a realistic assessment of what could be achieved during the year in relation to physical and financial targets laid down for projects/programmes/schemes. Due emphasis was given to Poverty Alleviation Programmes, which are an important segment of the Seventh Plan.

2.9 As part of the commitment to achieve a faster growth in employment generation, a special thrust has been given to all the employment generation programmes in 1989-90. It is proposed to merge the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and to decentralise implementation. In order to strengthen the reorganised employment programme, a special additional provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made for Employment programmes during the current year.

2.10 Improvement of project formulation and implementation, avoidance of time and cost over runs and use of innovative methods and new techniques have been emphasised. The need for internal generation of resources and the capacity to mobilise extra-budgetary resources by the Public Sector Undertaking has been given due consideration while formulating the Plan. Completion of projects under implementation rather than taking up new starts has been given greater importance.

TABLE 2.2

Approved Outlay and Revised Estimates 1988-89

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1988-89			Revised Estimates 1988-89		
	Centre	States & UTs	Total	Centre	States & UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities .	1077.58	1633.83	2711.41	1289.68	1556.77	2846.45
2. Rural Development . .	1761.70	1087.10	2848.80	1759.15	1295.66	3054.81
3. Special Area Programmes . .	0.00	771.80	771.80	0.00	778.81	778.81
4. Irrigation & Flood Control .	217.30	3641.36	3858.66	216.97	3269.39	3486.36
5. Energy	9128.40	5651.35	14779.75	9099.63	4601.36	13700.99
6. Industry & Minerals .	4816.02	1000.29	5816.31	5584.65	898.28	6482.93
7. Transport	5574.50	1529.15	7103.65	5555.63	1424.45	6980.08
8. Communications . . .	1820.30	1.52	1821.82	2311.20	1.25	2312.45
9. Science, Technology & Environment	750.43	45.17	795.60	749.15	36.60	785.45
10. General Economic Services . .	195.68	401.21	596.89	231.34	372.54	603.88
11. Social Services . . .	3269.15	5029.19	8298.34	3299.04	4808.63	8107.67
12. General Services . . .	103.59	311.21	414.80	69.55	232.44	301.99
Total	**28714.65**	**21103.18**	**49817.83**	**30165.99**	**19276.18**	**49442.17**
Advance Plan assistance for Natural Calamities . .					575.00	575.00

2.11 The progress of expenditure during the Seventh Plan is given in Table 2.3. As against the envisaged outlay of Rs. 1,80,000 crores (at 1984-85 prices), the outlay for the five years on the basis of actual expenditure for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, revised estimates for 1988-89 and approved outlay for 1989-90 works out (at curent prices) to Rs. 222169.25 crores. Besides an amount of Rs. 2605.79 crores was released to the States for expenditure on Works for relief from natural calamities during the first four years. The expenditure during the first four years together with the outlay for 1989-90 at current prices accounts for about 123 per cent of the total outlay envisaged for the Seventh Plan. At constant (1984-85) prices it is 98.16 per cent of the total Seventh Plan Outlay.

2.12 Annexure 2.1 to 2.5 give details of Plan outlays for 1989-90, revised estimates for 1988-89 and actual expenditure for 1987-88 for the Centre, States and Union Territories.

TABLE 2.3

Progress of Expenditure—Seventh Plan 1985-90

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	VII Plan Outlay	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Actual Exp. 1986-87	Actual Exp. 1987-88	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Plan outlay 1989-90	Total for 5 years 1985-86 to 1989-90
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities .	10523.62	1825.92	2215.79	2742.92	2846.45	3054.82	12685.90
2. Rural Development . .	8906.08	2226.14	2667.65	3146.42	3054.81	3100.11	14195.13
3. Special Area Programme . .	2803.59	447.33	627.6	677.05	778.81	905.25	3436.04
4. Irirgation & Flood Control .	16978.65	2792.24	3221.63	3346.94	3486.36	3871.53	16718.70
5. Energy	54821.26	9613.21	11402.78	11594.48	13700.99	17181.79	63493.25
6. Industry & Minerals . .	22415.55@	5502.88@	5619.67@	5537.05$	6482.93$	7032.08$	30174.61
7. Transport	22644.86	4072.19	5201.43	6034.61	6980.08	7851.72	30140.03
8. Communications . . .	4474.52	942.12	1085.61	1463.95	2312.45	2859.84	8663.97
9. Science, Technology & Environment	2463.06	404.78	512.38	585.42	785.75	798.14	3086.47
10. General Economic Services .	1395.60*	179.05	423.12	386.07@	603.88@	1269.57@	2861.69
11. Social Services	31545.24**	4858.45	5901.99	7006.40	8107.67	9162.33	35036.84
12. General Services . . .	1027.97	195.59	269.46	399.24	301.99	510.34	1676.62
Total	**180000.00**	**33059.90**	**39149.11**	**42920.55**	**49442.17**	**57592.52**	**222169.25**
Central Assistance for Relief against Natural Calamities . . .		361.19	556.05	1113.55	575.00		2605.79

Note :

1. Actual Plan Expenditure for 1985-86 and1986-87 are as published in the previous Annual Plan document
2. Outlay/Expenditure for Petrochemical and Engineering units under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been excluded from Energy and included under Industry and Minerals.

@Includes National Informatics Centre

$Excludes National Informatics Centre.

*Includes Provision for District Planning & National Savings Scheme.

**Includes Provision for Special Employment Scheme.

Annexure 2·1

Plan Outlays by Heads of Development 1989-90—Centre, States and Union Territories

Rs. Crores

Head of Development		Centre	States	Uts	Total
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities		1202·64	1824·70	27·48	3054·82
1. Crop Husbandry	12401	437·87	630·52	5·75	1074·14
2. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	40·50	148·26	1·08	189·84
3. Animal Husbandry	12403	39·00	146·66	3·78	189·44
4. Dairy Development	12404	97·00	44·88	1·32	143·20
5. Fisheries	12405	43·85	79·46	3·78	127·09
6. Forestry & Wildlife	12406	104·30	421·48	7·42	533·20
7. Planations	12407	33·37	4·32	0·00	37·69
8. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	68·32	5·71	0·00	74·03
9. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	110·00	87·79	0·78	198·57
10. Agricultural Finacial institutions	12416	92·43	27·34		119·77
11. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	7·50	16·59	0·19	24·28
12. Cooperation	12425	128·50	211·69	3·38	343·57
II. Rural Development		1762·02	1334·13	3·96	3100·11
1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	502·28	471·02	0·91	974·21
2. Rural Employment	12505	1211·25	629·95	0·01	1841·21
3. Land Reforms	12506	15·65	92·19	0·36	108·20
4. Other Programmes of Rural Development	12515	32·84	140·97	2·68	176·49
III. Special Area Programmes			**905·25**	**0·00**	**905·25**
1. Hill Areas	12551	0·00	260·00	0·00	260·00
2. North Eastern Areas	12552	0·00	215·00	0·00	215·00
3. Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0·00	430·25	0·00	430·25
(a) Backward Areas		0·00	97·60	0·00	97·60
(b) Tribal Areas		0·00	210·00	0·00	210·00
(c) Others		0·00	122·65	0·00	122·65
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		**204·85**	**3650·74**	**15·94**	**3871.53**
1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	19·35	2542·08	0·40	2561·83
2. Minor Irrigation	12702	33·30	703·56	3·67	740·53
3. Command Area Development	12705	115·15	239·81	0·55	355·51
4. Flood Control	12711	37·05	165·29	11·32	213·66
V. Energy		**11226·70**	**5753·87**	**201·22**	**17181·79**
1. Power	12801	5493·70	5729·74	199·03	11422·47
2. Petroleum	12802	3356·00	0·00	0·00	3356·00
3. Coal & Lignite	12803	2262·00	0·00	0·00	2262·00
4. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	115·00	24·13	2·19	141·32
VI. Industry & Minerals		**5933·99**	**1078·48**	**19·61**	**7032·08**
1. Village & Small Industries	12851	377·86	404·96	13·61	796·43
2. Iron & Steel Industries	12852	2316·04	613·14	6·00	2935·18
3. Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	415·00	60·38	0·00	475·38
4. Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	90·00	0·00	0·00	90·00
5. Fertilizer Industries	12855	495·00	0·00	00·0	495·00
6. Petrochemical Industries	12856	465·56	0·00	0·00	465·56
7. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	65·00	0·00	0·00	65·00
8. Engineering Industries	12858	458·16	0·00	0·00	458·16
9. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	308·41	0·00	0·00	308·41
10. Consumer Industries	12860	327·64	0·00	0·00	327·64
11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	275·50	0·00	0·00	275·50
12. Other Industries	12875	14·87	0·00	0·00	14·87
13. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	324·95	0·00	0·00	324·95

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	Centre		States	Uts	Total
VII. Transport		**6296·50**	**1399·09**	**156·13**	**7851·72**
1. Railways	13002	4450·00	0·00	0·00	4450·00
2. Ports & Light houses	13051	455·86	19·90	9·00	484·76
3. Shipping	13052	314·14	0·00	37·37	351·51
4. Civil Aviation	13053	473·00	5·95	0·60	479·55
5. Roads & Bridges	13054	453·00	1006·77	95·97	1555·74
6. Road Transport	13055	65·00	342·92	13·04	420·96
7. Inland Water Transport	13056	67·00	20·53	0·00	87·53
8. Other Transport Services	13075	18·50	3·02	0·15	21·67
VIII. Communication		**2858·09**	**1·75**	**0·00**	**2859·84**
1. Postal Services	13201	55·00	0·00	0·00	55·00
2. Telecommunication Services	13225	2652·50	0·00	0·00	2652·50
3. Other Communication Services	13275	150·59	1·75	0·00	152·34
IX. Science, Technology & Environment		**752·50**	**44·23**	**1·41**	**798·14**
1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	95·00	0·00	0·00	95·00
2. Space Research	13402	298·00	0·00	0·00	298·00
3. Oceanographic Research	13403	24·00	0·00	0·00	24·00
4. Other Scientific Research	13425	237·82	21·75	0·66	260·23
5. Ecology & Environment	13435	97·68	22·48	0·75	120·91
X. General Economic Services		**729·66**	**534·31**	**5·60**	**1269·57**
1. Secretariat Economic Services	13451	2·39	46·38	0·70	49·47
2. Tourism	13452	69·00	55·34	3·07	127·41
3. Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	19·26	0·00	0·00	19·26
4. Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	14·97	14·57	1·06	30·60
5. Meteorology	13455	25·00	0·00	0·00	25·0
6. Civil Supplies	13456	8·93	8·83	0·39	18·15
7. General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	7·53	0·00	0·00	7·53
8. Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0·30	0·00	0·00	0·30
9. Other General Economic Services	13475	582·28	409·19	0·38	991·85
XI. Social Services		**3395·53**	**5351·44**	**415·36**	**9162·33**
1. General Education	22202	663·01	1242·46	71·71	1977·18
2. Technical Education	22203	168·00	125·17	18·24	311·41
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	64·63	63·03	6·98	134·64
4. Art & Culture	22205	57·54	44·52	4·75	106·81
5. Medical & Public Health	22210	240·00	638·07	59·69	937·76
6. Family Welfare	22211	652·96	0·00	0·00	652·96
7. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	433·38	1201·77	97·05	1732·20
8. Housing	22216	50·12	525·84	41·12	617·08
9. Urban Development	22217	30·90	485·59	93·70	610·19
10. Information & Publicity	22220	19·00	29·20	1·70	49·90
11. Broadcasting	22221	379·00	0·00	0·00	379·00
12. Welfare of SC, ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	269·08	372·33	4·39	645·80
13. Labour & Employment	22230	34·92	111·53	3·69	150·14
14. Social Security & Welfare	22235	329·34	183·01	4·07	516·42
15. Nutrition	22236	2·14	328·92	8·27	339·33
16. Secretariat Social Services	22251	1·51	0·00	0·00	1·51
XII. General Services		**83·49**	**414·66**	**12·19**	**510·34**
1. Currency, Coinage & Mint	32046	46·00	0·00	0·00	46·00
2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	14·00	0·00	0·00	14·00
3. Police	32055	5·50	95·47	1·00	101·97
4. Supplies & Disposals	32057	0·08	0·00	0·00	0·08
5. Stationery & Printing	32058	0·15	10·43	0·91	11·49
6. Public Works	32059	5·10	180·81	9·39	195·30
7. Other Administrative Services	32070	12·66	127·95	0·89	141·50
Grand Total		**34445·97**	**22292·65**	**858·90**	**57597·52**

Annual Plan Outlays 1989-90 : States

Annexure 2·2

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities											
1. Crop Husbandry	1702	500	3246	7005	160	1930	1289	1450	1911	1983	2500
2. Soil & Water Conservation	127	300	385	550	32	800	370	329	362	1403	165
3. Animal Husbandry	671	200	1080	659	120	475	598	226	820	689	350
4. Dairy Development	180	30	385	483	18	50	125	98	60	322	240
5. Fisheries	700	58	541	297	110	500	185	114	135	470	725
6. Forestry & Wildlife	1611	610	1880	1850	150	3500	1820	2675	1100	1589	1740
7. Plantations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Food, Storage & Warehousing	25	—	35	8	—	—	36	—	142	10	15
9. Agricultural Research & Education	207	5	1040	470	25	700	425	397	605	390	350
10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	400	—	30	128	—	126	34	118	30	240	235
10. Other Agricultural Programmes :											
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	129	24	120	240	—	35	—	70	345	9	140
(b) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
12. Cooperation	601	127	925	2248	110	879	1100	190	205	693	450
Total (I)	**6353**	**1854**	**9667**	**13938**	**725**	**8995**	**6288**	**5672**	**5715**	**7798**	**6910**
II. Rural Development											
Special Programme for Rural Development											
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	3968	281	878	5779	53	1623	306	231	158	1963	900
(b) Drought Prone Area Prog. (DPAP)	602	—	—	414	—	373	67	—	107	722	—
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	20	18	57	60	18	40	60	85	25	72	30
2. **Rural Employment**											
(a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	3845	44	542	6110	45	1300	418	252	303	1723	1584
(b) Other State Employment Programmes	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	148(17)	—
3. Land Reforms	120	20	235	1875	36	345	45(12)	516	130	117	24
4. Other Programmes of Rural Devt. (incl. Community Development & Panchayats)	(1) 70	98	765	1255	46	150	377	184	222	3149	246
Total (II)	**8625**	**461**	**2477**	**15493**	**198**	**4331**	**1273**	**1268**	**945**	**7894**	**2784**
III. Special Area Programmes	**10**	**23**	**233**	**1277**	**0**	**0**	**300**	**0**	**2730**	**0**	**100**

Annexure 2·2

(Rs. lakhs)

Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Mani-pur	Megha-laya	Mizo-ram	Naga-land	Orissa	Punjab (*)	Raja-sthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pra-desh	West Bengal	Total All States
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4467	3575	520	540	645	378	2738	3465	1340	377	6912	1000	11221	2198	63052
985	1206	230	375	138	261	400	1278	80	214	729	210	3662	235	14826
871	1371	195	227	225	375	641	806	700	215	567	335	1592	658	14666
282	790	31	30	7	36	1410	186	200	25	86	60	421	202	4488
320	449	120	65	50	142	685	136	100	20	377	354	348	945	7946
3773	3946	450	835	600	575	2255	685	1300	235	2439	475	4600	1455	42148
—	—	120	—	77	145	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	432
30	33	25	7	—	10	5	—	13	12	—	5	95	65	571
815	800	80	22	5	55	240	—	300	35	698	25	686	404	8779
95	200	1	—	—	—	38	—	205	—	125	5	350	68	2734
20	—	3	40	32	8	38	—	3	15	20	120	43	200	1654
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1765	2956	110	150	100	67	1825	1671	1200	50	418	280	2216	833	21169
13423	**15326**	**1885**	**2291**	**1879**	**2052**	**9006**	**8227**	**5441**	**1198**	**12371**	**2959**	**25234**	**7263**	**182470**
3953	3088	80	125	115	115	2026	—	1913	23	2612	140	7805	2700	40835
405	749	—	—	—	—	293	—	257	—	329	—	693	255	5266
65	40	10	25	15	10	60	30	30	16	25	20	135	35	1001
3171	2995	150	55	35	40	1658	345	1642	35	3056	122	7377	2150	38997
—	22454	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	375	21	—	23998
480	79	20	40	30	65	1265	—	75	24	12	171	3000	495	9219
736	70(22)	140	165(32)	265	833(35)	207	820	451	14	417	222	2947	248	14097
8810	**29475**	**400**	**410**	**460**	**1063**	**6009**	**1195**	**4368**	**112**	**6451**	**1050**	**21978**	**5883**	**133413**
0	**738(23)**	**0**	**200**	**0**	**205(36)**	**0**	**616**	**115**	**0**	**0**	**250**	**1050**	**1913**	**9760**

Annexure 2·2 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control											
1. Major & Medium Irrigation	25700	27	2679	3320	2232	32600	6000	250	1440	16125	4800
2. Minor Irrigation	3100	485	3768	4752	204	2800	275	1789	1338	3500	1300
3. Command Area Development	700	—	285	960	115	900	1820	50	108	1859	800
4. Flood Control (including anti sea erosion etc.)	500	50	750	4000	14	200	1300	120	645	75	500
Total (IV)	**30000**	**562**	**7482**	**42912**	**2565**	**36500**	**9395**	**2209**	**3531**	**21559**	**7400**
V. Energy											
1. Power	23500	1412	14856	45000	710	36841	20200	5845	12900	29605	11400
2. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	35	29	21	295	17	300	40	110	30	40	30
Total (V)	**23535**	**1441**	**14877**	**45295**	**727**	**37141**	**20240**	**5955**	**12930**	**29645**	**11430**
VI. Industry and Minerals											
1. Village & Small Industries (V & SI)	2183	191	1440	2325	160	4000	950	345	1178	3444	2100
2. Industries (Other than V&SI)	3134	180	3475	5385	475	2700	420	751	1072	2463	3350
3. Mining	1060	6	105	775	10	400	23	30	168	70	60
Total (VI)	**6377**	**377**	**5020**	**8485**	**645**	**7100**	**1393**	**1126**	**2418**	**5977**	**5510**
VII. Transport											
1. Ports & Lighthouses	175	—	—	—	8	500	—	—	—	350	305
2. Shipping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Civil Aviation	—	120	—	25	—	—	16	91	—	—	—
4. Roads & Bridges	3025	4141	3685	11040	1390	4800	2000	3350	3182	3106	3800
5. Road Transport	3239	175	906	1025	213	3000	1510	1004	538	1775	550
6. Inland Water Transport	50	—	296	51	218	5	—	5	700	11	275
7. Other Transport Services	60	8(3)	—	—	—	—	—	80(13)	—	25	—
Total (VII)	**6549**	**4444**	**4887**	**12141**	**1829**	**8305**	**3526**	**4530**	**4420**	**5267**	**4930**
VIII. Communication	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**150**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
IX. Science, Technolagy and Environment											
1. Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	61	10	133	220	29	30	86	30	20	75	361
2. Ecology & Environment	140	3	47	30	14	50	100	20	50	25	109
Total (IX)	**201**	**13**	**180**	**250**	**43**	**80**	**186**	**50**	**70**	**100**	**470**

Annexure 2·2 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Mani-pur	Megha-laya	Mizo-ram	Naga-land	Orissa	Punjab (*)	Raja-sthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pra-desh	West Bengal	Total All States
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28589	36411	1970	50	30	—	14354	3787	9557	—	3659	600	25305	4843	254208
9023	11564	200	250	163	310	3400	1027	1645	200	2598	500	12860	3305	70356
2332	5005	45	—	—	—	300	600	4777	—	890	5	2275	155	23981
84	31	140	55	10	—	400	2230	200	25	138	180	1725	3157	16529
40028	**53011**	**2355**	**355**	**203**	**310**	**18454**	**7644**	**16179**	**225**	**7285**	**1285**	**42165**	**11460**	**365074**
61075	55131	1560	3551	1791	956	26114	31752	21400	1370	38500	1900	87005	38600	57297
225	70	20	25	22	15	70	69	110	30	450	50	282	28	2413
61300	**55201**	**1580**	**3576**	**1813**	**971**	**26184**	**31821**	**21510**	**1400**	**38950**	**1950**	**87287**	**38528**	**575387**
3463	1945	400	210	540	215	1483	743	950	95	6527	440	3289	1875	49496
2350	7970	370	475	60	360	3028	1612	1500	151	4153	718	7580	7582	61314
350	85	17	70	50	155	662	5	1150	18	101	2	546	120	6038
6168	**10000**	**787**	**755**	**650**	**730**	**5173**	**2360**	**3600**	**264**	**10781**	**1160**	**11415**	**9577**	**107848**
—	157	—	—	—	—	490	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1990
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0**
25	142	—	—	—	—	19	42	—	—	—	—	90	25	595
5213	9894	1800	2200	1300	1200	3690	1300	2600	1120	4750	1300	17800	2991	100677
1503	4736	150	207	160	265	1088	2030	800	220	2500	170	3200	3323	34292
—	49	—	—	6	—	50	—	—	—	75	—	10	252	2053
—	22	25(28)	20	8(34)	—	—	—	—	50	—	2	2	—	302
6746	**15000**	**1975**	**2427**	**1474**	**1465**	**5337**	**3372**	**3400**	**1390**	**7330**	**1472**	**21102**	**6591**	**139909**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**175**
200	**98**	**65**	**25**	**22**	**25**	**90**	**55**	**38**	**10**	**79**	**40**	**235**	**138**	**2175**
947	**92**	**23**	**7**	**5**	**5**	**71**	**47**	**40**	**22**	**86**	**20**	**230**	**65**	**2248**
1147	**190**	**88**	**32**	**27**	**30**	**161**	**102**	**78**	**32**	**165**	**60**	**465**	**203**	**4423**

Annexure 2·2 (*Concld*)

(Rs. lakhs

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jamm & Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X. General Economic Services											
1. Secretariate Economic Services	244	35	52	69	6	25	23	80	12	62	120
2. Tourism	100	30	150	220	165	100	225	198	1519	150	200
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	83	16	35	71	28	25	16	14	44	46	124
4. Civil Supplies	10	42	12	443	4	15	—	62	—	—	2
5. Other General Economic Services :											
(a) Distt. Planning	2300	198	1100	7500	—	5000	1000	600	630	287	1000(19)
(b) Weights & Measures	8	19	15	15	5	40	7	5	10	7	20
(c) Others	—	1(4)	20(6)	—	—	—	—	6(14)	—	—	—
Total (X)	**2745**	**341**	**1384**	**8318**	**208**	**5205**	**1271**	**965**	**2215**	**552**	**1466**
XI. Social Services											
1. General Education	8719	1783	5654	12000	983	3690	4410	2250	4751	3016	650
2. Technical Education	609	—	532	385	200	600	615	380	150	135	620
3. Sports & Youth Services	248	69	138	225	140	60	175	144	261	134	150
4. Art & Culture	234	120	491	127	180	150	65	110	72	247	150
Education (Sub-Total)	**9310**	**1972**	**6815**	**12737**	**1503**	**4500**	**5265**	**2884**	**5234**	**3532**	**1570**
5. Medical & Public Health	3691	325	2625	5500	499	2500	1998	1100	2372	2946	1450
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	8052	597	3135	4176	1191	7000	3300	2150	4200	5083	3500
7. Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	7797	540	1037	2350	249	3615	773	595	1250	3185	1450
8. Urban Development (Incl. State Capital Projects)	2985	12	363(7)	400	144(10)	2000	210	290	2238	709(18)	450
9. Information & Publicity	220	30	60	75	35	230	160	80	55	180	9
10. Welfare of SC, ST and Other Backward Classes	8847	—	600	2133	16	3500	800	158	190	1737	525
11. Labour & Employment :											
(a) Labour & Labour Welfare	421	26	234	320	170	1120	264	44	122	361	160
(b) Special Employment Programme	200	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	50	494	—
12. Social Security & Welfare :											
(a) Social Welfare	1570	20	127	88	11	150	9792	147(15)	123	1115	12 0
13. Nutrition	447	85	587	1370	68	7300	700	200	297	4409	1820
Total (XI)	**44040**	**3607**	**15583**	**29149**	**3886**	**32145**	**23262**	**7648**	**16131**	**23751**	**11085**
XII. General Services											
1. Jails	—	—	125	14	—	—	—	—	248	—	—
2. Stationery & Printing	15	34	31	24	1	—	50	75	46	30	150
3. Public Works	1485(2)	300	287	2273	170	—	300	435	548	1427	365
4. Other Administrative Services :											
(a) Training	15	10	68	6	—	48	56	28	53	—	—
(b) Other	50	1533(5)	1199(8)	425(9)	3(11)	—	—	39(16)	—	—	—
Total (XII)	**1565**	**1877**	**1710**	**2742**	**174**	**48**	**466**	**577**	**895**	**1457**	**51**
Grand Total (I to XII)	**130000**	**15000**	**63500**	**180000**	**11000**	**140000**	**67600**	**30000**	**52000**	**104000**	**52600**

(Rs. lakhs)

Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Mani-pur	Megha-laya	Mizo-ram	Naga-land	Orissa	Punjab (*)	Rajas-than	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pra-desh	West Bengal	Total All States
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
145	30	13	15	11	455	142	2100	62	28	52	17	830	10	4638
300	350	40	90	40	70	300	113	275	60	78	70	565	126	5534
20(20)	109(24)	18	15	13	50	39	25	70	12	16	25	533	10	1457
—	—	30	23	37	41	8	1	30	15	34	15	52	7	883
6000	6500	165(29)	70	600	—	900	—	431	—	—	1221(42)	2919	2100	40521
5	—	8	10	8	15	13	5	5	4	18	8	48	30	328
—	42(25)	—	—	—	—	—	1(25)	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
6470	7031	274	223	709	631	1402	2245	873	119	198	1356	4947	2283	53431
13138	10392	1130	1122	674	500	7180	2129	9606	990	6684	1561	14354	6880	124246
1170	2535	70	39	58	90	470	525	500	—	460	15	1821	538	12517
150	500	160	185	90	209	468	704	100	45	140	150	1113	515	6303
280	217	100	87	67	95	308	190	200	90	191	15	402	264	4452
14738	13644	1460	1433	889	894	8426	3548	10406	1125	7475	1741	17690	8227	147518
4930	7959	400	400	381	330	2221	2100	3551	175	3815	531	9096	2912	63807
5700	26689	930	1000	883	750	2741	2550	5980	610	15550	750	11060	2600	120177
2060	8765	320	657	204	437	734	1000	1050	97	4636	326	8123	1384	5258
2200	12500(26)	140	217(33)	236	680	1480	1168	438	60	4749	280	7550	7060	48559
84	261	34	30	40	125	242	201	45	30	28	100	295	190 (44)	2920
4500	2700	150	2	—	—	940	700	270	37	3729	393	3791	1515(44)	37233
410	2372	60	30	22	75	372	217	262	7	336	60	887	1487	9839
40	140	120	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1314
317(31)	356	52(30)	60	52	40	177	282(39)	80	20	1800(30)	102	1330	370	18331
685	456	125	116	105	215	500	275	450	45	9452	460	2020	705	32892
35664	**75842**	**3791**	**3945**	**2812**	**3586**	**17833**	**12041**	**22532**	**2206**	**51570**	**4743**	**61842**	**26450**	**535144**
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	8570(40)	—	—	—	—	150	422	9547
48	—	15	65	60	30	56	110	25	7	16	25	125	5	1043
—	2120	385	300	103	300	2275	525	342	147	883	59	2240	752	18081
—	56	—	—	10	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
4178(21)	10(27)	665(21)	421(21)	—	1787(37)	610(38)	72	1037(41)	—	—	306(43)	—	70	12405
4244	**2186**	**1065**	**786**	**173**	**2157**	**2941**	**9277**	**1404**	**154**	**899**	**390**	**2515**	**1249**	**41466**
184000	**264000**	**14200**	**15000**	**10200**	**13200**	**92500**	**78900**	**79500**	**7100**	**136000**	**16700**	**280000**	**111500**	**2143500**

Footnotes

*As adopted in the Central Budget.

(1) Includes Rs. 50 lakhs for 'Cyclone Shelter'.
(2) Includes Rs. 500 lakhs for 'Mandal Buildings'.
(3) For 'Road Safety'.
(4) For 'Small Savings'.
(5) For Grant for Special Problems including Upgradation of Capital Projects.
(6) For 'Public Enterprises Organisations'.
(7) Includes Rs. 50 lakhs for 'Fire Protection'.
(8) Includes Rs. 1197 lakhs for 'Upgradation of Administration' and Rs. 2 lakhs for 'Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations'.
(9) Includes provision for 20-Point Programmes, 'Autonomous, Development Authority, Project Administration & Minority Finance Corp'.
(10) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for 'Fire Protection Service'.
(11) Includes Rs. 2 lakhs for 'Goa Gazeteers' & Rs. 1 lakh for 'Accounts Services'.
(12) Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for 'Assistance to assignees of land declared surplus'.
(13) For Ropeways/Cableways & IMT Studies'.
(14) For 'Institutional Finance & Public Enterprises'.
(15) Includes Rs. 26 lakhs for 'Ex-Servicemen Corp'.
(16) Includes provision for 'Tribal Development Machinery & Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas'.
(17) Includes Rs. 102 lakhs for 'REGs & Rs. 46 lakhs for RLEG P'.
(18) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs for 'Fire Protection Service'.
(19) For 'Special Employment Programme' through Decentralised Planning'.
(20) Includes Rs. 5 lakhs for 'Computer Centre'.
(21) For 'Upgradation of standards of Administration'.
(22) Includes Rs. 15 lakhs for 'Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Banks'.
(23) Includes Rs. 500 lakhs for 'Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli District and selected areas of Chandrapur District' Rs. 18 lakhs for 'Area Development in Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg Districts and Rs. 220 lakhs for Wardha Plan.
(24) Includes Rs. 74 lakhs for 'Installation of Computers in District Treasuries'.
(25) For 'Economic Coordination & 20 Point Programme'.
(26) Includes Rs. 7000 lakhs for 'Spdcial Development Programme for Bombay City, and Rs. 2200 lakhs for 'Bombay Development'.
(27) For 'Consumer Protection'.
(28) Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for 'City Bus Terminal' and Rs. 5 lakhs for 'Motor Vehicle Wing'.
(29) Includes Rs. 125 lakhs for 'Hill District Councils'.
(30) Includes Rs. 2 lakhs for 'Legal Aid & Advice'.
(31) Includes Rs. 40 lakhs for 'Legal Aid & Advice'.
(32) Includes provision for 'Pilot Project for Village Development' Research & Training in rural area, etc.'.
(33) Includes Rs. 25 lakhs for 'Aid to Municipalities'.
(34) For 'Motor Vehicle Wing'.
(35) Includes provision for SMFDA.
(36) Includes Rs. 125 lakhs for 'Backward Areas & Rs. 80 lakhs for Special Development Schemes'.
(37) Includes Rs. 337 lakhs for 'Upgradation Grants & Rs. 1450 lakhs for Special Problems'.
(38) For 'Development of Police Department'.
(39) Includes Rs. 52 lakhs for 'Defence Services Welfare'.
(40) For 'Police & Jails'.
(41) Includes provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for 'Administrative Reforms & Rs. 1007 lakhs for Upgradation Grants under IXth Finance Commission'.
(42) Includes Rs. 3 lakhs for 'United Funds, and Rs. 1218 lakhs for 'Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Councils'.
(43) Includes Rs. 274 lakhs for 'Upgradation Grants for Capital Works and Rs. 32 lakhs for Special Problems Grants'.
(44) Includes Rs. 15 lakhs for Minotirity Girls 'Hostel'.

Annexure 2.3

Annual Plan 1989-90 Approved Outlays—Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	A&N Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Daman & Diu	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Pondicherry	Total (all UTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities								
1. Crop Husbandry	82.00	2.25	49.85	10.00	209.82	73.00	147.90	574.82
2. Soil & Water Conservation	35.00	3.70	50.50	0.30	3.00	—	16.00	108.50
3. Animal Husbandry	80.00	20.00	20.81	11.05	115.18	60.60	70.00	377.64
4. Dairy Development	57.50		4.88	10.30	50.00	—	9.00	131.68
5. Fisheries	60.00	2.00	2.03	54.70	28.00	111.40	120.00	378.13
6. Forestry & Wildlife	350.00	37.50	152.00	20.25	135.00	—	47.40	742.15
7. Agricultural Research & Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	77.75	77.75
8. Other Agricultural Programmes :								
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	11.05	19.05
9. Cooperation	15.00	54.00	61.49	8.00	70.00	30.00	100.00	338.49
Total (1)	**679.50**	**119.45**	**341.56**	**114.60**	**619.00**	**275.00**	**599.10**	**2748.21**
2. Rural Development								
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development								
Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	4.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	65.00	3.00	16.00	91.50
2. Rural Employment :								
Other State Employment Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	—	1.45
3. Land Reforms	9.00	0.00	2.00	3.50	11.00	0.00	10.50	36.00
4. Other Programmes of Rural Devt. (incl. Community Development & Panchayats)	56.50	30.00	18.00	10.00	23.00	0.00	130.00	267.50
Total (2)	**69.50**	**30.00**	**23.50**	**13.50**	**99.00**	**4.45**	**156.50**	**396.45**
3. Irrigation & Flood Control								
1. Major & Medium Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00
2. Minor Irrigation	120.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	112.00	0.00	100.00	367.00
3. Command Area Development	0.00	0.00	25.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
4. Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	1021.00	45.00	60.00	1132.00
Total (3)	**120.00**	**0.00**	**60.00**	**36.00**	**1133.00**	**45.00**	**200.00**	**1594.00**
4. Energy								
1. Power	800.00	870.00	139.50	148.50	17000.00	95.00	850.00	19903.00
2. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	50.00	4.00	3.50	0.00	100.00	45.00	16.00	218.50
Total (4)	**850.00**	**874.00**	**143.00**	**148.50**	**17100.00**	**140.00**	**866.00**	**20121.50**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Head of Development	A&N Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Daman & Diu	Delhi	Laksha-dweep	Pondi-chediry	Total (all UTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Industry & Minerals								
1. Village & Small Industries (V & SI)	85.00	54.40	26.40	2.50	735.00	36.00	422.00	1360.90
2. Industries (Other than V & SI)	0.00	4.00	0.00	93.20	135.00	0.00	367.83	600.03
Total (5)	**85.00**	**58.00**	**26.40**	**95.70**	**870.00**	**36.00**	**789.83**	**1960.93**
6. Transport								
1. Ports & Lighthouses	495.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	83.70	320.00	899.60
2. Shipping	2653.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1084.00(4)	0.00	3737.00
3. Civil Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00
4. Roads & Bridges	740.00	20.00	158.00	100.10	8200.00	38.00	341.00	9597.00
5. Road Transport	125.00	325.00	0.00	10.00	825.00	0.00	18.80	1303.80
6. Other Transpot Services	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
Total (6).	**4028.80**	**345.00**	**158.00**	**110.20**	**9025.00**	**1205.70**	**739.80**	**15612.50**
7. Scienee, Technology & Environment								
1. Scientific Research (Incl. S&T)	35.00	4.00	0.80	0.00	15.00	8.46	3.00	66.26
2. Ecology & Environment	2.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	70.00	0.00	3.00	75.20
Total (7)	**37.00**	**4.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**85.00**	**8.46**	**6.00**	**141.46**
8. General Economic Services								
1. Secretariat Economic Services	8.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	35.00	4.69	15.00	69.69
2. Tourism	15.00	70.00	30.00	53.30	67.00	17.94	54.00	307.24
3. Surveys & Statistics	1.50	0.80	2.00	12.00	60.00	0.00	30.20(6)	106.50
4. Civil Supplies	15.00	4.00	0.50	0.00	10.00	0.00	9.00	38.50
5. Other General Economic Services :								
(a) Distt. Planning	12.00	20.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.75
(b) Weights & Measures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	3.00	5.25
Total (8)	**51.50**	**95.80**	**33.50**	**71.05**	**172.00**	**24.88**	**111.20**	**559.93**
9. Social Services								
1. General Education	888.64	432.00	127.32	85.50	4300.00	149.60	678.74	7170.80
2. Technical Education	53.00	154.00	30.00	93.00	1220.00	0.00	273.93	1823.93
3. Sports & Youth Services	23.00	223.00	3.00	18.40	148.00	20.00	263.00	698.40
4. Art & Culture	13.00	26.00	5.10	3.80	355.00	13.00	59.33	475.23
Education (Sub-total)	**967.64**	**835.00**	**165.42**	**200.70**	**6532.00**	**182.60**	**1275.00**	**10168.36**
5. Medical & Public Health	224.00	230.00	37.80	107.28	5000.00	40.00	330.00	5969.08
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	226.00	394.00	32.30	151.50	8690.00	54.00	157.00	9704.80
7. Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	80.00	556.00	20.20	50.40	3041.0	31.00	333.90	4122.50
8. Urban Development (Incl. State Capital Projects)	200.00	1490.00	2.00	5.60	7488.00	0.00	184.00	9369.60
9. Information & Publicity	30.00	8.00	4.80	6.00	69.00	12.50	40.00	170.30
10. Welfare of SC, ST and Other Backward Classes	7.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	275.00	0.00	137.00	439.00

Rs. Lakhs

Head of Development	A&N Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Daman& Diu	Delhi	Laksha-dweep	Pondi-cherry	Total (All UTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Labour & employment :								
(a) Labour & Labour Welfare	70.00	12.20	14.15	14.50	189.0	6.66	62.00	368.51
(b) Special Employment Programme								
12. Social Security & Welfare :								
(a) Social Welfare	14.06 (1)	35.30 (3)	2.75	0.96	299.00	10.00	45.00	407.07
13. Nutrition	34.00	53.70	21.60	19.20	600.00	8.75	90.00	827.25
Total (9)	**1862.70**	**3624.20**	**301.20**	**566.14**	**32183.00**	**345.51**	**2653.90**	**41563.47**
10. General Services								
1. Jails	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2. Stationery & Printing	10.00	0.00	1.01	5.00	0.00	15.00	60.00	91.01
3. Public Works	200.00	0.00	17.00	50.00	554.00	0.00	117.67	938.67
7. Other Administrative Services :								
(a) Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.0
(b) Other	6.00(2)	0.00	0.00	23.24 (5)	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.24
Total (10)	**216.00**	**0.00**	**19.01**	**78.24**	**714.00**	**15.00**	**177.67**	**1218.92**
Grand Total	**8000.00**	**5150.45**	**1105.99**	**1233.93**	**62000.00**	**2100.00**	**6300.00**	**85890.37**

Footnotes

(1) Includes Rs. 2 lakhs for Rehabilitation Services.

(2) For Official Languages

(3) Includes Rs. 5 lakhs for 'Welfare of Ex-Servicemen'

(4) Includes provision for 'High speed Boats & Barges'.

(5) Includes Rs. 6 lakhs for 'Strengthening of Audit & Accounts,, Rs. 4 lakhs for 'Strengthening of Fire Department' and Rs. 13.24 lakhs for 'Augmentation of Power Department'.

(6) Includes Rs. 25 lakhs for 'Computerisation'.

Annexure 2.4

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development 1988-89-Centre' States and Union Territories

Rs. Crores

Head of Development	Centre	States	UTs		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities		**1289.68**	**1533.46**	**23.31**	**2846.45**
1. Crop Husbandry	12401	541.29	492.21	4.02	1037.52
2. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	37.64	119.21	1.01	157.86
3. Animal Husbandry	12403	26.29	119.08	3.24	148.61
4. Dairy Development	12404	100.91	39.12	0.47	140.50
5. Fisheries	12405	60.96	65.56	3.10	129.62
6. Forestry & Wildlife	12406	88.27	368.22	7.89	464.38
7. Plantations	12407	34.54	3.55	0.00	38.09
8. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	58.12	7.27	0.00	65.39
9. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	95.58	72.62	0.80	169.00
10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	110.00	35.68	0.00	145.68
11. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	6.50	16.89	0.11	23.50
12. Cooperation	12425	129.58	194.05	2.67	326.30
II. Rural Development		**1759.15**	**1292.36**	**3.30**	**3054.81**
1. Special Programme for Rural Develoment	12501	465.49	422.06	1.22	888.77
2. Rural Employment	12505	1258.43	650.04	0.00	1908.47
3. Land Reforms	12506	11.15	79.67	0.24	91.06
4. Other Programmes of Rural Development	12515	24.08	140.59	1.84	166.51
III. Special Area Programmes		**0.00**	**778.81**	**0.00**	**778.81**
1. Hill Areas	12551	0.00	231.04	0.00	231.04
2. North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	185.00	0.00	185.00
3. Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	362.77	0.00	362.77
(a) Backward Areas		0.00	67.62	0.00	67.62
(b) Tribal Areas		0.00	185.00	0.00	185.00
(c) Others		0.00	110.15	0.00	110.15
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		**216.97**	**3251.99**	**17.4**	**3486.36**
1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	16.05	2201.65	1.28	2218.98
2. Minor Irrigation	12702	40.84	690.61	3.16	734.61
3. Command Area Development	12705	125.00	198.82	0.01	323.83
4. Flood Control	12711	35.08	160.91	12.95	208.94
V. Energy		**9099.63**	**4394.35**	**207.01**	**13700.99**
1. Power	12801	4163.55	4367.48	205.95	8736.98
2. Petroleum	12802	3055.13	0.00	0.00	3055.13
3. Coal & Lignite	12803	1775.31	0.00	0.00	1775.31
4. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	104.94	26.87	1.06	132.87
5. Energy Coordn. & Development	12820	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70

Rs. Crores

Head of Development		Centre	States	U.Ts.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. Industry & Minerals		**5584.65**	**881.73**	**16.55**	**6482.93**
1. Village & Small Industries	12851	352.11	316.34	11.06	679.51
2. Iron & Steel Industries	12852	1862.46	513.70	5.49	2381.65
3. Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	356.16	51.69	0.00	407.85
4. Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	91.11	0.00	0.00	91.11
5. Fertilizer Industries	12855	774.25	0.00	0.00	774.25
6. Petrochemical Industries	12856	554.15	0.00	0.00	554.15
7. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	41.75	0.00	0.00	41.75
8. Engineering Industries	12858	297.98	0.00	0.00	297.98
9. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	238.70	0.00	0.00	238.70
10. Consumer Industries	12860	310.40	0.00	0.00	310.40
11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	254.97	0.00	0.00	254.97
12. Other Industries	18875	6.19	0.00	0.00	6.19
13. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	444.42	0.00	0.00	444.42
VII. Transport		**5555.63**	**1290.71**	**133.74**	**6980.08**
1. Railways	13002	3850.00	0.00	0.00	3850.00
2. Ports & Lighthouses	13051	496.14	16.34	6.96	519.44
3. Shipping	13052	271.05	0.00	27.19	298.24
4. Civil Aviation	13053	442.91	5.21	2.20	450.32
5. Roads & Bridges	13054	379.32	871.21	86.29	1336.82
6. Road Transport	13055	55.85	385.28	11.10	452.23
7. Inland Water Transport	13056	47.03	10.26	0.00	57.29
8. Other Transport Services	13075	13.33	2.41	0.00	15.74
VIII. Communication		**2311.20**	**1.24**	**0.01**	**2312.45**
1. Postal Services	13201	40.80	0.00	0.00	40.80
2. Telecommunication Services	13225	2185.00	0.00	0.00	2185.00
3. Other Communication Services	13275	85.40	1.24	0.01	86.65
IX. Science, Technology & Environment		**749.15**	**35.60**	**1.00**	**785.75**
1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	78.83	0.00	0.00	78.83
2. Space Research	13402	349.09	0.00	0.00	349.09
3. Oceanographic Research	13403	21.80	0.00	0.00	21.80
4. Other Scientific Research	13425	205.60	18.15	0.60	224.35
5. Ecology & Environment	13435	93.83	17.45	0.40	111.68
X. General Economic Services		231.34	367.46	5.08	603.88
1. Secretariat Economic Services	13451	2.10	63.80	0.51	66.41
2. Tourism	13452	47.00	53.39	3.15	103.54
3. Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	19.59	0.00	0.00	19.59
4. Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	12.11	8.69	0.77	21.57
5. Meteorology	13455	13.42	0.00	0.00	13.42
6. Civil Supplies	13456	7.73	44.53	0.47	52.73
7. General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	45.51	0.00	0.00	45.51
8. Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30
9. Other General Economic Services	13475	83.58	197.05	0.18	280.81

Rs. Crores

Head of Development		Centre	States	UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
XI. Social Services		**3299.04**	**4454.89**	**353.74**	**8107.67**
1. General Education	22202	657.56	911.88	63.67	1633.11
2. Technical Education	22203	150.03	107.37	13.49	270.89
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	69.29	53.21	5.66	128.16
4. Art & Culture	22205	66.00	42.68	3.80	112.48
5. Medical & Public Health	22210	228.29	555.71	53.46	837.46
6. Family Welfare	22211	634.95	0.00	0.00	634.95
7. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	431.77	1103.86	80.89	1616.52
8. Housing	2216	44.99	487.46	32.92	565.37
9. Urban Development	22217	30.24	352.34	79.81	462.39
10. Information & Publicity	22220	16.92	22.84	1.50	41.26
11. Broadcasting	22221	338.12	0.00	0.00	338.12
12. Walfare of SC ST and Other backward Classes	22225	305·04	326·61	4·14	635·79
13. Labour & Employment	22230	22·69	80·55	2·65	105·89
14. Social Securtiy & Welfare	22235	301·10	144·11	3·92	449·13
15. Nutrition	22236	0·92	266·27	7·83	275·02
16. Secretarjat Social Servcies	22751	1·13	0·00	0·00	1·13
XII. General Services		**69·55**	**223.58**	**8·86**	**301·99**
1. Currency, Coinage & Mint	32046	34·97	0·00	0·00	34·97
2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	3·40	0·00	0·00	3·40
3. Police	32055	5·00	3·45	0·65	9·10
4. Supplies & Disposals	32057	0 05	0·00	0·00	0·05
5. Stationery & Printing	32058	9·19	9·06	0·83	19·08
6. Public Works	32509	10·10	171·96	6·86	188·92
7. Other Administrative Services	32070	6·84	39·11	0·52	46·47
Grand Total		30165·99	18506·18	770.00	49442·17

Annexure 2·5

Actual Plan Expenditure by Heads of Development 1987-88 Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development		Centre	States	U.Ts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities		**1118·18**	**1604·09**	**20·65**	**2742·92**
1. Crop Husbandry	12401	251·22	540·25	5·61	797·08
2. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	36·62	118·00	0·84	155·46
3. Animal Husbandry.	12403	18·14	107·30	3·51	128·95
4. Dairy Development	12404	73·18	40·02	0·15	113·35
5. Fisheries	12405	46·66	57·81	1·97	106·44
6. Forestry & Wildlife	12306	68·88	314·76	5·29	388·93
7. Plantaitons	12307	29·08	7·14	0·00	36·22
8. Food Storage & Warehousing	12408	59·37	7·92	0·00	67·29
9. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	80·03	65·25	0·49	145·77
10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	338·24	29·17	0·00	367·41
11. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	5·54	87·16	0·09	92·79
12. Cooperation	12425	111·22	229·31	2·70	343·23
II. Rural Development		**1834·63**	**1308·87**	**2·92**	**3146·42**
1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	400·32	443·95	0·97	845·24
2. Rural Employment	12505	1412·92	624·09	0·00	2037·01
3. Land Reforms	12506	5·92	91·25	0·19	97·36
4. Other Programmes of Rural Development	12515	15·47	149·58	1·76	166·81
III. Special Area Programmes		**0.00**	**677.05**	**0.00**	**677.05**
1. Hill Areas	12551	0.00	200.08	0.00	200.08
2. North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
3. Other Special area Programmes	12575	0.00	326.97	0.00	326.97
(a) Backward Areas		0.00	74.71	0.00	74.71
(b) Tribal Areas		0.00	168.50	0.00	168.50
(c) Others		0.00	83.76	0.00	83.76
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		**186.18**	**3146.26**	**14.50**	**3346.94**
1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	24.54	2250.08	1.96	2276.58
2. Minor Irrigation	12702	37.25	586.71	3.22	627.18
3. Command Area Development	12705	92.41	170.26	0.01	262.68
4. Flood Control	12711	31.98	139.21	9.31	180.50
V. Energy		**7189.10**	**4212.17**	**193.21**	**11594.48**
1. Power	12801	2707.98	4196.26	192.05	7096.29
2. Petroleum	12802	3019.55	0.00	0.00	3019.55
3. Coal & Lignite	12803	1362.93	0.00	0.00	1362.93
4. Non Conventional Sources Of Energy	12810	98.16	15.91	1.16	115.23
5. Energy Coodn. & Development	12820	0.48	0.00	0·00	0.48

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development		Centre	States	UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. Industry & Minerals		**4563.82**	**951.45**	**21.78**	**5537.05**
1. Villag & Small Industries	12851	288.03	311.74	17.08	616.85
2. Iron & Steel Industries	12852	1483.20	580.62	4.40	2068.22
3. Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	359.55	59.09	0.30	418.94
4. Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	71.06	0.00	0.00	71.06
5. Fertilizer Industries	12855	806.84	0.00	0.00	806.84
6. Petrochemical Industries	12856	491.34	0.00	0.00	491.34
7. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	34.71	0.00	0.00	34.71
8. Engineering Industries	12858	251.89	0.00	0.00	251.89
9. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	183.29	0.00	0.00	183.29
10. Consumer Industries	12860	145.88	0.00	0.00	145.88
11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	195.56	0.00	0.00	195.56
12. Other Industries	12875	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.69
13. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	244.78	0.00	0.00	244.78
VII. Transport		**4607.67**	**1303.48**	**123.46**	**6034.61**
1. Railways	13002	3418.87	0.00	0.00	3418.87
2. Ports & Light houses	13051	253.84	20.06	7.63	281.53
3. Shipping	13052	108.47	0.00	16.62	125.09
4. Civil Aviation	13053	441.18	3.92	1.67	446.77
5. Roads & Bridges	13054	325.32	839.99	91.58	1256.89
6. Road Transport	13055	31.55	426.81	5.96	464.32
7. Inland Water Transport	13056	23.26	11.49	0.00	34.75
8. Other Transport Services	13075	5.18	1.21	0.00	6.39
VIII. Communication		**1462.45**	**1.50**	**0.00**	**1463.95**
1. Postal Services	13201	32.79	0.00	0.00	32.79
2. Telecommunication Services	13225	1117.24	0.00	0.00	1117.24
3. Other Communication Services	13275	312.42	1.50	0.00	313.92
IX. Science, Technology & Environment		**552.63**	**32.09**	**0.70**	**585.42**
1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	44.58	0.00	0.00	44.58
2. Space Research	13402	278.07	0.00	0.00	278.07
3. Oceanographic Research	13403	12.89	0.00	0.00	12.89
4. Other Scientific Research	13425	149.11	16.30	0.46	165.87
5. Ecology & Environment	13435	67.98	15.79	0.24	84.01
X. General Economic Services		**140.85**	**240.20**	**5.02**	**386.07**
1. Secretariat Economic Services	13451	1.13	10.90	0.39	12.42
2. Tourism	13452	33.00	50.95	3.30	87.25
3. Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	13.51	0.00	0.00	13.51
4. Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	10.03	7.11	0.52	17.66
5. Meteorology	13455	7.30	0.00	0.00	7.30
6. Civil Supplies	13456	5.55	39.64	0.70	45.89
7. General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	7.15	0.00	0.00	7.15
8. Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Other General Economic Services	13475	63.18	131.60	0.11	194.89

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development		Centre	States	UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
XI. Social Services		**2875.85**	**3810.96**	**391.58**	**7096.40**
1. General Education	22202	578.85	720.64	50.64	1350.13
2. Technical Education	22203	167.32	81.16	12.23	260.71
3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	56.78	47.98	2.75	107.51
4. Art & Culture	22205	53.66	31.47	3.34	88.47
5. Medical & Public Health	22210	183.73	494.93	45.65	724.31
6. Family Welfare	22211	607.39	0.00	0.00	607.39
7. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	391.10	1004.59	73.61	1469.30
8. Housing	22216	28.41	446.17	31.78	506.36
9. Urban Development	22217	23.19	294.45	83.31	400.95
10. Information & Publicity	22220	9.51	18.62	1.20	29.33
11. Broadcasting	22221	266.49	0.00	0.00	266.49
12. Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	235.82	276.47	3.41	515.70
13. Labour & Employment	22230	16.60	82.72	1.94	101.26
14. Social Security & Welfare	22235	256.19	94.84	3.07	354.10
15. Nutrition	22236	0.43	216.92	6.65	224.00
16. Secretariat Social Services	22251	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39
XII. General Services		**53.31**	**339.41**	**6.52**	**399.24**
1. Currency, Coinage & Mint	32046	34.35	0.00	0.00	34.35
2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	11.25	0.00	0.00	11.25
3. Police	32055	1.83$	9.76	0.00	11.59
4. Supplies & Disposals	32057	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
5. Stationery & Printing	32058	1.76	11.40	0.70	13.86
6. Public Works	32059	2.16	169.95	5.30	177.41
7. Other Administrative Services	32070	1.91	148.30	0.52	150.73
Grand Total		**24584.68**	**17627.53**	**708.34**	**42920.55**

$Includes Public Works of the M/o Home Affairs.

CHAPTER 3

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Annual Plan 1988-89 : Review

The approved Plan Outlay for 1988-89 was Rs. 49,818 croes. As per the latest estimates, the expenditure for 1988-89 is placed at Rs. 50,006 crores—Rs. 30,166 crores for the Centre, Rs. 770 crores for the Union Territories and Rs. 19,070 crores for the States. The latest estimates thus indicate a marginal increase of Rs. 188 crores over the approved outlay. The detailed scheme of financing the originally approved and the revised Plan outlay for 1988-89 is given in Annexure 3.1. The summary position is indicated in Table 3.1 below :—

TABLE 3.1

Financing of the Plan Outlay for 1988-89—Summary Position

(Rs. crores)

Resources	Annual Plan Estimates			Latest Estimates		
	Centre (Including U.Ts.)	States	Total	Centre (Including U. Ts.)	States	Total
I. Domestic Resources						
(i) Balance from current Revenues at 1984-85 rates (including upgradation grants for capital works)	—5440	—1058	—6498	—6033	—2294	—8327
(ii) Additional Resources Mobilisation	2005	6376*	8381	2022	4886	6908
Total (i+ii)	**(—)3435**	**5318**	**1883**	**(—)4011**	**2592**	**(—)1419**
(iii) Contribution of Public Enterprises	7356	(—)1047	6309	6657	(—)1297	5360
(iv) Additional Resources Mobilisation by Public Enterprises (Net)	2702	1080**	3782	3206	671	3877
Total (iii+iv)	**10058**	**33**	**10091**	**9863**	**(—)626**	**9237**
(v) Borrowing & Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (Net)	19757	6652	26409	21910	8066	29976
II. Net Inflow from Abroad	4351	—	4351	4272	—	4272
III. Deficit Financing	7484	—	7484	7940	—	7940
IV. Aggregate Resources	38215	12003	50218	39974	10032	40006
V. Central Assistance for State Plans	(—)8330	8330	—	(—)8480	8480	—
VI. Central Assistance to States for Relief from Natural Calamities	(—)400	—	(—)400	(—)558	558	—
VII. Resources for Plan	**29485**	**20333**	**49818**	**30936**	**19070**	**50006**

*Includes combined target of Rs. 2588 crores of additional resource mobilisation by States & their enterprises through fresh measures in 1988-89. Also includes Rs. 408 crores of hare in additional taxation by the Centre.

**Yield from measures adopted in 1985-86 to 1987-88. The combined target of Rs. 2588 crores for the State Governments and their enterprises for 1988-89 stands included in Rs. 6376 crores shown against ARM by State Governments.

£Represents actual releases.

Balance from Current Revenues

3.2 At 1984-85 rates of taxes, the Centre's balance from current revenues (BCR) shows a deterioration of Rs. 593 crores over the Annual Plan estimates While there was some buoyancy in the revenue receipts it had been more than offset by increased total non-plan expenditure. During the year, the yield from Centre's additional resource mobilisation measures, net of States share, amounted to Rs. 2022 crores. Thus, at current rates of taxes, Centre's BCR worked out to (—) Rs. 4011 crores, as against the original estimate of (—) Rs. 3435 crores. The latest estimates of BCR under boad heads alongwith the Annual Plan estimates are shown in Table.

TABLE 3.2

Balance from Current Revenues of the Centre for 1988-89

(Rs. Crores)

		Annual Plan Estimates	Latest Estimates
I.	**Revenue Receipts (at 1984-85 rates)**		
	1. Tax Revenues (Gross) .	40,139*	40,880*
	2. Less : States Share of Central Taxes . .	10,254	10,250
	3. Tax Revenues (Net) (1—2) .	29,885	30,630
	4. Non-tax Revenues .	10,316**	9772**
	Total–I : Revenue Receipts . .	**40,201**	**40,402**
II.	**Non–Plan Revenue Expenditure**		
	1. Interest Payments . .	14,100	14,150
	2. Defence	13,000	13,200
	3. Subsidies . . .	7,066***	7,540***
	4. Grants to States & Union Territories . . .	2,164	2,238
	5. Grants to Foreign Governments . . .	180	181
	6. Border Roads . . .	83	75
	7. Other Non-Plan Expenditure	9,048	9,051
	Total–II : Non–Plan Revenue Expenditure . . .	45,641	46,435
III.	**Balance From Current Revenues (I—II)**	(—)5,440	(—)6033

*Net assignments of UT taxes to local bodies.

**Excludes receipts of the Commercial Departments which have been netted on the expenditure side.

***Excludes subsidies on imported fertilizers.

States

3.3 In the case of states, the balance from current revenues at 1984-85 rates of taxes shows a deterioration of Rs. 1236 crores over the Annual Plan estimates. This deterioration is mainly accounted for by higher non-plan expenditure and ARM lower than estimated in the Plan. Table 3.3 shows the latest estimates of current account balance along with the Annual Plan estimates.

TABLE 3.3

Balance from Current Revenues of the States for 1988-89

(Rs. Crores)

		1988-89	
		Annual Plan Estimates	Latest Estimates
I.	**Revenue Receipts (at 1984-85 rates)**		
	1. Tax Revenue, including share in Central Taxes .	28,800	29,075
	2. Non-Tax Revenue . .	4,238	4,475
	3. Grants from Centre, including grants for Centrally Sponsored schemes, etc. .	6,274	6,322
	Total–I Revenue Receipts .	39,312	39,872
II.	**Revenue Expenditure**		
	1. Debt. Services . .	5,774	6,083
	2. Other Non-Development Expenditure . . .	7,604	8,854
	3. Non-Plan Development Expenditure . . .	19,375	20,767
	4. Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Schemes* . .	3,937	3,922
	5. Cost of Additional D. A. and pay revision not included under the above items .	3,680	2,540
	Total–II : Revenue Expenditure	40,370	42,166
III.	**Balance from Current Revenue (I—II)**	—1,058	—2,294

*Corresponding to Centre's share. Since this represents Plan outlay at the Centre, it is treated as non-plan outlay in the case of States to avoid double counting.

Contribution from Public Sector Enterprises

3.4 The contribution from Public Sector enterprises, both at the Centre and in the States taken together at 1984-85 rates of fares, freight charges etc. is likely to be lower by Rs. 949 crores. While the contribution of Central public sector enterprises has deteriorated by Rs. 699 crores, the deterioration in the contribution of States enterprises is of the order of Rs. 250 crores. However, during the year, the Central and State public enterprises together would have mobilised net additional resources of the order of Rs. 3877 crores through fresh measures taken during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 to finance their plan outlays.

3.5 The policy of allowing the central public sector enterprises on a selective basis to raise funds from

the market without Government guarantee was continued. As against the Annual Plan estimate of raising Rs. 2039 crores through the issue of bonds, the revised estimates place the receipts at Rs. 2476 crores.

Borrowings and Deficit financing

3.6 There has been an increasing reliance on domestic borrowing for financing the plan as compared to the original estimates. The total domestic borrowings of the Centre, including deficit financing, have gone up by Rs. 2609 crores. The Centre's resource to higher borrowings was largely to meet the higher Central Plan expenditure of Rs. 1451 crores and to provide additional central assistance of Rs. 308 crores to the States.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

3.6 (a) The yield from additional resource mobilisation, as per latest estimates would finance 21.6% of total plan outlay as against the annual plan estimate of 24.4%.

Net Capital inflow from abroad

3.6 (b) The latest estimate of net inflow from abroad in the form of grants and loans to the Central Government is estimated at 8.5% of total plan outlay as against the annual plan estimate of 8.7%.

Central Assistance

3.7 The Central assistance released to the States during 1988-89 was Rs. 9038 crores. The bulk of the increase has been mainly due to higher Central assistance given for meeting the expenditure on relief from natural calamities.

Annual Plan 1989-90

3.8 The total resources for financing the 1989-90 Annual Plan have been estimated at Rs. 35,305 crores for the Centre including Union Territories and Rs. 22,293 crores for the States. The Annual Plan outlay of the Centre has been fixed at Rs. 34,446 crores which represents an increase of 14.2% over the revised plan outlay for 1988-89. The Union Territories' Plan is fixed at Rs. 859 crores showing a step-up of 11.6% over the revised outlay. The Plan outlay of the States for 1989-90 has been approved at Rs. 22,293 crores, showing a step-up of 16.9% over the revised outlay. Thus the overall Plan outlay of Rs. 57,598 crores shows an increase of 15.2% over the revised Plan outlay of Rs. 50,006 crores for 1988-89. The detailed scheme of financing the approved Plan outlay is given in Annexure 3.2. The summary position is indicated in Table 3.4.

TABLE 3.4

Financing of the Plan Outlay 1989-90

(Rs. crores)

Resources	Centre (including UTs)	States	Total
I. Domestic Resources			
1. Balance from current Revenues at 1984-85 rates (including upgradation grants for capital works and grants for special problems)	(—)2544	(—)4005	(—)6549
1.A. Measures to be undertaken by special category States to meet the gap in balances from current revenues	—	662	662
2. Additional Resource Mobilisation by Government	3118	8883*	12001
Total (1+1A+2)	**574**	**5540**	**6114**
3. Contribution by Public Enterprises	8865	(—)1301	7564
4. Additional Resources Mobilisation by Public Enterprises (net)	4390	792**	5182
Total (3+4)	**13255**	**(—)509**	**12746**
5. Borrowings and Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	19061	7906	26967
II. Net Inflow from Abroad	4834	—	4834
III. Deficit Financing	7337	—	7337
IV. Aggregate Resources	**45061**	**12937**	**57998**
V. Assistance for State Plans	(—)9356	9356	—
VI. Assistance to States for Relief from Natural Calamities	(—)400	—	(—)400
VII. Resources for the Plan	**35305**	**22293**	**57598**

*Include combined target of Rs. 3764 crores of additional resource mobilisation by States and their enterprises through fresh measures in 1989-90. This target is exclusive of yield from tax and non-tax revenue measures that may be undertaken by Special Category States.

**Yield from measures adopted in 1985-86 to 1988-89. The combined target of Rs. 3764 crores for State Governments and their enterprises for 1989-90 stands included in Rs. 8883 crores shown against ARM by State Governments.

3.9 It will be seen that domestic resources would finance 78.9% of the total Plan outlay in 1989-90. Net inflow from abroad would contribute 8.4%. The balance 12.7% would be met through deficit financing. Brief comments on individual items of financing are given below :—

Balance from Current Revenues

3.10 The balance from current revenues of the Centre and the States taken together, after meeting their non-plan revenue expenditure, is estimated at (—) Rs. 6549 crores at 1984-85 rates of taxation. The revenue receipts of the Centre at 1984-85 rates of taxation are estimated at Rs. 48,777 crores after providing for transfer to the States of their share in Central taxes. The non-plan expenditure of the Centre is estimated at Rs. 51.321 crores thus indicating a balance of (—) Rs. 2544 crores as against (—) Rs. 6033 crores for 1988-89. The broad details of the estimates for the Centre for 1989-90 are given in

TABLE 3.5

Balance from Current Revenues of the Centre for 1989-90

(Rs. crores)

		Annual Plan Estimates
I.	**Revenue Receipts (at 1984-85 rates)**	
	1. Tax Revenues (Gross)	46,879*
	2. Less : States share of Central taxes	11,610
	3. Tax Revenues (Net) (1—2)	35,269
	4. Non-Tax Revenues	13,508**
	Total–I : Revenue Receipts	**48,777**
II.	**Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure**	
	1. Interest Payments	17,000
	2. Defence	13,000
	3. Subsidies	7,924***
	4. Grants to States and UnionTerritories	2,640
	5. Grants to Foreign Governments	182
	6. Border Roads	69
	7. Other Non-Plan Expenditure	10,506
	Total–II : Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	**51,321**
III.	**Balance from Current Revenues (I–II)**	(—) 2,544

*Net assignments of Union Territories taxes to local bodies.

**Excludes receipts of the Commercial Departments which have been netted on the expenditure side.

***Excludes subsidies on imported fertilizers.

3.11 While the overall revenue receipts of the Centre at 1984-85 rates of taxes are likely to rise by 20.73% over 1988-89 (R.E.), the increase in non-Plan expenditure is estimated at 10.52% only. The major items accounting for the increase in non-plan revenue expenditure are interest payments, subsides, D.A. etc.

States

3.12 The surplus from current revenues at 1984-85 rates of taxation, including upgradation grants for capital works and grants for special problems of all the States taken together for 1989-90 is estimated at (—) Rs. 4005 crores, which shows a substantial deterioration in relation to the latest estimate for 1988-89. The total revenue receipts of the States, including their share in Central taxes, are estimated at Rs. 44,812 crores. The States total non-plan revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 48,817 crores. The details of the estimates under broad heads are shown in Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6

Balance from Current Revenues of the States for 1989-90

(Rs. Crores)

		Annual Plan Estimates
I.	**Revenue Receipts (at 1984-85 rates)**	
	1. Tax revenue including share in Central Taxes	32,762
	2. Non-tax revenue	4,921
	3. Grants from Centre, including grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, etc.	7,129
	Total–I : Revenue Receipts	**44,812**
II.	**Revenue Expenditure :**	
	1. Debt Services	7,184
	2. Other Non-Development Expenditure	8,977
	3. Non-Plan Development Expenditure	22,034
	4. Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Schemes*	4,282
	5. Cost of Additional dearness allowance and pay revision not included under the above items	6,340
	Total–II : Revenue Expenditure	**48,817**
III.	**Balance from Current Revenue (I–II)**	(—)4,005

*Corresponding to Centre's share. Since this represents Plan outlay at the Centre, it is treated as non-Plan outlay in the case of States to avoid double counting.

3.13 The estimates of receipts from State taxes, such as sales tax, State excise duties, tax on motor vehicles and tax goods and passengers have been made keeping in view the past growth rates and other relevant factors. The tax and non-tax receipts (at 1984-85 rates of taxes, fees, etc.) are expected

to rise by about 12.3 per cent. The growth in non-plan expenditure, net of outlay on Centrally sponsored schemes and expenditure on fresh D.A. and Pay revision has been estimated at about 4 percent. The provision for fresh D.A. and Pay revision during 1989-90 is Rs. 4794 crores.

Contribution of Public Enterprises

3.14 The contribution of public enterprises, both departmental and non-departmental, in 1989-90 on the basis of 1984-85 rates of fares, tariffs and product prices, (thus excluding ARM), is estimated at Rs. 8865 crores in respect of Central enterprises and (—) Rs. 1083 crores in respect of State Electricity Boards and (—) Rs. 221 crores for State Road Transport Corporations. Out of the estimated total contribution of Central enterprises, Rs. 6908 crores represent their internal resources (excluding ARM) and Rs. 1957 crores extra-budgetary resources, excluding foreign commercial borrowings, and bonds, i.e. deposits raised and inter-corporate transfers. The unit-wise estimates of internal resources and extra-budgetary resources as well as budgetary support in respect of Central enterprises are given in Annexure 3.3. The estimated contribution of the departmental and non-departmental enterprises is briefly discussed below :—

Railways

3.15 The Railways plan outlay of Rs. 4450 crores for 1989-90 is expected to be financed to the extent of Rs. 2416 crores by their own internal resources (net), including net additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 876 crores. The Railways would also raise Rs. 600 crores through the issue of public bonds. The balance of Rs. 1434 crores would be met through budgetary support from the general revenues. The components of internal resources (gross) include (i) Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund; (ii) Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund ; (iii) Open line works and (iv) Development Funds.

Communications

3.16 The Plan outlay of Rs. 2908.5 crores for Communications for 1989-90 is expected to be financed to the extent of Rs. 2184 crores from their own internal resources. The Tele-Communication are expected to mobilise Rs. 552 crores through issue of public bonds. In addition, necessary budgetary support of Rs. 172.5 crores would be forthcoming to finance their plan outlays.

Other Central Non-Departmental Enterprises

3.17 The contribution of other Central enterprises consisting of depreciation and retained profits and extra-budgetary resources (excluding loans, credits, etc. from abroad and bonds) is estimated at Rs. 6747 crores at 1984-85 product prices. A number of units are not generating internal resources to finance their Plan outlay and hence continue to depend upon budgetary support. An important feature of financing the outlays of the Central enterprises is the use of the mechanism of inter-corporate transfers which are estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1095.41 crores.

3.18 The contribution of State Electricity Boards for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is estimated at (—) Rs. 1083 crores after adjusting about Rs. 2394 crores of ARM yield to offset a part of their deterioration in relation to original Seventh Plan estimates. Although revision of tariffs and adjustment of fuel surcharge by the State Electrictiy Boards in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is expected to yield substantial revenue in 1989-90, a major part of this is estimated to be neutralised by the increase in their working expenses. At 1988-89 tariffs the total contribution of State Electricity Board is placed at (—) Rs. 398 crores as detailed in Annexure 3.4.

3.19 The contribution of the State Road Transport Corporations is estimated at (—) Rs. 221 crores for 1989-90 after adjusting Rs. 437 crores of the yield from fare revisions to offset the deterioration in relation to the Seventh Plan estimates. At 1988-89 fares the contribution of the State Road Transport Corporation is estimated at Rs. 7 crores as shown in Annexure 3.5.

Market Borrowings

3.20 The net market borrowings during 1989-90 are estimated at Rs. 10400 crores viz. Rs. 7400 crores for the Centre and Rs. 3000 crores for the States and their enterprises. The estimates of market borrowings for the Annual Plan 1989-90 have been made taking into account the rate of growth of bank deposits, Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) for the commercial banks and also the estimated net accretion to the investible resources of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and Employees Provident Fund.

Small Savings

3.21 The net collection of small savings during 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 4600 crores out of which the share of the Central Government and Union Territories would be Rs. 500 crores. The balance amount of Rs. 4100 crores would be available for financing the State Plans.

Provident Funds

3.22 On the basis of past trend, the net accretion to the Provident Fund of the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 1230 crores and that to State Provident Funds at Rs. 1494 crores.

Term-Loans from Financial Institutions

3.23 For financing the States Annual Plan 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 1303 crores by way of term-loans is estimated to be available from the financial institutions. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC) would provide term-loans to finance outlays in respect of socially-oriented sectors, such as housing water supply and sewerage, transport and power. Besides, the Industrial Development Bank of India will extend loan facility under its Bill Rediscounting Scheme to State Electrictiy Boards and Road Transport Corporations. The Rural Electrification Corporation and the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural

Development will continue to extend assistance to the States for the rural electrification programmes and for participation in the share capital of agricultural coperatives respectively.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (Net)

3.24 The net miscellaneous capital receipts of the centre are estimated at Rs. 6816 crores. The receipts include recovery of loans and advances, special deposits of LIC, GIC, etc. and other inflows under special deposits. The non-plan capital disbursements include loans and advances to the State Governments and Union Territories, public sector undertakings, Government employees, agriculturists and foreign Governments. The net miscellaneous capital receipts of the States for 1989-90 are estimated at (—) Rs. 1991 crores.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

3.25 The additional resource mobilisation measures taken by the Central Government and its enterprises during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-1989 are expected to yield Rs. 5794 crores in 1989-90. The fresh measures adopted by the Central Government for 1989-90 are expected to give a net yield (i.e. exclusive of States share) of Rs. 838 crores as shown below:—

	(Rs Crores)
1. Corporation Tax	255
2. Income Tax	245
3. Expenditure Tax	30
4. Customs	(—) 124
5. Union Excise Duties	347
6. Foregin Travel Tax	45
7. Inland Air Travel Tax	40
TOTAL :	838

3.26 The additional resource mobilisation measures adopted by the State Governments and their undertakings in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are expected to yield Rs. 7914 crores (gross) in 1989-90. This does not include yield from tax and non-tax measures on revenue account adopted by Special Category States during 1985-86 to 1988-89 which is provided to take care of these States gap in balance from current revenues. After meeting part of the anticipated deterioration in the normal contribution by State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations at 1984-85 tariffs and fares, the net yield available for financing the Plan is estimated at Rs. 5083 crores. The budgetary measures of the State Governments would yield Rs. 4291 crores while the net yield from increase in electricity tariffs and bus fares is estimated at Rs. 792 crores. Besides, the State Governments have agreed to undertake fresh additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 3764 crores in 1989-90. The State-wise targets are shown in Annexure 3.6.

Issue of Public Bonds

3.27 As in the previous year, the Central public undertakings, notably Railways and Tele-Communications, have been allowed to raise funds through issue of public bonds for financing part of their Plan outlays. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3115 crores would be raised through fresh issue of bonds by selected enterprises during 1989-90.

Net Inflow from Abroad

3.28 The net inflow from abroad in the form of grants and loans to the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 3722 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs 1112 crores is expected to be raised by the public sector undertakings through commercial borrowings, foreign equity participation, etc. Thus total net inflow from abroad is estimated at Rs. 4834 crores, which is 8.4 per cent of the Plan outlay.

Deficit Financing

3.29 The deficit financing in 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 7337 crores.

Central Assistance

3.30 The Central assistance allocated for State Plans for 1989-90 amounts to Rs. 9356 crores as shown in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7

Central Assistance for 1989-90 *(Rs. Crores)*

(i) Normal Central Assistance (net)	7,534
(ii) Assistance for externally aided projects	1,050
(iii) Tribal Sub plan	210
(iv) Hil Areas	260
(v) North Eastern Council Plan	179
(vi) Border Area Programme	78
(vii) Other Special Area Programme	45
Total	9,356

Annexure—3.1

Estimates of Financial Resources for the Annual Plan 1988–89

(Rs. Crores)

		Annual Plan Estimates			Latest Estimates		
		Centre (including UTs)	States	Total	Centre (including UTs)	States	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.	**Plan Outlay**	**29485**	**20333**	**49818**	**30936**	**19070**	**50006**
	Financing of the Plan						
II.	**Domestic Resources at 1984–85 rates of taxes, tariffs and fares**						
	1. Balance from Current Revenues	(—)5440	(—)1376	(—)6816	(—)6033	(—)2569	(—)8602
	2. Upgradation grants for capital works	—	318	318	—	275	275
	3. **Contribution of Public Enterprises**						
	(a) Centre						
	(i) Railways	832	—	832	662	—	662
	(ii) Tele-Communication	1023	—	1023	1154	—	1154
	(iii) Other Central Enterprises						
	—Internal resources	3804	—	3804	2375	—	2375
	—Extra Budgetary resources (domestic)	1697	—	1697	2466	—	2466
	Total (a)	**7356**	—	**7356**	**6657**	—	**6657**
	(b) States						
	(i) State Electricity Boards	—	(—)893[1]	(—)893[1]	—	(—)1119[2]	(—)1119[2]
	(ii) State Road Transport Corporations	—	(—)157	(—)157	—	(—)181	(—)181
	(iii) Other State Enterprises	—	(+3)	(+)3	—	(+3)	(+3)
	Total (b)	—	**(—)1047**	**(—)1047**	—	**(—)1297**	**(—)1297**
	Total (a+b)	**7356**	**(—)1047**	**6309**	**6657**	**(—)1297**	**5360**
	4. Issue of Bonds by Public Enterprises	2039	—	2039	2476	—	2476
	5. Market Borrowings of the Government/ Public Enterprises and local bodies	7000	2500	9500	7250	2750	10000
	6. Small Savings	1150	3450	4600	500	4100	4600
	7. Provident Funds	1000	1295	2295	1130	1478	2608
	8. **Term Loans from Financial Institutions**						
	(a) Life Insurance Corpn. of India/General Insurance Corpn.	—	568[3]	568[3]	—	579[3]3	579[3]3
	(b) Rural Electrification Corpn.	—	223	223	—	275	275
	(c) National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development	—	48	48	—	45	45
	(d) Industrial Development Bank of India	—	312	312	—	331	331
	(e) Power Finance Corporation	—	—	—	—	130	130
	Total-8	—	**1151**	**1151**	—	**1360**	**1360**
	9. Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	8568	(—)1744	6824	10554	(—)1622	8932
	Total–II	**21673**	**4547**	**26220**	**22534**	**4475**	**27009**

Annexure 3·1 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. Crores)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
III. Additional Resource Mobilisation						
(1) 1985–86 Measures						
(a) Centre						
(i) Central Government	511	182	693	537	187	724
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	735	—	735	905	—	905
Total (a)	**1246**	**182**	**1428**	**1442**	**187**	**1629**
(b) States						
(i) State Governments	—	1292	1292	—	1305	1305
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—	474	474	—	260	260
Total (b)	**—**	**1766**	**1766**	**—**	**1565**	**1565**
Total (a+b)	**1246**	**1948**	**3194**	**1442**	**1752**	**3194**
2. 1986–87 Measures						
(a) Centre						
(i) Central Government	522	11	533	539	11	540
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	679	—	679	679	—	679
Total (a)	**1201**	**11**	**1212**	**1208**	**11**	**1219**
(b) States						
(i) State Governments	—	809	809	—	826	826
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—	295	295	—	134	134
Total (b)	**—**	**1104**	**1104**	**—**	**960**	**960**
Total (a+b)	**1201**	**1115**	**2316**	**1208**	**971**	**2179**
3. 1987–88 Measures						
(a) Centre						
(i) Central Government	385	187	572	369	193	562
(ii) State Public Enterprises	116	—	116	450	—	450
Total (a)	**501**	**187**	**688**	**819**	**193**	**1012**
(b) States						
(i) State Governments	—	1279	1279	—	1169	1169
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—	311	311	—	244	244
Total (b)	**—**	**1590**	**1590**	**—**	**1413**	**1413**
Total (a+b)	**501**	**1777**	**2278**	**819**	**1606**	**2425**
4. 1988–89 Measures						
(a) Centre						
(i) Central Government	587	28	615	587	28	615
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	1172	—	1172	1172	—	1172
Total (a)	**1759**	**28**	**1787**	**1759**	**28**	**1787**
(b) States						
(i) State Governments	—}	2588	2588	—	1167	1167
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—}			—	33	33
Total (b)	**—**	**2588**	**2588**	**—**	**1200**	**1200**
Total (a+b)	**1759**	**2616**	**4375**	**1759**	**1228**	**2987**
Total—III	**4707**	**7456**	**12163**	**5228**	**5557**	**10785**

Annexure 3.1 (*Contd.*)
(Rs. Crores)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IV. Total Domestic Resources at current rates	**26380**	**12003**	**38383**	**27762**	**10032**	**37794**
V. Net inflow from abroad	43514	—	43514	42725	—	42725
VI. Budgetary Deficit	7484	—	7484	7940	—	7940
VII. Aggregate Resources	**38215**	**12003**	**50218**	**39974**	**10032**	**50006**
VIII. Assistance for State Plans						
(a) State Plans (Normal)	(—)7189	7189	—	(—)7646	7646	—
(b) Adjustment of Advance plan assistance	225	(—)225	—	225	(—)225	—
(c) Adjustment of relief Assistance	237	(—)237	—	237	(—)237	—
(d) Net Normal assistance	(—)6727	6727	—	(—)7184	7184	—
(e) Externally aided projects	(—)942	942	—	(—)609	609	—
(f) Total Central Assistance for State Plans	(—)7669[6]	7669[6]	—	(—)7793[6]	7793[6]	—
(g) Central Assistance for Area Programmes						
(i) Hill Areas	(—)221	221	—	(—)237	237	—
(ii) Tribal Sub-Plans	(—)185	185	—	(—)185	185	—
(iii) North East Council Plan	(—)155	155	—	(—)155	155	—
(iv) Border Area Programmes	(—)59	59	—	(—)69	69	—
(v) Other Special Area Programmes	(—)41	41	—	(—)41	41	—
Total (g)	**(—)661**	**661**	—	**(—)687**	687	—
(h) Provision of Central Assistance for relief against natural calamities	(—)400	—	(—)400	(—)558	558	—
Total—VIII	**(—)8730**	**8330**	**(—)400**	**(—)9038**	**9038**	—
IX. Resources available for the Plan (VII+VIII)	**29485**	**20338**	**49818**	**30936**	**19070**	**50006**

1 Includes resources of Karnataka Power Corporation and U.P.R.V.U.N.

2 Includes resources of Karnataka Power Corporation, U.P.R.V.U.N. and West Bengal Power Development Corporation.

3 Includes Rs. 30 crores of LIC loans to N.E.C.

4 Includes Rs. 617 crores for Central Enterprises.

5 Includes Rs. 1056 crores for Central Enterprises.

6 Includes development loans.

Annexure 3.2

Estimates of Financial Resources for the Annual Plan 1989-90

(Rs. Crores)

ITEMS	1989-90 (Annual Plan Estimates) Centre (including U.Ts.)	States	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. **Plan Outlay**	**35305**	**22293**	**57598**
Financing of the Plan			
II. **Domestic Resources at 1984-85 rates of taxes, tariffs and fares**			
1. Balance from Current Revenues	(—)2544	(—)4653	(—)7197
1.A Measures to be undertaken by special category States to meet the gap in balance from current revenues	—	662	662
2. Upgradation grants for capital works	—	176	176
3. Grants for special problems	—	472	472
4. **Contribution of Public Enterprises**			
(a) **Centre**			
(i) Railways	637	—	637
(ii) Tele-communications	1482	—	1482
(iii) **Other Central Enterprises**			
—Internal Resources	4789	—	4789
—Extra-Budgetary Resources (Domestic)	1957	—	1957
Total (a)	**8865**	—	**8865**
(b) **States**			
(i) State Electricity Boards	—	(—)1083	(—)1083
(ii) State Road Transport Corporation	—	(—)221	(—)221
(iii) Other State Enterprises	—	(+)3	(+)3
Total (b)	—	**(—)1301**	**(—)1301**
Total (a+b)	**8865**	**(—)1301**	**7564**
5. Issue of Bonds by Public Enterprises	3115	—	3115
6. Market Borrowings of the Government/Public Enterprises and Local Bodies	7400	3000	10400
7. Small Savings	500	4100	4600
8. Provident Funds	1230	1494	2724
9. **Term loans from Financial Institutions**			
(a) Life Insurance Corporation of India/General Insurance Corporation	—	678[1]	678[1]
(b) Rural Electrification Corporatinn	—	269	269
(c) National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development	—	52	52
(d) Industrial Development Bank of India	—	292	292
(e) Power Finance Corporation	—	12*	12*
Total—9	—	**1303**	**1303**

[1]Includes Rs. 36 crores of LIC loans to MEC.

*Includes resources of Karnataka Power Corporation, U.P.R.V.U.N. and West Bengal Power Development Corporation.

Annexure 3·2 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. crores)

ITEMS	1989-90 (Annual Plan Estimates)		
	Centre (including U.Ts.)	States	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (Net)	6816	(—)1991	4825
Total—II	**25382**	**3262**	**28644**
III. Additional Resource Mobilisation			
1. 1985–86 Measures			
(a) Centre			
(i) Central Government	614	220	834
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	892	—	892
Total (a)	**1506**	**220**	**1726**
(b) States			
(i) State Governments	—	1379	1379
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—	284	284
Total (b)	**—**	**1663**	**1663**
Total (a+b)	**1506**	**1883**	**3389**
2. 1986-87 Measures			
(a) Centre			
(i) Central Government	600	13	613
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	713	—	713
Total (a)	**1313**	**13**	**1326**
(b) States			
(i) State Governments	—	873	873
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—	145	145
Total (b)	**—**	**1018**	**1018**
Total (a+b)	**1313**	**1031**	**2344**
3. 1987-88 Measures			
(a) Centre			
(i) Central Government	402	228	630
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	468	—	468
Total (a)	**870**	**228**	**1098**
(b) States			
(i) State Governments	—	1258	1258
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—	271	271
Total (b)	**—**	**1529**	**1529**
Total (a+b)	**870**	**1757**	**2627**

Annexure 3.2 *(Contd.)*

(Rs. Cro.)

ITEMS	1989-90 Annual Plan Estimates		
	Centre (including U.Ts.)	States	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. 1988–89 Measures			
(a) **Centre**			
(i) Central Government	664	41	705
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	1441	—	1441
Total (a)	**2105**	**41**	**2146**
(b) **States**			
(i) State Governments	—	781	781
(ii) State Public Enterprises	—	92	92
Total (b)	—	**873**	**873**
Total (a+b)	**2105**	**914**	**3019**
5. 1989–90 Measures			
(a) **Centre**			
(i) Central Government	838	326	1164
(ii) Central Public Enterprises	876	—	876
Total (a)	**1714**	**326**	**2040**
(b) **States**			
(i) State Government (ii) State Public Enterprises	—	3764£	3764£
Total (b)	—	3764£	**3764£**
Total (a+b)	**1714**	**4090**	**5804**
Total III	**7508**	**9675££**	**17183££**
IV. Total Domestic Resources at Current Rates	**32890**	**12937**	**45827**
V. Net Inflow from Abroad	4834[2]	—	4834[2]
VI. Budgetary Deficit	7337	—	7337
VII. Aggregate Resources	**45061**	**12937**	**57998**

£ Exclusive of yield from tax and non-tax measures that may be undertaken by special category States.

££ Does not include Rs. 92 crores of additional resource mobilisation through tax and non-tax measures by special category States undertaken in 1985-86 to 1988-89.

Annexure 3.2 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. crores)

ITEMS	1989-90 Annual Plan Estimates		
	Centre (including U.Ts.)	States	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VIII. Assistance for State Plans			
(a) State Plans (Normal)	(—)8054	8054	—
(b) Adjustment of Advance Plan assistance	269	(—)269	—
(c) Adjustment of relief assistance	251	(—)251	—
(d) Net normal assistance	(—)7534	7534	—
(e) Externally aided projects	(—)1050	1050	—
(f) Total Central Assistance for State Plans	**(—)8584**	**8584**	—
(g) Central Assistance for Area Programmes :			
(i) Hill Areas	(—)260	260	—
(ii) Tribal Sub-Plans	(—)210	210	—
(iii) North East Council Plan	(—)179	179	—
(iv) Border Area Programmes	(—)78	78	—
(v) Other special area programmes	(—)45	45	—
Total (g)	(—)772	772	—
(h) Provision of Central Assistance for relief against natural calamities	(—)400	—	(—)400
Total VIII	**(—)9756**	**9356****	**(—)400**
IX. Resources available for the Plan (VII+VIII)	**35305**	**22293**	**57598**

[2] Includes Rs. 1112 crores for Central Enterprises.

**Includes development loans.

Annexure 3.3

Plan Outlay of Central Enterprises and its Financing during 1989-90

(Rs. crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.	**AGRICULTURE**	**132.69**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**131.69**
	1. State Farms Corporation	2.60	0.00	0.00	2.60
	2. National Seeds Corporation	2.70	0.00	0.00	2.70
	3 Oil Palm India Ltd.	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	4. Slaughter House Corporation	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50
	5. National Dairy Develop. Board	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
	6. National Coop. Devep. Board	73.89	0.00	0.00	73.89
	7. Agriculture Research & Edu. (Foreign Aided Project)	1.00	0.00	1.00a	0.00
II.	**ATOMIC ENERGY**	**778.42**	**146.08**	**368.92**	**263.42**
	1. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	19.50	6.58	6.92a	6.00
	2. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	13.92	10.50	2.00f	1.42
	3. Uranium Corpn. of India	30.00	4.00	0.00	26.00
	4. Nuclear Power Corpn.	715.00	125.00	360.00b	230.00
III.	**CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS**	**465.00**	**2771.16**	**107.74**	**80.10**
	1. Hindustan Org. Chemicals Ltd.	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
	2. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	365.00	214.46	93.54a	57.00
	3. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	18.00	0.00	10.00g	8.00
	4. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	9.00	4.70	0.00	4.30
	5. Bengal Chemicals & Pharma. Ltd.	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	6. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	8.00	0.00	4.20g	3.80
	7. Smith Stani-Street Pharma. Ltd.	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	8. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
	9. Petrofils Corporation Ltd.	35.00	35.00	0.00	0.00
IV.	**CIVIL AVIATION**	**467.80**	**437.00**	**16.00**	**14.80**
	1. Air India	116.80	116.80	0.00	0.00
	2. Indian Airlines	169.00	169.00	0.00	0.00
	3. International Airport Authority of India	59.00	59.00	0.00	0.00
	4. Vayudoot	9.80	0.00	0.00	9.80
	5. Pawanhans Ltd.	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
	6. National Airport Authority	77.20	72.20	0.00	5.00
	7. Indira Gandhi Rastriya Uran Academy	16.00	0.00	16.00g	0.00
V.	**CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**1.90**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.90**
	1. National Cooperative Development Corporation	1.90	0.00	0.00	1.90
VI.	**COAL**	**2822.00**	**675.00**	**655.00**	**1492.00**
	1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	822.00	120.00	400.00b	302.00
	2. Coal India Ltd.	1800.00	505.00	255.00a, g	1040.00
	3. Singareni Collieries Ltd.	200.00	50.00	0.00	150.00

(Rs. Crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VII.	**COMMERCE**	**9.84**	**3.31**	**6.53**	**0.00**
1.	Tea Trading Corpn. of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Mica Trading Corporation	6.53	0.00	6.53g	0.00
3.	Coffee Board	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00
4.	Tea Board	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
5.	Rubber Board	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
6.	Tobacco Board	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00
7.	Spices Board	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
8.	E. I. C.	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
VIII.	**COMMUNICATIONS**	**2908.50**	**2184.09**	**551.91**	**172.50**
1.	Tele-Communications	2112.50	1540.00	400.00b	172.50
2.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	540.00	540.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	1.72	1.72	0.00	0.00
4.	Indian Telephone Industries	151.91	0.00	151.91b	0.00
5.	T.C.I.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	102.37	102.37	0.00	0.00
IX.	**ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**	**59.70**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**59.70**
1.	Indian Security Press, (Nasik)	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
2.	Currency Note Press, (Nasik)	14.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
3.	Bank Note Press, (Devas)	14.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
4.	Indian Government Mints	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
5.	Security Paper Mill, (Hoshangabad)	1.70	0.00	0.00	1.70
6.	Security Printing Press	9.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
7.	New Note Presses	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
X.	**ELECTRONICS**	**34.00**	**0.40**	**29.60**	**4.00**
1.	Computer Maintenance Corp.	23.90	0.00	22.15f	1.75
2.	Electronics Trade & Techno Dev. Corp.	3.00	0.00	2.25f	0.75
3.	Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	4.00	0.00	2.50f	1.50
4.	Society for Applied Microwave Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5.	A. T. P. in Computer Network	1.70	0.00	1.70	0.00
6.	N. C. S. T.	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
XI.	**FAMILY WELFARE**	**1.55**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.55**
1.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.55
XII.	**FERTILIZER**	**475.50**	**209.50**	**114.50**	**151.50**
1.	Fertilizer & Chemicals (T) Ltd.	75.00	20.00	35.00g	20.00
2.	Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.	55.00	0.00	10.00g	45.00
3.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	60.00	0.00	3.00g	57.00
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	53.50	53.50	0.00	0.00
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Project and Develop (India) Ltd.	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
7.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	4.00	1.50	0.00	2.50
8.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	55.00	28.00	22.00g	5.00
9.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	25.00	0.00	10.00g	15.00
10.	KRIBHCO (Hazira)	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
11.	IFFCO (Anola)	55.00	20.50	34.50a	0.00

(Rs. crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XIII.	**FOOD**	**57.04**	**32.00**	**0.00**	**25.04**
1.	Central Ware Housing Corpn.	32.00	32.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Food Corporation of India	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
3.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
XIV.	**FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**	**6.70**	**3.70**	**0.00**	**3.00**
1.	Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	6.70	3.70	0.00	3.00
XV.	**HEALTH**	**0.06**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.06**
1.	Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
2.	Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
XVI.	**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**	**6.41**	**0.00**	**0.41**	**6.00**
1.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	6.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
2.	National Institute of Designs	0.25	0.00	0.25 f	0.00
3.	Indian Plywood Research Association	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Association	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	A.R.A.I.	0.16	0.00	0.16 i	0.00
XVII.	**INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**113.00**	**113.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
1.	National Film Development Corpn.	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Akashwani & Doordarshan	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
XVIII.	**MINES**	**347.32**	**157.45**	**127.55**	**62.32**
1.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	58.00	41.00	13.00 g	4.00
2.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	149.88	33.53	80.35 b	36.00
3.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	10.90	0.00	0.00	10.90
4.	Bharat Aluminium Co.	65.26	40.00	21.00 a,g	4.26
5.	National Aluminium Co.	33.37	33.37	0.00	0.00
6.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	22.00	9.55	6.00g	6.45
7.	I. B. M.	1.12	0.00	1.12a	0.00
8.	Sikkim Mining Corporation	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.71
9.	J. L. Nehru Aluminium Res. Devp. & Design Centre	6.08	0.00	6.08 i	0.00
XIX.	**PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**3438.20**	**2995.28**	**277.72**	**165.20**
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	330.00	2166.00	29.00 a	135.00
2.	Oil India Ltd.	225.00	195.00	0.00	30.00
3.	Indian Oil Corpn. (Pet.)	283.84	283.84	0.00	0.00
4.	Indian Oil Corpn. (Eng.)				
5.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Pet.)	85.28	85.28	0.00	0.00
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Eng.)				
7.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. (Pet)	64.61	55.74	8.87 h	0.00
8.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. (Eng.)				
9.	Lubrizole India Ltd.	8.54	7.07	1.47 h	0.00
10.	Engineers India Ltd.	3.55	3.55	0.00	0.00
11.	Indo-Burmah Petroleum Ltd.	17.22	0.00	17.22 h	0.00
12.	Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd.	11.92	1.95	9.97 h	0.00
13.	Gas Authority Of India Ltd.	239.27	160.18	79.09 a, h	0.00
14.	Bieco-Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
15.	Madras Refineries Ltd. (Pet.)	62.40	19.74	42.66 h	0.00
16.	Madras Refineries Ltd. (Eng.)				
17.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. (Pet.)	33.40	0.00	33.40 h	0.00
18.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. (Eng.)				
19.	Bongaigaon Refineries (Pet.)	17.76	16.93	0.83 h	0.00
20.	Bongaigaon Refineries (Eng.)				
21.	Other Bodies/Institutions	55.21	0.00	55.21 h	0.00

(Rs. Crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VII.	**COMMERCE**	**9.84**	**3.31**	**6.53**	**0.00**
1.	Tea Trading Corpn. of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Mica Trading Corporation	6.53	0.00	6.53g	0.00
3.	Coffee Board	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00
4.	Tea Board	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
5.	Rubber Board	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
6.	Tobacco Board	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00
7.	Spices Board	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
8.	E. I. C.	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00
VIII.	**COMMUNICATIONS**	**2908.50**	**2184.09**	**551.91**	**172.50**
1.	Tele-Communications	2112.50	1540.00	400.00b	172.50
2.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	540.00	540.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	1.72	1.72	0.00	0.00
4.	Indian Telephone Industries	151.91	0.00	151.91b	0.00
5.	T.C.I.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	102.37	102.37	0.00	0.00
IX.	**ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**	**59.70**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**59.70**
1.	Indian Security Press, (Nasik)	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
2.	Currency Note Press, (Nasik)	14.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
3.	Bank Note Press, (Devas)	14.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
4.	Indian Government Mints	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
5.	Security Paper Mill, (Hoshangabad)	1.70	0.00	0.00	1.70
6.	Security Printing Press	9.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
7.	New Note Presses	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
X.	**ELECTRONICS**	**34.00**	**0.40**	**29.60**	**4.00**
1.	Computer Maintenance Corp.	23.90	0.00	22.15f	1.75
2.	Electronics Trade & Techno Dev. Corp.	3.00	0.00	2.25f	0.75
3.	Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	4.00	0.00	2.50f	1.50
4.	Society for Applied Microwave Electronics	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5.	A. T. P. in Computer Network	1.70	0.00	1.70	0.00
6.	N. C. S. T.	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
XI.	**FAMILY WELFARE**	**1.55**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.55**
1.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.55
XII.	**FERTILIZER**	**475.50**	**209.50**	**114.50**	**151.50**
1.	Fertilizer & Chemicals (T) Ltd.	75.00	20.00	35.00g	20.00
2.	Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.	55.00	0.00	10.00g	45.00
3.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	60.00	0.00	3.00g	57.00
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	53.50	53.50	0.00	0.00
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Project and Develop (India) Ltd.	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
7.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	4.00	1.50	0.00	2.50
8.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	55.00	28.00	22.00g	5.00
9.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	25.00	0.00	10.00g	15.00
10.	KRIBHCO (Hazira)	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
11.	IFFCO (Anola)	55.00	20.50	34.50a	0.00

(Rs. crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XIII.	**FOOD**	**57.04**	**32.00**	**0.00**	**25.04**
1.	Central Ware Housing Corpn.	32.00	32.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Food Corporation of India	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
3.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
XIV.	**FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**	**6.70**	**3.70**	**0.00**	**3.00**
1.	Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	6.70	3.70	0.00	3.00
XV.	**HEALTH**	**0.06**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.06**
1.	Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
2.	Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
XVI.	**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**	**6.41**	**0.00**	**0.41**	**6.00**
1.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	6.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
2.	National Institute of Designs	0.25	0.00	0.25 f	0.00
3.	Indian Plywood Research Association	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Association	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	A.R.A.I.	0.16	0.00	0.16 i	0.00
XVII.	**INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**113.00**	**113.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
1.	National Film Development Corpn.	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Akashwani & Doordarshan	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
XVIII.	**MINES**	**347.32**	**157.45**	**127.55**	**62.32**
1.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	58.00	41.00	13.00 g	4.00
2.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	149.88	33.53	80.35 b	36.00
3.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	10.90	0.00	0.00	10.90
4.	Bharat Aluminium Co.	65.26	40.00	21.00 a.g	4.26
5.	National Aluminium Co.	33.37	33.37	0.00	0.00
6.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	22.00	9.55	6.00g	6.45
7.	I. B. M.	1.12	0.00	1.12a	0.00
8.	Sikkim Mining Corporation	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.71
9.	J. L. Nehru Aluminium Res. Devp. & Design Centre	6.08	0.00	6.08 i	0.00
XIX.	**PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**3438.20**	**2995.28**	**277.72**	**165.20**
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	330.00	2166.00	29.00 a	135.00
2.	Oil India Ltd.	225.00	195.00	0.00	30.00
3.	Indian Oil Corpn. (Pet).	283.84	283.84	0.00	0.00
4.	Indian Oil Corpn. (Eng.)				
5.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Pet.)	85.28	85.28	0.00	0.00
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Eng.)				
7.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. (Pet)	64.61	55.74	8.87 h	0.00
8.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. (Eng.)				
9.	Lubrizole India Ltd.	8.54	7.07	1.47 h	0.00
10.	Engineers India Ltd.	3.55	3.55	0.00	0.00
11.	Indo-Burmah Petroleum Ltd.	17.22	0.00	17.22 h	0.00
12.	Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd.	11.92	1.95	9.97 h	0.00
13.	Gas Authority Of India Ltd.	239.27	160.18	79.09 a, h	0.00
14.	Bieco-Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
15.	Madras Refineries Ltd. (Pet).	62.40	19.74	42.66 h	0.00
16.	Madras Refineries Ltd. (Eng.)				
17.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. (Pet).	33.40	0.00	33.40 h	0.00
18.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. (Eng.)				
19.	Bongaigaon Refineries (Pet.)	17.76	16.93	0.83 h	0.00
20.	Bongaigaon Refineries (Eng.)				
21.	Other Bodies/Institutions	55.21	0.00	55.21 h	0.00

(Rs. crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XX.	**POSTS**	**55.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**55.00**
1.	Postal Department	55.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
XXI.	**POWER**	**4049.68**	**590.00**	**1834.00**	**1625.68**
1.	Damodar Valley Corporation	249.00	65.00	184.00 b	0.00
2.	National Thermal Power Corpn.	2787.34	459.00	1138.56 a, b	1189.78
3.	National Project Construction Corporation	8.90	1.00	0.00	7.90
4.	National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation	574.44	65.00	341.44 a, b	168.00
5.	North-eastern Electric Power Corporation	90.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
6.	Power Finance Corporation	70.00	0.00	70.00 g	0.00
7.	Nathpa Jhakri Power Corpn.	90.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
8.	Tehri Hydro—Development Corpn.	180.00	0.00	100.00 g	80.00
XXII.	**PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**	**686.39**	**200.56**	**225.44**	**260.39**
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Scooters India Ltd.	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
3.	H. M. T. Ltd.	30.00	0.00	15.00 b	15.00
4.	Heavy Engineering Corporation	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
5.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	7.00	2.00	0.00	5.00
6.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	85.00	60.00	25.00 a	0.00
7.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	28.50	0.00	0.00	28.50
8.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	65.00	2.00	50.00 g	13.00
9.	Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	1.00	0.00	0.80	1.00
10.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
11.	Hindustan Salts Com. Ltd.	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
12.	Bharat Leather Corporation	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
13.	National Instruments Ltd.	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
14.	Cycle Corporation of India	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
15.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	21.50	0.00	0.00	21.50
16.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
17.	Praga Tools Ltd.	3.75	1.75	0.00	2.00
18.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	12.26	0.00	0.00	12.26
19.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	24.45	0.00	0.00	24.45
20.	Engineering Projects India Ltd.	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
21.	Cement Corporation of India	90.00	0.00	28.00 f	62.00
22.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	68.00	7.00	32.00 b	38.00
23.	Instrumentation Ltd.	6.00	0.00	1.00 d	5.00
24.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	84.40	10.00	74.40 b	0.00
25.	National Bicycle Corporation	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
26.	Andrew Yule & Company	5.00	2.96	2.04 f	0.00
27.	National Industrial Development Corpn.	0.38	0.10	0.00	0.28
28.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Lagon Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
31.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	7.00	0.00	7.00 g	0.00

(Rs. Crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources@	Budgetary Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XXIII.	**RAILWAYS**	**4450.00**	**2416.00**	**600.00**	**1434.00**
1.	Railways	4450.00	2416.00	600.00 b	1434.00
2.	Rail India Technical Service	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	India Railway Construction Company Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XXIV.	**SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**	9.83	0.00	0.00	9.83
1.	Central Electronics Ltd.	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
2.	National Research Development Corpn	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30
3.	Joint Venture	4.53	0.00	0.00	4.53
XXV.	**WELFARE**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**
1.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corp.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
XXVI.	**STEEL**	**2289·61**	**667·50**	**1028·50**	**593·61**
1.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam (Vizag Steel)	984·00	0·00	492·00 a, g	492·00
2.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	5·50	0·00	0·00	5·50
3.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	7·50	0·00	0·00	7·50
4.	Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd.	2·09	2·09	0·00	0·00
5.	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	4·75	4·75	0·00	0·00
6.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	5·50	5·50	0·00	0·0
7.	National Mineral Development Corpn.	41·00	0·00	0·00	41·00
8.	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	4·85	2·66	0·00	2·19
9.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1220·00	652·50	536·50 a, g, f,	31·00
10.	Vijay Nagar Steel Ltd.	0·95	0·00	0·00	0·95
11.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0·45	0·00	0·00	0·45
12.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction	8·00	0·00	0·00	8·00
13.	Bird Group & Companies	5·02	0·00	0·00	5·02
XXVII.	**SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**745·42**	**186·32**	**151·18**	**407·92**
1.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	0·50	0·00	0·00	0·50
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	7·50	0·00	0·00	7·50
3.	Dredging Corporation of India	18·92	11·92	7·00 a	0·00
4.	Shipping Corporation of India	237·00	45·00	65·00 a	127·00
5.	Central Inland Water Transport Corp.	51·00	0·00	0·00	51·00
6.	Delhi Transport Corporation	30·00	0·00	0·00	30·00
7.	Hooghly Dock & Ports Engineering Company Ltd.	2·00	0·00	0·00	2·00
8.	**Ports Trust etc.**	**398·50**	**129·40**	**79·18**	**189·92**
	(i) Bombay Port Trust	48·06	45·06	3·00 a	0·00
	(ii) Calcutta Port Trust	50·25	0·00	13·00 g	37·25
	(iii) Haldia Dock	45·53	25·00	0·00	20·53
	(iv) Madras Port Trust	25·60	9·49	0·50 a	15·61
	(v) Marmogoa Port	7·34	7·34	0·00	0·00
	(vi) Nhavasheva Port	146·74	0·00	59·68 g	87·06
	(vii) New Kandla Port Trust	16·04	16·04	0·00	0·00
	(viii) New Mangalore Port	4·14	1·14	3·00g	0·00
	(ix) Tuticorin Port	3·89	2·89	0·00	1·00
	(x) Vishakapatnam Port	20·04	20·04	0·00	0·00
	(xi) Cochin Port Trust	26·96	2·40	0·00	24·56
	(xii) Paradeep Port Trust	3·91	0·00	0·00	3·91

(Rs. crores)

No.	Ministry/Deptt./Project	Annual Plan Outlay	Financed by		
			Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources@	Budgetary Support
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XXVIII.	**TEXTILES**	**124·37**	**0·00**	**81.00**	**43·37**
1.	National Textile Corporation	100·00	0·00	80·00 f	20·00
2.	British India Corporation	12·00	0·00	0·00	12·00
3.	National Jute Manufacture Corpn.	4·71	0·00	1·00 f	3·71
4.	National Handloom Devp. Corpn.	2·00	0·00	0·00	2·00
5.	National Cooperative Devp. Corpn.	5·66	0·00	0·00	5·66
XXIX.	**TOURISM**	**16·01**	**5·00**	**6·00**	**5·01**
1.	I.T.D.C.	16·00	5·00	6·00 b	5·00
2.	Tourist Finance Corporation	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01
XXX.	**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**26·42**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**26·42**
1.	N. B. C. C.	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
2.	Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	0·95	0·00	0·00	0·95
3.	H. U. D. C. O.	25·47	0·00	0·00	25·47
4.	National Housing Bank	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
XXXI.	**NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES**	**3·25**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**3·25**
1.	Indian Renewable Energy Devp. Agency	3·25	0·00	0·00	3·25
	GRAND TOTAL	**24581.62**	**11299·35**	**6183·00**	**7099·27**

@ Including issue of bond and external borrowings which are included under items II-4 and V in Annexure 3·2.

Footnotes :—

a —ECB/Supplier's Credit.
b —Bonds.
c —Oil Coordination Committee.
d —Public Deposits.
e —Steel Development Fund.
f —Institutional Loans.
g —Inter-Corporate Transfers.
h —Oil Industries Development Board.
i —Others.

Annexure 3·4

Contribution of State Electricity Boards in 1989-90 at 1988-89 rates of Tariffs

(A) State Electricity Boards making positive contribution		(B) State Electricity Boards making negative contribution	
States	**Rs. Crores**	**States**	**Rs. Crores**
1. Andhra Pradesh	60·38	1. Assam	(—)56·35
2. Kerala	14·84	2. Bihar	(—)121·12
3. Madhya Pradesh	155·91	3. Gujarat	(—)145·17
4. Maharashtra	54·01	4. Haryana	(—)75·69
5. Orissa	19·72	5. Himachal Pradesh	(—)7·02
6. Rajasthan	20·60	6. Jammu & Kashmir	(—)64·27[3]
7. Uttar Pradesh	248·74[1]	7. Karnataka	(—)37·21
8. West Bengal	21·11[2]	8. Meghalaya	(—)9·19
		9. Punjab	(—)203·95
		10. Tamil Nadu	(—)273·51
Total	**595·31**	**Total**	**(—)993·48**

(1) Includes contribution of U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam.

(2) Includes contribution of West Bengal Power Development Corporation.

(3) Includes contribution of the Karnataka Power Corporation.

Annexure 3·5

Contribution of State Road Transport Corporation in 1989-90 at 1988-89 Bus fares

(A) State Road Transport Corporations making positive contribution		(B) State Road Transport Corporations making negative contribution	
States	**(Rs. crores)**	**States**	**(Rs. crores)**
1. Andhra Pradesh	28·68	1. Assam	(—)9·54
2. Maharashtra	18·45	2. Bihar	(—)11·76
3. Rajasthan	4·53	3. Goa	(—)0·12
4. Tamil Nadu	55·50	4. Gujarat	(—)82·34
5. Uttar Pradesh	5·45	5. Himachal Pradesh	(—)16·73
		6. Jammu & Kashmir	(—)4·68
		7. Karnataka	(—)13·27
		8. Kerala	(—)6·06
		9. Madhya Pradesh	(—)4·75
		10. Manipur	(—)1·01
		11. Meghalaya	(—)1·97
		12. Orissa	(—)5·25
		13. Punjab	(—)16·20
		14. Tripura	(—)3·17
		15. West Bengal	(—)49·12
Total	**112·61**	**Total**	**(—)225·97**

Annexure 3·6

Target of Additional Resource Mobilisation in 1989–90

(Rs. crores)

States	Amount
1. Andhra Pradesh	148·67
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—
3. Assam	50·00
4. Bihar	134·75
5. Goa	9·15
6. Gujarat	248·10
7. Haryana	52·80
8. Himachal Pradesh	12·32
9. Jammu & Kashmir	—
10. Karnataka	92·26
11. Kerala	225·00
12. Madhya Pradesh	58·23
13. Maharashtra	320·00
14. Manipur	—
15. Meghalaya	—
16. Mizoram	—
17. Nagaland	—
18. Orissa	85·00
19. Punjab	150·00
20. Rajasthan	69·13
21. Sikkim	—
22. Tamil Nadu	110·00
23. Tripura	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	1592·15
25. West Bengal	406·28
Total States	**3763·84**

Note—The target for Special Category States does not include fresh ARM through tax and non-tax revenue measures.

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Review of agricultural performance

Indian agriculture has attained a high degree of resilience in recent years with the sustained efforts of farmers, the Central and the State Governments for increase of production and productivity. Despite drought conditions during the first three years of the seventh Plan i.e., 1985-86 to 1987-88, the average annual foodgrains production for the period worked out to 144 million tonnes which was higher than the annual average foodgrains production in the Sixth Plan period of 138.2 million tonnes.

4.2 The year 1988-89 has been a year of record achievements in the production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton. The increased production of oilseeds is expected to significantly reduce the import of edible oils.

4.3 The physical targets and achievements in respect of the production of foodgrains and commercial crops during the Seventh Five Year Plan are indicated in Table 4.1. With these achievements the output growth rate of the agricultural sector will be 4% compound annual in the Seventh Plan.

TABLE 4·1

Targets and Achievements of Production of Major Crops

Crop	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90 Target
			Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Antd. Acht.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foodgrains											
Rice	Million tonnes	71·7—72·7	63·50	63·83	65·00	60·56	64—65	56·43	67·95	70·46	72·51
Wheat	,,	54·1—55·1	49·20	47·05	49·00	44·32	50—51	45·10	52·32	54·14	54·00
Coarse Cereals	,,	32·9—32·8	33·00	26·20	32·00	26·83	32-32·5	25·84	33·00	32·65	33·75
Pulses	,,	14.5—14·6	13·50	13·36	14·00	11·71	14-14·5	11·04	13·30	14·92	14·75
Total Foodgrains	,,	**173·2*—175·2***	**159.20**	**150.44**	**160.00**	**143.42**	**160.163**	**138.41**	**166.57**	**172·18**	**175.01**
Cash Crops											
Oilseeds	,,	16·0—18·0	13·60	10·83	14·80	11·45	14-15	12·38	15·66	17·79	16-17
Sugarcane	,,	206	191·00	170·65	185·190	182·48	180-185	196·72	195·00	197·30	212·00
Cotton (lint)	Million bales of 170 kgs each.	9·50	8·50—8·60*	8·73	8·60	7·01	8·8	6·43	9·78	8·69	10·00
Jute & Mesta	Mill. bales of 180 kgs each.	9·50	8·65	12·65	8·50	8·63	8·6	6·78	9·20	7·76	9·50

*Revised during the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan.

Agricultural performance in the States

4.4 As a result of favourable weather conditions created by good monsoon throughout the country during 1988-89, foodgrains production touched new peaks in almost all States. Table-4.2 indicates the Statewise performance of foodgrains production during the Seventh Plan period.

Production Target for 1989-90

4.5 The Statewise targets in respect of foodgrains and commercial crops for 1989-90 were worked out on the basis of their potential and the assumptions given below :

For evaluating past efforts :

(i) the triennium ending 1985-86 is taken as the base year for 8 foodgrains crops;

(ii) Historical Growth Rates are worked out for the last 10 years i.e., TE 1975-76 to 1985-86 (TE);

(iii) Recent Growth Rates are examined for TE 1980-81 to TE 1985-86; and

(iv) Peak production growth is seen for each crop for area coverage and yield status.

For working out 1989/90 targets over base worked out on the basis of above analysis :

(v) Normal weather conditions assumed;

(vi) 70% of additional fertiliser nutrients to be used for foodgrains crops;

(vii) 75% of additional gross irrigated area (GIA) and gross cropped area (GCA) for foodgrains production;

(viii) Fertiliser to foodgrains output norm— 1 : 7.5;

(ix) Gross Irrigated Area (GIA) to foodgrains output 1 : 0.5;

(x) Gross cropped area to foodgrains out put 1 : 0.5.

4.6 The Statewise targets for principal crops worked out on the lines mentioned above were discussed and finanlised with the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in an Inter-Ministerial Meeting. The State-wise targets for foodgrains and commercial crops are shown in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 respectively.

TABLE 4·2

Production of Foodgrains—Statewise

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/ U.Ts.	1984-85*	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Provisional)	Growth Rates 1988-89 / 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9615	10374	9163·0	9691	12937	7·70
2.	Assam	2670	3030	2588·0	2899	2654	—0.50
3.	Bihar	10328	10956	10910·2	9075	13365	6·66
4.	Gujarat	5257	2736	3095·6	1368	5697	2·03
5.	Haryana	6838	8141	7635·4	6302	9461	8·46
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1007	1201	1172·8	872	1138	3·11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1245	1404	1372·6	966	1619	6·79
8.	Karnataka	6873	5862	7624·6	6353	6804	—0·25
9.	Kerala	1280	1203	1157·2	1061	1040	—5·06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13295	15293	13521·9	14138	15902	4·58
11.	Maharashtra	9736	8779	7244·2	11064	10737	2·48
12.	Manipur	345	347	258·9	323	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	160	167	131·3	131	—	—
14.	Nagaland	124	118	93·3	99	—	—
15.	Orissa	5619	6883	6388·0	5047	6885	5·21
16.	Punjab	16099	17189	16292·1	17065	16590	0·75
17.	Rajasthan	7915	7933	6791·2	4833	11191	9·04
18.	Sikkim	91	96	99·0	110	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	6895	7173	7156·4	7588	7557	2·32
20.	Tripura	379	374	390·1	442	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	29889	31424	30249·4	28095	35558	4·44
22.	West Bengal	9256	9128	9610·4	10305	10919	4·22
	Others	623	629	574·0	586	2122	—
	All-India	145539	150440	143417.8	138414	172176	4·29

*Production figures for 1984-85 being the last year of Sixth Five Year Plan, have been taken as the base year for computing the growth rates.

Agricultural Inputs

4.7 The targets set up for 1989-90 in respect of selected agricultural inputs and the achievements during the first four years of the Seventh Plan are given in Table 4.5. The progress made under the inputs programmes is briefly discussed below :

High yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme

4.8 The achievements during the first three years of the Seventh Plan for expansion of area under HYV fell short of the targets. This was mainly because of dry spell and drought in these years. The anticipated area covered under HYV during 1988-89 is estimated to be 62.57 million hectares. A target of covering an area of 65 lakh hectares has been fixed for 1989-90.

TABLE 4·3

State-wise break up of Targets of Foodgrains Production for 1989-90

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No	State/U.T.	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Food-grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93·00	0·10	25·00	6·50	124·60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1·40	0·07	0·60	0·05	2·12
3.	Assam	32·00	1·71	0·30	0·70	34·71
4.	Bihar	66·00	43·08	12·00	9·50	130·58
5.	Goa	2·00	—	0·10	0·05	2·15
6.	Gujarat	9·00	17·70	25·00	6·50	58·20
7.	Haryana	19·00	54·00	7·15	6·00	86·13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1·40	4·50	6·30	0·20	12·40
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6·20	3·00	5·50	0·30	15·00
10.	Karnataka	25·00	2·11	46·00	6·50	79·61
11.	Kerala	13·00	—	0·05	0·30	13·35
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56·00	51·00	35·60	28·50	171·10
13.	Maharashtra	26·50	8·00	64·00	13·50	112.00
14.	Manipur	4·00	0·10	0·20	0·12	4·42
15.	Meghalaya	1·25	0·06	0·25	0.03	1.59
16.	Mizoram	0·55	—	0·10	0.02	0·67
17.	Nagaland	1·30	—	0·15	0·03	1·48
18.	Orissa	56·00	0·82	5·50	11·50	73·82
19.	Punjab	59·50	112·00	6·50	2·00	180·00
20.	Rajasthan	2·00	44·10	38·00	19·00	103·10
21.	Sikkim	0·20	0·18	0·60	0·10	1.08
22.	Tamil Nadu	60·00	—	17·00	3·50	80·50
23.	Tripura	4·50	0·05	—	0·04	4·59
24.	Uttar Pradesh	93·05	188·00	40·00	30·00	351·05
25.	West Bengal	91·00	8·00	1·35	2·50	102·85
26.	A&N Islands	0·28	—	—	0·01	0·29
27.	D & N Haveli	0·20	—	0·05	0·03	0·28
28.	Daman & Diu	0·02	—	0·05	—	0·07
29.	Delhi	0·10	1·42	0·10	—	1·62
30.	Pondicherry	0·65	—	0·05	0·02	0·72
	Total	**725·10**	**540·00**	**337.50**	**147·50**	**1750·10**

Note :—These are to be treated as minimum to be reached with reference to longterm trends, for average weather. The possibilities of improving on these targets are to be explored separately, for each crop season in view of retained moisture in the soil, reservoir storage and other conditions.

TABLE 4·4

State-wise break-up of Production Targets of Commercial Crops for 1989–90

(Lakh Tonnes/Bales)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton*	Jute & Mesta**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21·0—22·0	110·0	10·00	9·40
2.	Assam	2·0—2·5	25·0	0·02	10·50
3.	Bihar	2·5—3·0	80·0	—	12·40
4.	Gujarat	23·0—24·0	80·0	20·0	—
5.	Haryana	3·8—3·8	70·0	9·50	—
6.	Karnataka	17·0—18·0	154·0	8·00	1·00
7.	Kerala	—	5·0	0·12	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	17.5—17.5	23·0	3·60	0·25
9.	Maharashtra	14·5—15·5	270·0	18·00	1·50
10.	Orissa	9·5—9·5	40·0	0·10	7·70
11.	Punjab	3·3—3·3	65·0	20·00	—
12.	Rajasthan	13·0—13·0	15·0	7·34	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	13·0—15·0	220·0	1·50	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14·0—16·0	950·0	0·50	1·05
15.	West Bengal	5·0—6·0	7·0	—	49·15
16.	Others	0·9—0·9	6·0	1·32	2·05
	National Target	**160·0—170·0**	**2120·0**	**100·00**	**95·00**

*Lakh Bales of 170kgs. each.

**Lakh Bales of 180 kgs each.

TABLE-4·5

Progress of Selected Agricultural Inputs during the Seventh Plan and Target for 1989–90.

Sl. No.	Programmes	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
				Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	**HYV Progromme**											
	(i) Paddy	Million ha.	32·00	26·50	23·47	25·80	24·03	24·62	22·25	29·00	27·20	29·00
	(ii) Wheat	,,	22·00	19·50	19·08	20·67	19.19	21·08	19·69	22·00	20·67	21·00
	(iii) Maize	,,	3·00	2·20	1·80	2·35	2·19	2·40	2·15	2·50	2·19	2·50
	(iv) Bajra	,,	6·50	5·30	4·99	5·94	5·27	5·90	3·95	5·50	5·84	6·00
	(v) Jowar	,,	6·50	5·30	6·08	5·85	5·50	6·46	6·06	6·00	6·67	6·50
	Total HYV	,,	**70·00**	**58·80**	**55·42**	**60·61**	**56·18****	**62·26**	**54·10**	**65·00**	**62·57**	**65·00**
2.	Distribution of certified seeds	Mill. Qutls.	11.74	8·00	5·50	6·57	5·58	7·30	5·63	6·40	5·68	7·00
3.	Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers											
	(i) Nitrogenous	Mill., Tonnes	9·10—9·30	6·35	5·66	6·80	5·77	6·80	5·82	6·70	7·38	8·25
	(ii) Phosphatic	,,	3·00—3·20	2·20	2·00	2·40	2·11	2·40	2·27	2·50	2·81	2·91
	(iii) Potassic	,,	1·40—1·50	100	0·81	1·10	0·86	1·10	0·92	1·00	1·14	1·34
	Total	,,	**13.50—14.00**	**9·55**	**8·47**	**10·30**	**8·74**	**10·30**	**9·01***	**10·20**	**11·33**	**12·50**
4.	Plant Protection Material (TGM)	000 tonnes	75·00	55·70	52·00	70·00	50·00	75·00	49·00@	84·67	84·67	85·00
5.	Area covered under soil conservation (Cumulative)	Mill. hect.	36·30	30·86	30·48	31·22	31·22	32·07	32·07	32·89	32·89	N.A.

*Provisional,
**Revised.
@Estimate

Seeds

4.9 The requirement of location specific seeds, diversity in agro-climatic conditions and desirable varietal dispersal of seeds has been paid special attention in recent years. Availability of breeder seed in the country was 22,550 quintals (approximately) in 1987-88. The production of breeder seeds of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fodder and fibre crops during 1988-89 is likely to be of the order of 32,870 quintals.

4.10 The Union Government has announced on September 16, 1988 a New Policy on seeds Development to achieve a break-through in the production of oilseeds, pulses, coarse grains, vegetables, flowers, etc. To cope up with the import of seeds and planting materials under the New Seed Policy, action has been initiated to strengthen the quarantine services, set-up temporary and permanent facilities, identify designated inspection authorities.

Fertilisers and Manures

4.11 Fertiliser is one of the crucial inputs for increasing agricultural production. The estimated consumption of fertiliser during 1988-89 is expected to be about 113 lakh tonnes of nutrients as against the target of 102 lakh tonnes, representing a 25.7 per cent increase in consumption over the previous year.

4.12 The programme of development, production and promotional uses of organic manures was continued by the State Governments. Production of composts during 1988-89 is estimated to be 245 million tonnes in rural areas, and 6.5 million tonnes in urban areas. The area covered under the green manuring programme during 1988-89 is estimated to be the same at 5.7 million hectares.

4.13 In order to promote fertiliser use and strengthen soil testing facilities in low fertiliser consumption and rainfed areas, which constitute about 70 per cent of the gross cropped area, a project covering 60 identified rainfed districts in 16 States has been taken for implementation during the year 1988-89.

Plant Protection

4.14 In order to minimise the dependence on the use of chemical methods of plant protection, major emphasis has been laid on the use of biological means for effective management of crop pests/weeds. During the year 1988-89, 20 species of exotic and indigenous parasite and predators (natural enemies of insect/pests and weeds) were mass reared/multiplied at 11 Central Biological Control Stations and the Parasite Multiplication Unit for large scale field release. By mass release of about 356 million predators/parasites, the population of important crop pests like rice, stemborers, leaffolder, sugarcane, pyrilla, spedeptera, heliothis, cotton bollworms, wooly aphids, etc., were effectively controlled.

4.15 At the same time, vigil against the entry of exotic pests and diseases through international trade is being kept by 26 plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations located at all international airports, seaports, and land frontiers. During the year, screening of about 3.33 lakh tonnes of wheat, 1.15 lakh bales of cotton, 17.38 lakh tonnes and 2.08 lakh numbers of plant materials and plants respectively imported from various countries was done by these stations to check the presence of otherwise of exotic pests and diseases and a total of 6,000 import permits were issued. Phytosanitary certification of about 4.25 lakh tonnes and 3.09 lakkh number of plant materials and plants respectively was also done by these stations and a total of 17,631 phyto-sanitary certificates were issued.

4.16 The anticipated use for pesticides (technical grade material) has been estimated at 84,675 tonnes for 1988-89. Indigenous production has been satisfactory. Around 1,500 tonnes of pesticides was imported during the year. The availability of pesticides, their raw material and solvents was kept under constant review by the Government of India and remedial action taken wherever the possibility of any shortage occurred.

4.17 In order to further improve and supplement the availability position of seven commonly used and indigenously manufactured pesticides (BHC, DDT, Malathion, Fenitrothion, methyl parathion, Dimethoate and Endosulfan), 9,988 tonnes (technical grade) were allocated under the 50 per cent distribution scheme of the Government of India to various States/Union Territories.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery

4.18 The Government of India has been pursuing a policy of selective mechanisation. The Indian tractor industry presently has an installed capacity of 1,14,500 tractors.

4.19 The State Agro-Industries Corporations are playing a vital role in the areas of manufacture/distribution of fertilisers, pesticides, improved agricultural implements and hand tools, processing of fruits and vegetables, extraction of edible oils, agriculture machinery hiring and installation and servicing of biogas plants, irigation pump-sets, etc.

4.20 Moreover, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Farmers Agro-services Centres and popularisation of improved agricultural implements envisages an integrated approach for the availability of customers' service and adoption and popularisation of improved agricultural implements and hand tools amongst small, marginal and tribal farmers in 500 dryland blocks of 10 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. So far 360 farmers' Agro-Service Centres have been estabilished during the Seventh Plan period.

Agricultural Extension

4.21 Consequent upon the reorganisation of the agricultural extension services, in the post-green revolution period, the *Training and Visit System (T&V)* was taken up in 13 States during the Sixth Plan. Now

this system is in operation in 17 major States. This system despite several difficulties was associated with innovative measures. It has played a significant role in the form of introducing new crops in non-traditional areas, new crop rotations and higher intensity of cropping etc. Adequate attention was also given to improve the educational and technical competence of the extension functionaries and attempts have been made to bring about close linkage between Agricultural Universities, agricultural wings of the State Government Agricultural Departments and the farming community.

4.22 A new project entitled National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP-I) was taken up initially in 3 States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with World Bank Assistance, for further improvement of the re-organised system. This project also provided for Centrally Sponsored component consisting of special sub-project to bridge the perceived gaps and rectify weaknesses in the on-going system. The States were encouraged to float special sub-projects and 13 projects (SSPs) were in operation during the year 1987-88. The areas strengthened through SSPs in the States included training support, research-extension-linkage and information support. The implementation of NAEP-II which is entirely in the State sector, covers Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir. Some of the aspects which under this system, need to receive attention are :—

(a) Coordination between T&V system and supply of inputs and related services;

(b) linkages between the research institutions, Agricultural Universities and Extension set-up in different States;

(c) orientation of extension programmes to specific conditions; and

(d) building up of internal strength of operational functionaries by sharing expedience through actual field visits, motivating them through incentives and recognition and equipping them with adequate professional skills.

Special Programmes

4.23 Although the development of agriculture is the responsibility of the State Governments, the Central Government has been supplementing the effort of the States in priority areas through implementation of a number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes. The following thrust programmes for augmenting the foodgrains production are being implemented.

Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) for increasing production and productivity in the Eastern States

4.24 The scheme is under implementation in 439 selected blocks : Assam (37), Bihar (118), Eastern Madhya Pradesh (40), Orissa (63), Eastern U.P. (102), West Bengal (70) and Tripura (9). The scheme has been extended to Tripura since 1988-89. Under the programme, emphasis is laid on the spread of improved rice production technology through organisation of field demonstrations, etc. Besides, inputs like seeds, fertilisers, improved farm implements, plant protection equipments and pesticides are made available to resource poor farmers at subsidised cost.

Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)

4.25 The scheme was launched in 1988-89 covering 169 identified districts in 14 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The focus crops covered under the scheme are rice, wheat, maize, gram and arhar. The strategy adopted under this programme is as follows :

(a) increased fertiliser use by 20 kgs of nutrients per hectare.

(b) use of improved high yielding varieties seeds,

(c) better management of weeds and timely control of pests and diseases,

(d) harnessing ground-water through tubewells,

(e) completing on-farm development work in command areas and completing the near completion irrigation projects and efficient use of stored water,

(f) bonus/incentives for production/procurement of foodgrains and

(g) increased flow of short-term and long-term credit.

4.26 During 1989-90, SRPP and SFPP (Rice) will be implemented as an unified scheme on 75 : 25 basis. The ICAR has produced Technology Bulletins giving details of appropriate seeds and practices for each crop in a cluster of Districts (sub-zone) for each agro-economic zone.

National Pulses Development Programme

4.27 Pulses production has been ranging between 110 to 130 lakh tonnes over the years. It is expected that the production during 1988-89 would be about 154 lakh tonnes. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Pulses Development Programme' (NPDP) was launched in the year 1986-87. In this programme, thrust is given to crop and area specific schemes with regard to major pulses like gram, arhar, peas, lentil, moong and urad. This programme is primarily a district oriented mission and is intended to achieve the increased level of productivity within a time-frame. It also provides scope for increasing the area under pulses.

National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP)

4.28 The NODP was started in 1984-85 and is in operation in 180 districts of 17 States on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States. In addition to NODP, the Government of India has sanctioned the Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) with 100 per cent Central assistance in 14 States. It is currently being implemented in 240 districts of 17 States. The project covers development of 4 major oilseeds, namely, groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower which account for 85 per cent of the total

production of oilseeds. The project lays more emphasis on seeds production on a large scale, extensive plant protection measures, transfer of technology through demonstrations, supply of improved farm implements, application of sulpher in groundnut and rapeseed/mustard for augmenting the seed yield and oil content. Besides, special efforts have been made to expand sunflower cultivation in non-traditional areas. Russian sunflower seeds have been imported and it is being multiplied to propagate it among the farmers.

Technology Mission on Oilseeds

4.29 The objective of the Mission is to reach a production of the order of 16 to 18 million tonnes of oilseeds in 1989-90 up from the average annual production of 11.4 million tonnes during the Sixth Plan (1975-80). The basic approach is to increase the per hectare productivity of oilseeds although there lies also a great scope of increasing the production through increase in acreage under oilseeds under rainfed conditions. Oilseeds production has moreover responded very well to the dryland farming technology.

4.30 With a view to achieve the targeted output, the Mission has adopted a four pronged strategy two of which deal with improving the technology of crop cultivation and of post-harvest operations; the other two deal with helping the farmer and industry to apply improved technologies. The host of departments and agencies like the ICAR, Deptt. of Bio-technology, CSIR, DAC and NDDB collaborate under the umbrella of the Mission through four mini-missions on : (a) crop technology; (b) post-harvest technology; (c) farmer support services and (d) post-harvest support to farmers and industries.

Special Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers (SMF)

4.31 In 1983-84, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as Special Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production in all the blocks of the country was introduced. Considering the importance of the programme, the scheme has been continued during the Seventh Plan. The important component of this scheme are : (i) development of minor irrigation; (ii) distribution of minikits of seeds; and (iii) land development.

National Water Development Programme for Refined Agriculture

4.32 Rainfed areas account for 70.3 per cent of the net sown area in the country, of which more than 2/3rds fall in the low to medium rainfall regions (upto 1125 mm). The bulk of crops like coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton are grown under rainfed conditions. Accordingly in the Seventh Plan, high priority has been accorded to the development of dryland/rainfed farming with a view to raising productivity and achieving other objectives of reduction in poverty, unemployment and regional disparities. The main focus of development strategy is to minimise risk to farmers through land improvement measures, to conserve soil moisture for introduction of suitable crops/cropping systems including dryland horticulture, fodder and economic utility plantation and to provide them with area specific technologies, inputs and services. Emphasis is on area development approach taking "Watershed" as the unit of development.

4.33 To assist the efforts of the States in this direction, a National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture was launched in 1986-87 for the remaining period of Seventh Plan, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a provision of Rs. 239 crores, of which Rs. 120 crores is the Central share. The programme is in operation in 16 States covering 99 districts and addresses itself to the unirrigated arable land in the country mostly falling within the rainfall zone of 500 mm to 1125 mm and where crop yields can significantly be increased and stabilised by dissemination of scientific dryland farming technologies.

4.34 For the Seventh Plan a target of 9.28 lakh ha was fixed to be covered annually at the rate of 2.32 lakh ha. Out of the Central share of Rs. 120 crores for the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 13.25 crores was released in 1986-87 to cover an area of 0.96 lakh ha under works programme. For 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 28 crores was made against which the actual expenditure has been Rs. 6.03 crores for a coverage of 1 lakh ha. For 1988-89, a budget provision of Rs. 30 crores was made to cover 2.32 lakh ha, the Revised estimates of expenditure for the year, however, being Rs. 27.39 crores. For 1989-90, a budget provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made. With an approved outlay of Rs. 25 crores and physical target of 2.32 lakh ha. for 1989-90, there will be a significant shortfall from the financial and physical targets of the programme in the Seventh Plan.

Horticulture

4.35 The diverse agro-climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of the country provide for cultivation of a variety of tropical, sub-tropical and temperate fruits, vegetables, flowers and other horticultural crops. Development of Horticulture is seen to bestow a number of benefits, such as raising the economic condition of the growers, raising nutritional standards, employment generation, export earnings and better environmental conditions.

4.36 The main objective of Horticulture development in the Seventh Plan is to increase the production/productivity of Horticultural crops by making available adequate quantity of good quality planting material, introduction of planting materials from abroad and dissemination of and encouragement to adoption of modern technology by the farmers. With the efforts of the new Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the demand for raw material for processing of fruits and vegetables will increase.

4.37 Against the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 33 crores for the various Central/Centrally Sponsored schemes, the expenditure upto 1987-88 has been of the order of Rs. 11.35 crores. The Revised Estimate of expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs. 7.78 crores and for 1989-90, a budget provision of Rs. 13.44 crores has

been made in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture. Besides, in addition to horticultural development programmes in the State sector, a number of foreign-aided projects are being implemented such as : (i) Indo-Bulgarian Technical Cooperation Project for apple production with Bulgarian technology, (ii) Indo-Italian Project on temperate fruits, (iii) Indo-Dutch Mushroom Project, and (iv) World Bank aided Project on Integrated Development of horticulture in North West Hill Region.

Plantation Crops

4.38 Production, targets and achievement in respect of tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco and cardamom during the Seventh Plan are given in Table 4.6.

4.48 During the first year of the Plan, the actual production of tea marginally exceeded the target, but there was a steep decline in the second year of the Plan. The decline in production was mainly due to adverse weather conditions in 1986-87. During the third and fourth years of the Plan the production of tea maintained a reasonable uptrend. The production in 1988-89 is expected to be of the order of 706 million kgs. A target of 760 million kgs. of tea production has been fixed for 1989-90.

4.39 The anticipated achievements of production of 195 thousand tonnes of coffee in 1988-89 would exceed the target fixed at 175 thousand tonnes. Performance of coffee, however, continues to fluctuate on account of inherent instability in production induced by its biennial proliferation of flowering and bearing characteristics. A target of 180 thousand tonnes of coffee has been fixed for 1989-90.

4.40 Spices are classified into three categories namely, (a) major spices, which include cardamom, pepper, ginger, turmeric and chillies, (b) minor spices like coriander, fennel, cumin, fenugreek, garlic, celery, aniseed, parsley, caraway, dill, mint, mustard, saffron and vanilla, (c) tree spices such as cinnamon cassia, tejpat, kokam, pomegranate, nutmeg, clove and pimento. India produces around 20 lakh MT of different spices valued at Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3500 crores. The Spices Board under the Ministry of Commerce looks after the production of cardamom in particular and export of spices and spices products. The anticipated production of cardamom during 1988-89 is 4000 tonnes. A target of 4700 tonnes of cardamom production has been fixed.

4.41 Rubber is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The average yield of small holdings went upto 904 kg/ha in 1987-88 compared to 834 kg/ha in 1984-85. It is estimated to touch 950 kg/ha in 1989-90. Both short-term and long term measures are being implemented for increasing production and productivity from the existing areas. The production target for natural rubber for 1989-90—the terminal year of the Seventh Plan—has been fixed at 265,000 tonnes.

TABLE 4.6

Targets and achievements—Plantation crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
				Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Anti Acht.	Target.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Tea . . .	Million kgs.	766	651	652	677	618	702	685	700	706	760
2.	Coffee . . .	'000 tonnes	180	146	122	154	191	162	125	171	195	180
3.	Rubber . .	,,	265	196	201	209	220	225	235	255	257	275
4.	Spices/cardamom .	tonnes	6500	3450	4700	4000	3000	4765	—	4650	4000	4700

Plasticulture

4.42 Use of plastics in agriculture and water management, has been termed as Plasticulture, is relatively a new technology for efficient management of irrigation water and increasing agricultural productivity in India. A modest beginning has been made to introduce the uses of plastics in agriculture and water management in India. The applications like use of plastics pipes for conveyance of water and drainage, drip and sprinkler irrigation, plastic pipes for lining of ponds reservoirs and canal systems, are water management related applications. Plastics film is used in Greenhouse, low tunnels, mulching, raising nursaries etc. This is known as surface cover cultivation technique and is used for increasing the agricultural productivity. Plastic is used in preservation and transportation of agricultural produces.

4.43 Use of plastics pipes in conveyance of irrigation water is becoming popular. Plastic film has been used successfully in some of the major irrigation projects for lining about 7000 Km length of the canal systems namely I.G.N.P. in Rajasthan, Mahanadi and Hasdeo Bango Projects in MP, number of world bank aided projects in Gujarat and Punjab etc. About 8000 ha is already under drip irrigation particularly for orchard crops in T.N., Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka and Gujarat. It has been experienced that Drip Irrigation have resulted in about 50% savings in irrigation water and 30–50% increase in yield. Greenhouse and low tunnels are being used experimentally fro growing nursaries, flowers and non-seasonal fruits and vegetables. Initial field trials of plastics crates by HP Govt. for packaging of apples is most encouraging. A mechanism is being worked out to extend financial support to encourage more and more uses of

plastics crates for packaging of fruits & vegetables in place of conventional wooden/paper boxes. To introduce the plastics in agriculture in a big way in India, Govt. of India constituted a high level National Committee on the use of Plastics in Agriculture (NCPA). The Committee has initiated number of activities to promote the uses in the country. 22 Plasticulture Development Centres have been set up with the leading agricultural universities, irrigation research institutes and plastic industry to undertake research and development in the field of plasticulture. PDCs have already taken up the working of different projects relevent for their agro climatic conditions.

4.44 Government of India has launched a special programme in 15 Districts for intensive demonstration of plastics in agriculture. It is expected that the programme will be implemented within 2 years time. Besides, concerned central Govt. Ministries, i.e. Min. of Water Resources and Min. of Agriculture are encouraging the uses of plastics in their ongoing programmes. Some of the State Govts like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have formulated their own programme for popularising the applications like drip and sprinkler irrigation.

Agriculture Research & Education Programme for 1989-90

Crop Improvement

4.45 High priority research area during 1989-90 or development of tissue culture techniques for producing disease free seedlings of trees particularly palm varieties vegetable crops like tomato and potato. The other new area of research on which much attention has not been paid so far is the development of superior and diverse male, sterile and restorer lines for several crops particularly hybrids of Maize and Sorghum. The new project for application of Hybrid Rice Research Technology has been approved to be undertaken during the year and work will be undertaken through Directorate of Rice Research, Central Rice Research Institute and other State Agricultural Universities. The work on bio-technology at National Research Centre, New Delhi proposes to study in enhancing the frequency to embryogenic callusing and formation of sematic embryo for isolating somaclones. Bio-technology Centre work will also emphasise or investigation in Brassica, on genomic dependence of regenerability and isolation of some clones Research work for commercial exploitation of heterotic vigour in commercial crops like Jute and Mesta will be taken. Varietal improvement for higher yields and suited to changing quality specification and with resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses will be taken during the year.

4.46 The work on pulses research and improvement during the year include evolving short duration varieties to achieve greater coverage of pulses in multiple cropping system, intensification of research of export oriented or potentially useful crops like Kabuli gram, Lentil, Rajmash and also to continue research on ricebeen, fababeen etc. The research work on application of tissue culture technique in developing sympodial genetic variation of selected pulses crops will be undertaken. Programme for research work on oil seeds and pulses being a high priority area for 1989-90 will be emphasise collection and documentation of promising germ-plasm material and evaluation of advance generation breeding materials, screening of germplasm for drought resistance and use of Rhyzobium culture for increasing efficiency of nutrients and micro-nutrients. The work of research on various plant protection schemes in respect of different crops pests and diseases under various co-ordinated projects such as AICRP on seed borne diseases, parasitic nematodes, rodant control and biological control of pests and weeds will continue.

Horticulture

4.47 The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI), Kasaragod (Kerala) has undertaken to serve as a national centre for improving the genetic potential of oil palm and cocoa varieties and intensification of tissue culture work of coconut and oil palm. Research on fruit crops would emphasise on induction of flowering, crop regulation and control of fruit drops. The programme for research on export oriented horticultural crops like cashew includes evolving high yielding varieties with superior biochemical quality parameters, identification of natural predators, parasites and other beneficial insects for developing integrated pests management schedule. Trials on cultivation on new edible mushrooms will continue during the year. In vegetable, development of F 1 hybrids and varieties resistant to disease will continue to receive priority attention.

National Resource Inventory Management & Conservation

4.48 Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur will undertake the studies on evaluation of induced breeding of species of trees for their performance in arid zone and salt affected lands, while Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun besides continuing research work will undertake monitoring of changes in environment as effected by land-use and management practices. The development of new techniques for rainfed farming and efficient water management will be attended to by Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture with CSWCRDT. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal will undertake research work in tissue culture for evolving varieties tolerant to salt affected conditions during the year. In addition to other activities, the major emphasis wil continue to be on "on farm water management adaptive research" under guidance of project Directorate on water management.

Agricultural Engineering & Technology

4.49 The research programme under Agriculture Engineering Schemes during the year keeping in view the priority on dryland farming oil seed and pulses proposes research on safflower harvester, power operated groundnut digger, self-propelled tooly carrier, thresher for oil seeds and pulses, and oil seeds. The project on farm implements and machinery proposes to take research work for identification of packages of implements for oil seed cropping systems, while

AICRP on pest-harvest technology scheme emphasised on development of a device for mechanical exploration of sun flower oil seeds and storage of vegetable oil. Research on development of improved implements for dry-land and rainfed farming systems will continue during the year. Prototypes of proven implements will be mutiplied for feasibility trials.

Animal Sciences

4.50 The research programme under Animal Production, animal health & animal products technology for the year proposes establishment of a High Security Animal Disease Laboratory at Bhopal under Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI). The programme for research on sheep and wool for the year would include further improvement of the staple length in fine wool breeds, cryo preservation of ram buck semen. Central Institute for Research on Goat will further standardise & utilise technology for embryo transfer in multiplication of superior germ-plasm. The Institute also proposes to take studies on determination of carrying capacity of land on integrated crop-livestock production system. Indian Veterinary Research Institute & Central Institute for Research on buffaloes will also continue studies on embryo transfer both basic and applied to buffaloes. Research on animal feed and fodder resources and their utilisation will be continued under AICRP on Agro-Industrial byproducts with a special emphasis for use of Mahua seed cake, Kusum cake, Salseed meal, Castor bena meal, cotton seed husk, sugarcane and Bagasse pith.

4.51 Research on biotechnologies related to DNA recombinance & mono-clonal antibodies will be continued for developing new vaccines and diagnostics.

Fisheries

4.52 The research work under various ICAR Fisheries Research and Education Institutes will continue during the year. Central Marine Fishery Research Institute, Cochin provides emphasis on research/assessment of exploited, under-exploited and unexploited marine fishery resources, as major continuing tasks during the year. Central Institute for Fisheries Technology, Cochin will undertake the studies on improved types of trawlers with special emphasis on gear for deep sea fishing and conservation of the species while Central Institute for Fisheries Education, Bombay proposes to undertake assessment of fisheries resources of EEZ and its utilisation and development of commercial scale prawn seed technology. Newly established Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture will take up multi-disciplinary research programme involving genetics nutrition, reproductive physiology and pathology related to brackishwater fishes.

Agricultural Education

4.53 The programmes on institutional development, manpower development and quality improvement in Agricultural Education will be continued. Emphasis would be given to shorten the existing disperities in education facilities in various parts of the country. It is proposed to finalise the proposal for the establishment of Central Agricultural Universities for the NEH Region.

Transfer of Technology

4.54 Krishi Vigyan Kendras will continue imparting training with more emphasis on important priority areas like improved dryland technology, oil seeds and pulses production for vocational and skill training. Operational Research Projects for socio-economic uplift of scheduled castes and other backward classes and project for upliftment of tribals will be continued. Programme for the year emphasises on training and demonstration on health, hygine, sanitation and nutrition, kitchen gardening, vegetable and fruits farming for tribals. It's plan needs to organise 4000 single crop demonstrations under National Demonstation Project during the year. While normal operational research project will cover important areas for control of pests and diseases, stepping up of production of cereals, oil seeds, reclamation of alkali soils and ORP on water shed/total resource development will undertake work related to preservation and use of natural resources. The Lab-to-Land programme will continue to serve the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers selected by the Govt. Institutes.

Soil and Water Conservation

4.55 Out of the country's total geographical area of 328.73 m. ha., about 141.5 m. ha suffer from various degrees of erosion and degradation and require to be treated with special measures for restoration to productive use. The average annual loss of nutrients from the affected lands is estimated at 5.1 to 8.4 million tonnes. Therefore, soil and water conservavation assume special importance and play a vital role not only in increasing production of biomass but also in moderation of flood hazards and maintenance of ecological balance.

4.56 Upto the end of Sixth Plan, an area of 29.38 m. ha. had been treated with various soil and water conservation measures at a total cost of Rs. 1212.30 crores. During the Seventh Plan an additional 6.92 m. ha. was targeted for coverage by appropriate measures. Of this, in the first three years of the Plan, 2.69 m. ha. were covered with an expenditure of Rs. 511.28 crores. For 1988-89, physical target of 0.85 m.ha. had fixed, against which 0.82 m. ha. is likely to have been covered at a cost of Rs. 236.80 crores. Apart from a sizeable provision in the State Plans, an outlay of Rs. 40.50 crores has been budgeted for 1989-90 in the Central Sector. The various Programmes aim at reducing soil erosion, conservation and restoration of landstock, improving the use of available water, increasing productivity, creation of employment etc.

4.57 Collaborative efforts are being made with Indian Space Research Organsation (ISRO), National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and Space Application Centre (SAC) for creating preparedness for utilisation of the planned Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) data. Some of the connected externally aided project are;

(i) Indo-Dutch Project on 'Small Scale Irrigation and Soil Conservation and soil improvement of which

the work under Phase-I has been completed and the Master Plan for Phase-II approved;

(ii) Indo-Dutch Project on "Water Balance Studies" in Kuttaned, Kerala on improving the water supply for agriculture and other uses, flood protection etc;

(iii) FEC assisted Project on Integrated Watershed Management in Gujarat which would help to improve the socio-economic status of the small and marginal farmers and tribals; and

(iv) "Integrated Watershed Management Project in Ravines of Chambal and Yamuna in Uttar Padesh with EEC assistance, aimed at improving the productivity of ravine lands as well as checking the ingress of ravines into productive table lands.

Land Reclamation and Development

4.58 It is estimated that as much as 80 million hectares of the country's land area suffer from various forms of soil degradation. Of this, some 25 m. ha. have been identified as degraded through special problems, including 8 m. ha. suffering from alkalinity and salinity, 3.97 m. ha. from ravines and gullies, and 4.36 m. ha. subject to shifting cultivation. The Seventh Plan, therefore, attaches high priority to land-stock improvement, covering reclamation and development of these problem areas to bring them back to productive use. This involves concerted efforts from a number of agencies at the Centre and in the States, including ICAR and State Agricultural Universities for technological support, the State Land Use Boards, All India—Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation, State Soil Survey Organisations.

4.59 The Severity of the problem in an area of about 7 m. ha. suffering from alkalinity and salinity is such that it renders crop production either impossible, or uneconomic. A major part of the Alkali soils is found in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. A Fifth Plan Centrally sponsored scheme for reclamation of alkali soils in the three States, which was transferred to State sector during the Sixth Plan, was revived in the Seventh Plan, with a target of reclaiming 1.51 lakh ha. of affected land. Out of the approved Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 21 crores as the Central share, grants in aid amounting to Rs. 11.85 crores have been released to these three States upto Nov. 1988. An area of 0.95 lakh ha. has been treated with gypsun upto Sept. 1988. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 crores has been budgted for 1989-90 for this programme.

4.60 As part of the strategy for accelerated development of dacoity prone areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan, a scheme for reclamation and stabilisation of ravinous areas has been taken up by the three States in their State Plan sector with full financial assistance from the Centre at a total estimated cost of Rs. 82.70 crores during the Seventh Plan. However, the outlay has not been committed for the VII Plan period. The scheme is implemented in selected project areas in 28 districts of U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan, to cover an aggregate area of 1.64 lakh ha. with funds provided on a year-to-year basis. During 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 12 crores was made for treatment of 14,638ha. of land and construction 664 km of peripheral bund. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 14.50 crores was approved to cover 20,750 ha. of affected land and construction of 404 km. of peripheral bunds. For 1989-90, a budget provision of Rs. 15.50 crores has been made in the Central Plan of the Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation. The implementation of the scheme has been extended to Gujarat State also from 1989-90.

4.61 A scheme for the control of shifting cultivation (Jhuming) in the Seven North-Eastern States, Andhra Pradesh & Orissa, which accounts for 95 per cent of the countrys shifting cultivators, has been launched from 1987-88. The scheme aims at weaning away the jhumias from their traditional practice, by providing them viable alternatives in the form of developed land for settled cultivation and other subsidiary income generating activities, and thus saving the land from the deleterious effects of shifting cultivation. It is expected that 25000 jhumia families will be settled under the scheme over a period of 5 years. This State sector scheme is funded by the Centre on 100% basis and for the last three years of the Seventh Plan, an allocation of Rs. 45 crores has been made. An expenditure of Rs. 7.5 crore was made in 1987-88. The revised estimates of expenditure for 1988-89, is Rs. 15 crores and for 1989-90 a budget provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for the scheme. The settlement programme would be spilling over to the first two years of the Eighth Plan also.

Agricultural Planning based on Agro-elimatic Zones

4.62 Planning Commission has undertaken an exercise for organising agricultural planning based on agro-climatic zones taking into consideration soil type, climate and water resources in these zones. On the basis of this exercise 15 broad agro-climatic zones have been delineated. The agro-climatic zones are :—

(1) Western Himalayan Region.
(2) Eastern Himalayan Region.
(3) Lower Gangetic Plains Region.
(4) Middle Gangetic Plains Region.
(5) Upper Gangetic Plains Region.
(6) Trans-Gangetic Plains Region.
(7) Eastern Plateau and Hills Region.
(8) Central Plateau and Hills Region.
(9) Western Plateau and Hills Region.
(10) Southern Plateau and Hills Region.
(11) East Coast Plains and Hills Region.
(12) West Coast Plains and Ghats Region.
(13) Gujarat Plains and Hills Region.
(14) Western Dry Region.
(15) Island Region.

4.63 Land and water development strategies and Cropping Patterns suitable for each region have been worked out as also non-crop based agricultural activities like forests, animal husbandry and fisheries. Agro-processing activities will be emphasised. An attempt

will be made to develop a package of more appropriate projects for each region, as also involve the financial institutions more directly in the agricultural planning process. The studies/surveys undertaken in these zones would be the basis for the formulation of the Eighth Plan.

4.64 15 Zonal Planning Teams (ZPTs) are headed each by a senior vice Chancellor of the Agricultural Universities in the region. The Planning Teams include the Agricultural Production Commissioners, other concerned Secretaries, representatives of Financial Institutions, a member from the voluntary organisations of the area, representatives of the Central Ministries concerned with Agriculture, Irrigation, Environment and Agricultural Research. The Director of one of the Agro-Economic Research Centres in the region is the Member-Secretary of the Team.

Progress of the Work

(a) *Preparation of Zonal Profile*

4.65 Almost all the ZPTs have completed the work of assembling and collection of basic information relating to population, land and water resources, climate, development with particular reference to major crops, agricultural support system, allied agricultural sectors and agro-processing.

(b) *Preliminary strategy Paper*

4.66 This work has also been completed by all the ZPTs which gives the priorities for the constraints to development at the zonal and sub-zonal levels, as prima facie indicated by an examination and analysis of the zonal profiles. The gamut of development options to be considered cover the full range of agriculture and allied activities.

(c) *Revised Strategy Paper*

4.67 The broad strategies indicated in the preliminary strategy papers were scrutinised, discussed and analysed at various levels, with a view to defining the ideas in more specific terms. The revised strategy papers carry the earlier work forward; not only identifying the development thrust areas in more concrete terms at both the zonal and sub-zonal levels, but also delineate more accurately and in detail the strategies required to be pursued. Some of the ZPTs are yet to complete this work.

(d) *Action points and programme outlines*

4.68 This is the stage where the suggested strategies and development priorities are translated into concrete operational plans zone-wise and even sub-zonewise.

4.69 When this work is completed for all the zones the discussions will be held by the Chairman of the ZPTs with the various Agricultural Production Commissioners and the Secretaries of the Planning Departments of the concerned States. These discussions are going to be held soon to decide priorities of the thrust areas which could be incorporated in the proposals of the Eighth Plan of the States.

Animal Husbandry

4.70 Animal Husbandry, an integral part of agriculture and a dominant sector of country's economy, is crucial in providing gainful employment, particularly to small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, tribals, scheduled castes, etc. It also provides animal proteins for human diet through milk, meat and eggs, besides animal draught power, hides/skins, organic manure, biogas, etc.

4.71 The Union Budget for 1989-90 contained powerful incentives for the poultry and dairying sector. Targets for 1989-90 and anticipated achievements of 1988-89 regarding selected programmes are given in Table 4.7.

TABLE 4·7

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1988-89		1989-90
			Target	Anti Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Milk	million tonnes	48·00	48·70	50·61
2.	Eggs	million No.	18037	18424	19827
3.	Wool	million kgs.	43·50	42·20	43·10
4.	Intensive cattle dev. projects	No.	138	136	137
5.	Frozen semen bul stations	Nos.	58	59	63
6.	Inseminations with exotic bull semen	million Nos.	9·68	9·80	10·86
7.	Cross-bred female animals	,,	7·28	7·44	8·08
8.	Sheep & wool extension centres	Nos.	1572	1776	1781
9.	Intensive sheep development Projects	Nos.	34	36	36
10.	Intensive egg & poltry production cum marketing centres	Nos.	120	119	121
11.	Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	Nos.	17211	17260	17677
12.	Veterinary first aid Centres	Nos.	20546	20681	20951
13.	Liquid milk plants	Nos.	196	189	197
14.	Milk products factories	Nos.	30	29	30

4.72 Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds was continued, performing 9.80 million inseminations with quality semen in 1988-89 and infrastructure for introducing frozen semen (F.S.) technology was expanded.

4.73 To popularise F.S. technology to improve cattle/buffalo breeds outside O.F. Project areas covering 20 States through a Central Sector Scheme, 5 F.S. bull stations were established in 4 States. Central F.S. Production and Training Institute, Hessarghatta produced 7 lakh quality semen doses. 230 cross-bred bulls were test-mated under coordinated cattle breeding scheme to produce proven bulls in field conditions in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa & Punjab. To develop resources like land, irrigation, fodder, herd strength, etc., 5 progressive goshalas were assisted.

4.74 Special Livestock Production Programme was implemented to assist financially/technically the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to supplement their income in 183 districts of 25 States/UTs covering 70,000 beneficiaries, including 30% from scheduled castes/tribes. They were encouraged to rear quality bovine calves, besides raising small piggery/poultry/sheep units. Again, 10% of those rearing calves, sheep and pigs and 30% poultry owners were women. Farmers training is the programmes essential ingredient to encourage scientific breeding, balanced feeding and modern management practices.

4.75 Seven Regional Forage Production/Demonstration Stations in different agro-climatic zones conducted about 10,250 field demonstrations and trained farmers of adjoining villages in newer fodder production techniques. These stations and Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta produced 3960 quintals H.Y.V. seeds of cultivated fodders and pasture grasses/legumes for State Govts. and farmers. Fodder maize (HGT-3) proved quite popular under Fodder Minikit Demonstrations scheme. 65,000 seedkits were supplied to educate farmers about improved practices. To strengthen infrastructure, 10 State Fodder Seed Production Farms were assisted financially to enable greater multiplication of foundation/certified seeds.

4.76 Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Hessarghatta, Bombay, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh continued to produce high-yielding layer/broiler chicks (about 5 lakh layer and 5.40 lakh broiler chicks during 1988-89). About 100 in-service persons of public/private sectors were trained at Central Poultry Training Institute, Hessarghatta. For duck raising on scientific lines, Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta produced 75,000 ducklings and supplied 15,000 hatching eggs to States during the year. Central Regional Feed Analytical Labs at Hessarghatta Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar tested 1500 feed samples from public/private organisations. Another laboratory at Bombay has been started. Marketing of eggs at regional and national levels was organised by NAFED which procured 35 million eggs from Punjab/Andhra Pradesh for supply to Delhi, Assam, U.P. & Bihar.

4.77 For meeting apparel as well as carpet wool requirements, 76 sheep/wool extension centres were set up in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, J&K and Rajasthan, besides 3 Intensive Sheep Development Projects in J&K. Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar supplied 700 quality rams to various State Breeding Farms for further multiplication/distribution to shepherds to augment their income through higher productivity. Sheep and Wool Marketing Federations in 8 States ensured remunerative returns for poor shepherds.

4.78 To provide efficient animal health services, 326 veterinary polyclinics/hospitals/dispensaries were set up during 1988-89, besides 219 veterinary first-aid-centres in villages, raising their total to 17260 and 20,681 respectively. In addition, 250 disease diagnostic labs in States/UTs also helped in quick/proper diagnosis of various diseases. Under 'Operation Rinderpest Zero, '75 milion vaccinations were carried out. Scheme for Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance, like Brucellosis, T. B., swine fever, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumoina, Canine Rabies and Pullorum was continued. A disease free zone covering 4 southern most districts of Kanyakumari, Trivandrum, Quilon and Pathanamthitta had been created to boost foreign trade of livestock and livestock products. Animal Disease Surveillance cell in Agriculture Ministry, besides an epidemiological unit in each State/UT, functioned to ensure effective/timely disease prevention measures.

4.79 Modernisation of slaughter houses through State Corporations was continued in 1988-89 to produce hygienic/wholesome meat and to reduce bird-hit menace to civil/defence aircrafts. Slaughter houses at Trichur and Koregaon (Nanded Distt.) were assisted financially for improvement.

Programme for 1989-90

4.80 Cross-breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and upgrading buffaloes would be intensified in 1989-90, achieving 10.86 million inseminations using exotic breed semen and establishing 1400 field A.I. Centres (in all 6750 centres by March, 1990) to introduce F. S. technology in areas outside O. F. Project. Field level progeny-testing of cross-bred bulls would be continued to accelerate cattle/buffalo breed improvement. An intensive cattle development project would be set up in Kerala. Five more goshalas would be assisted to produce quality indigenous/cross-bred heifers. Infrastructural development in 17 farms of 10 States would be continued to take up scientific breeding for producing superior germ-plasm.

4.81 To ensure remunerative returns, wool corporations/boards in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh would be strengthened. Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar would produce/supply 3000 breeding rams to States during 1989-90 for further multiplication and distribution. Centrally-aided six sheep farms will also produce/supply 750 quality rams among shepherds to improve their economy and to meet demand of woolen industry for apparel wool. It is proposed to establish 5 more sheep/wool extension centres during 1989-90 in 3 States (i.e., 1781 centres in all).

4.82 Poultry, most efficient feed convertor, has become important component of farm economy, providing higher income/job opportunities to rural populace. Egg production has nearly doubled since 1979-80. Infrastructure at 4 central Poultry Breeding Farms would be strengthened to intensify pure breeding of 8 high yielding broiler and egg types for supply to State Farms for further multiplication. Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta would produce/supply 75,000 ducklings and 15,000 hatching eggs to various States. Market intervention would be continued in States like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu through funds contributed by National Egg Coordination Committee, concerned State and Central Government. Two intensive egg/poultry production-cum-marketing centres are proposed to be set up in Rajasthan. Financial assistance would be continued to strengthen poultry corporations in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir to make available reasonably priced balanced poultry feed and to improve marketing outlets for eggs and poultry meat.

4.83 Special Livestock Production Programme would be intensified in 1989-90 to rear high yielding cross-bred heifers and setting up sheep/poultry/piggery units by beneficiaries. Improved stock thus produced would also augment availability of quality animals for IRDP beneficiaries. About 1,80,000 families would benefit and improve their socio-economic status.

4.84 Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (ICAR) with U.N.D.P. assistance and linkages with NDDB and Drought Prone Area Programme would develop suitable agronomic techniques and produce breeder/foundation seeds of H.Y.V. of fodders/pasture grasses. Quality seed multiplication/distribution would be coordinated with State Fodder Seed Farms.

4.85 Feed/fodder shortages and progressively diminishing grazing lands for various reasons seriously hamper livestock productivity/production mainly due to want of requisite quantities of quality seeds of H.Y./multicut varieties of cultivated fodders and grasses. Seven Regional Forage Production and Demonstration Stations would improve agronomic technology and hopefully supply 2475 quintals of quality fodder seeds. Revegetation of waste lands by various agencies would be intensified through three species of stylosanthasis grass. To help technology transfer, as many as 10,000 fodder demonstrations would be conducted. Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta is expected to produce (1989-90) 1700 quintals of quality seeds, besides conducting 2 training courses for in-service personnel about latest fodder seed development technology. 75,000 fodder Minikits would as well as will be distributed among the farmers.

4.86 For providing timely/efficient health cover facilities, number of veterinary polyclinics/hospitals/dispensaries are expected to be raised from 14,700 (1984-85) to 17,677 (1989-90), besides setting up 270 first-aid centres in 1989-90 (i.e. 20951 centres in all) to provide treatment facilities in villages. Four quarantine stations would continue mainly to check ingress of livestock diseases. Two export-oriented quarantine check-posts at Kandla and Cochin (having sizeable volume of international livestock/products trade) are proposed to be set up, besides one at Attari (Indo-Pakistan border). Ongoing programme entitled 'Operation Rinderpest Zero' would be continued during 1989-90 and a National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre is likely to be set up at Gurgaon. Commercial production of Theileria vaccine at I.V.R.I. (Izat Nagar U.P.) and Indian Immunologicals, Hyderabad would hopefully commence to safeguard valuable cross-bred and exotic stock. I.C.A.R. is expected to upgrade its research support by implementing U.K. collaborated projects concerning : (i) development of potent vaccine against equine influenza; (ii) recombinant D.N.A. and allied technologies for animal health protection; (iii) pestivirus infections of livestock; and (iv) molecular biological approaches for controlling salmonellosis.

4.87 It is envisaged to improve existing medium-sized slaughter houses of 9 cities/towns during 1989-90 to produce wholesome and hygienic meat and reduce bird-hit menace to civil/defence aircraft. Modernisation of slaughter houses at Srinagar, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Sikkim would be taken up.

Dairy Development

4.88 National Dairy Development Board generated Rs. 58.32 crores during 1988-89 against Rs. 51.41 crores in 1987-88 under Operation Flood III Project by selling gifted butter-oil & skim-milk powder. NDDB disbursed Rs. 52.82 crores in 1988-89 against Rs. 91.43 crores in 1987-88 for implementing various project activities by different States/UTs.

4.89 World Bank's financial assistance and E.E.C. commodities are received for this Project, main instrument for future dairy development to improve socio-economic status of small rural milk producers. Consolidation of achievements was continued to ensure higher productivity and efficiency of cooperatives and their institutional base for long-term sustenance.

4.90 The project implemented in 22 States/UTs covered 173 hinter-land milk sheds in 1988-89 through 58,303 dairy cooperatives and 6.08 million farmer families. The cooperatives procured on an average 6.79 million litres milk/day from rural areas in September 1988. Animal Health and artificial insemination services were provided by 32,787 and 10,018 village societies respectively. Balanced cattle feed compounding capacity of 4315 MT/day was created till 1988-89, which was marketed through 27,300 societies. Kisan Vans in 3017 ha. and Gram Vans in 713 ha. in 11 States were set up to raise fodder production.

4.91 NDDB established a main Embryo Transfer (ET) Lab. at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj, a Regional ET Centre at Shri Nasik Panchvati Pinjarapole and an ET State Centre at Erode Milk Union. So far, 23 ET calves (including 2 buff. calves) were produced by these institutions.

4.92 Sale price of toned milk per litre was raised from Rs. 3.30 to Rs. 4.50 by DMS and from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.00 by Mother Dairy w.e.f. 30-12-1988. The

increase was necessitated to cover various inputs, cost escalation, and to pay better pice to producers, as well as to improve economic viability of these 2 milk plants.

4.93 For long distance milk haulage, 976 road/rail tankers (13.03 million litres/day) operated in 1988-89. Storage capacities existed for 11,000 MT skim-milk powder and 2810 MT of butter-oil. Both these facilities helped in maintaining steady milk supply to important cities, besides correcting regional/seasonal imbalances.

Programme for 1989-90

9.94 Milk procurement will be raised from 6.7 to 9.8 million l/d in 1989-90. Under 173 existing milk-sheds, number of cooperatives would be raised to 62,000 during 1989-90. The State Govts, of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Manipur would be pursuaded to initiate O.F. III Project during 1989-90.

4.95 Installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme would be raised from 4.15 to 5.40 lakh litres p.d. in 1989-90 by gradually replacing old plant/equipments and adding some new equipments to modernise operations for higher efficiency. Gradual replacement of milk bottles with pouches to avoid breakage losses has been decided. Mother Dairy, Delhi would continue during 1989-90 to process 6.5 lakh litres milk daily.

4.96 Centrally sponsored integrated dairy development projects for (i) Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Darrang and (ii) Cachar districts in Assam would be continued. Buildings for cattle-feed plant would be constructed and pertinent equipments installed during 1989-90. A 4000 litres/day capacity mini-dairy, plant would be set up at Silchar. A similar project in Aunachal Pradesh would be continued to market processed milk in Itanagar & Passighat.

4.97 Swiss-aided dairy Project in Northern Kerala would be implemented in 5 districts and a 60,000 litres/day capacity milk plant would be set up at Calicut. State Sector dairying programmes would strengthen/revitalise existing dairy plants/products factories to improve their economic viability. It is proposed to set up 8 new fluid milk plants in Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and a milk-products factory in Kerala.

4.98 Coordinating various I.R.D. programmes with O.F. Project would (i) provide supplementary income to small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes/tribes, (ii) meet milk requirements for different milk plants and (iii) ensure maximal impact on milk production, leading to increased rural employment and income. It is also proposed to continue the programme of financial assistance to farmers in remote areas with poor milk transportation, for converting their surplus fluid milk into traditional products like Khoa, Paneer, etc. to ensure remunerative price for farmers' produce. Training of farmers (including women) and other rural entrepreneurs in modern livestock management and dairying practices would be arranged to raise income.

Fisheries

4.99 The anticipated production of fish both from Marine and Inland sources during 1988-89 is 31.55 lakh tonnes against the target of the same level and is likely to exceed the target slightly. During 1988-89, it is anticipated that export of marine products in terms of value will reach to Rs. 600 crores. The quantity to be exported in 1988-89 is estimated at 104000 tonnes as compared to 97179 tonnes in 1987-88 and 80187 tonnes at the end of Sixth Plan. Quantum growth of marine exports has been good in recent years.

4.100 The Inland Fish Production during 1988-89 is expected to achieve 13.80 lakh tonnes as targetted. About 2.02 lakh ha. of tanks and ponds are now covered under FFDA. The anticipated production of fish seed during 1988-89 is 10,000 million against the target of 10,500 million.

4.101 Fishery Survey of India (FSI) with its headquarter at Bombay undertake survey of marine fishery potential in 200 nautical miles of India's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). An area of 53,370 Sq. km. has been surveyed during 1988-89 by demersal trawling.

4.102 The Central Institute of Fishery Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET), Cochin has been engaged in technical manpower development for operating deep sea fishing vessels and also for manning the shore establishment. The Institute has trained 380 persons during 1988-89 in various scientific fields. The integral Fisheries project, Cochin has in 1988-89 processed about 450 tonnes of fish and marketed 295 tonnes. During 1988-89 the Institute of Central Engineering for Fishery has conducted survey of 500 hac. of Brackish Water area for fish farming. The total area surveyed by the Institute during 1988-89 will be 5357 ha.

4.103 Four major fishing harbours at Cochin, Madras, Vishakhapatnam I & II and Roy Chowk have been completed under the programme of providing landing and berthing facilities to fishing crafts and vessels. Construction work of major fishing harbour at Sassoon is likely to be completed by the end of 1989-90.

4.104 Under the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of fishing harbours at minor ports, 5 minor fishing harbours and 11 landing centres were targetted to be completed during 1988-89 thus making a total of 21 minor fishing harbours and 93 landing centres at the end of 1988-89.

4.105 As many as 8 fish seed hatcheries are anticipated to be completed in 1988-89 making a total of 42 hatcheries at the end of 1988-89.

4.106 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) has been established covering about 200 districts through out the country and providing inputs, credit and imparting training to the fishermen in scientific breeding in the fisheries sector. By the end of 1988-89, an additional water area of 20,000 ha. is expected to be brought under Scientific/intensive fish culture against the target of 12,000 ha. Besides 20,000 fish farmers were trained during the same year.

4.107 During 1988-89 about 12.29 crafts were motorised raising to a total number of 2955 during the year.

4.108 National welfare fund for fishermen is aimed to provide civic amenities like housing, drinking water, community hall etc. in 62 fishermen villages in the 7th Plan. During 1988-89 about 20 villages are likely to be covered under this scheme making a total of 47 villages at the end of the year 1988-89. Under group accident insurance scheme for active fishermen, the number of fishermen expected to be insured during 1988-89 is 6.50 lakhs.

Targets and Programmes for 1989-90

4.109 The target for 1989-90 and achievements for 1987-88 and 1988-89 in respect of fish production, introduction of mechanised boats, fish seed production etc. are given in Table 4.8 below :

TABLE 4·8

Physical targets and achievements

Sl. No.	Item	VII Plan target	1987-88 achievement	1988-89		1989-90 Target
				Target	Ant. Ach.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Fish Production (Lakh tonnes)					
	(a) Marine	22	10·58	17·55	17·50	17·90
	(b) Inland	18	13·01	13·80	13·80	14·60
	Total	40	29·59	31·35	32·35	32·50
2.	Mechanised boats (Nos.)	25000	21509	24500	23248	2000
3.	Fish Seed Production (Million)	12000	9300	10500	10000	12000
4.	Water area under Scientific fish farming ('000 hec.)	225	182	194	202	225

Cooperation

4.110 The progress in the achievement of targets laid down in the Annual Plan 1988-89 in respect of important cooperative programmes and the corresponding targets envisaged for the Annual Plan 1989-90 are given in Table 4.9 below :—

TABLE 4·9

Targets & Achievements—Cooperation

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1988-89		1989-90
		Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Short-term loans	4000	3900	4400
2.	Medium-term loans	400	350	400
3.	Long-term loans	850	800	900
4.	Marketing of agricultural produce	4800	4900	5200
5.	Retail sale of fertilisers	2100	2000	2300
6.	Value of consumer goods distributed in rural areas	2000	2100	2300
7.	Value of consumer goods distributed in urban areas	2250	2200	2500

4.111 Although there had been some shortfall in the achievement of targets laid down in the Annual Plan, 1988-89 for disbursement of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans, significant increase in the flow of credit had taken place, over the levels achieved in 1987-88. It is anticipated that the short-term advances of the primary agricultural credit societies had increased from Rs. 3150 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 3900 crores during the Annual Plan, 1988-89. In the corresponding period, the medium term advances of the primary agricultural credit societies are reported to have increased from Rs. 260 crores to Rs. 350 crores and the long term advances of the land development banks are reported to have increased from Rs. 690 crores to Rs. 800 crores. The disbursement of cooperative credit picked up substantially in

the areas covered under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme, which was launched during 1989-90 in 169 districts of 14 states in the country. Substantial increase was also recorded in the distribution of fertilisers through the cooperatives particularly in the areas covered under Special Foodgrains Production Programme. The value of fertilisers retailed by the cooperatives which stood at Rs. 1450 crores in 1987-88 is anticipated to have increased to Rs. 2000 crores during 1988-89. However, low margins available to the cooperatives for distribution of fertilisers and competition from private traders continued to act as major constraints in the full attainment of Annual Plan 1988-89 target for the retail sale of fertilisers. The distribution of consumer articles in urban as well as in rural areas witnessed good progress particularly in respect of articles covered under the Public Distribution System.

4.112 During the year 1989-90, significant expansion of cooperative short-term, medium-term and long-term cooperative credit is envisaged to sustain the increasing tempo of several programmes of national priority launched during the Seventh Five Year Plan e.g. Special Foodgrains Production Programme, Special Rice Production Programme, National Oilseeds Development Programme and Pulses Development Programme. Efforts would be continued to ensure a substantial increase in the flow of institutional credit to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society, including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, tenants, share croppers and agricultural labourers, rural artisans and self employed.

4.113 The programme for distribution of fertilisers through the cooperatives would be suitably expanded during 1989-90, so as to bring about progressive increase in the share of the cooperatives in the overall distribution of fertilisers in the country.

4.114 The programme for marketing of agricultural produce through the cooperatives would be considerably accelerated during the Annual Pan 1989-90. The cooperatives would continue to play a significant role in the procurement operations of the Food Corporation of India, the Cotton Corporation of India and the Jute Corporation of India. The NAFED would be increasingly involved in the marketing support operations of coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds and market intervention operations in respect of potatoes and onions. To facilitate marketing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs, it is proposed to take up larger programmes for construction of cooperative godowns and cold storages in 1989-90 under the normal State Plan Schemes as well as under International Development Agency (IDA)/European Economic Community (EEC) assisted projects.

4.115 A new scheme for 'Integrated Cooperative Development Projects in Selected Districts', had been introduced since 1986-87. These projects aim at comprehensive development of primary cooperatives through increased disbursement of short-term, medium-term and long-term credit, marketing of agricultural produce and distribution of entire range of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides. The projects are also expected to cover allied sectors like horticulture, sericulture, piggery, poultry, fishery etc., as well as non-farm sectors like handloom and rural industries. By 1988-89, the NCDC is reported to have approved schemes for implementation in 21 districts including 10 districts from the under developed areas like North-East, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The work on formulation and implementation of the projects in these and other districts would be taken up more vigorously during 1989-90 and it is envisaged to cover 32 districts by end of 1989-90.

4.116 The consumer cooperatives in urban areas as well as in rural areas would be suitably strengthened to enable them to play a larger role in the public distribution system.

Agricultural Marketing

4.117 By the end of March 1988, 6052 markets in the country had been regulated, which comprised of 2149 primary markets and 3903 sub-markets. During the year 1988-89, 125 additional primary markets and 30 sub-markets are likely to be regulated. It is envisaged to bring under regulation additional 50 primary markets and 25 secondary markets during the Annual Plan 1989-90. Besides the development of agricultural markets, a number of programmes like marketing surveys and investigations, strengthening of Agmark grading facility, extension and training were continued during 1988-89. Activities under these programmes would be continued and further expanded during 1989-90.

4.118 With the objective of providing scientific storage facilities to agricultural producers in the rural areas particularly small and marginal farmers, the centrally sponsored scheme of National Grid of Rural Godowns has been in operation since 1979-80 under which 2528 rural godowns had been set up with a storage capacity of 13 lakh tonnes by March 1988. The target for creation of additional 3 lakh tonnes of storage capacity laid down for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is likely to be achieved. A similar target for construction of additional 3 lakh tonnes of storage capacity is envisaged for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Emphasis would be laid on completion of rural godowns which have already been sanctioned and the construction work for which has already started. The scheme of rural godowns would be suitably modified in the light of evaluation study carried out by the National Productivity Council on the working of rural godowns in the states of Karnataka and Rajasthan.

Storage & Warehousing

4.119 A target for construction of additional warehousing capacity of 12.50 lakh tonnes had been laid down for the Annual Plan 1988-89, against which storage capacity of only 10.52 lakh tonnes is anticipated to have been constructed during the year. The shortfall in achievement had been due to several factors including delay in acquisition of land, non-availability/inadequate availability of construction material and in some cases due to decrease in the demand for warehousing facilities on account of reduced stocks of

foodgrains. For Annual Plan 1989-90, a target for construction of 12 lakh tonnes of additional warehousing capacity is envisaged. The main emphasis would be on completion of ongoing works. In case of Food Corporation of India, new construction programmes would be taken up only in remote and hilly areas and in the north-eastern region of the country. The agency-wise position is given in Table 4.10 below :—

TABLE 4.10

Targets & Achievements—Additional Storage Capacity

(lakh tonnes)

Agency	1988-89		1989-90
	Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1 2	3	4	5
1. Food Corporation of India	3.50	3·00	2·00
2. Central Warehousing Corporation	3·00	2·25	4·00
3. State Warehousing Corporation	6·00	5·27	6·00
Total	**12·50**	10·**52**	**12·00**

Plan Outlay

4.120 Schemewise details of Plan Outlay for Agriculture and Allied Activities in the Central Sector is given in Annexure 4.1.

Annexure 4·1

Plan Outlay/Expenditure for agriculture and allied activities in the Central Sector

(Rs. crores)

Ministry/Department	1987-88 Actual Expen.	1988-89 B.E.	1988-89 R.E.	1989-90 B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Deptt. of Agri. & Coop.				
(a) Crop Husbandry				
(i) Agricultural Extension & Training	4·03	7·22	6·53	7·22
(ii) Agricultural Economics and Statistics	12·15	11·81	12·25	11·50
(iii) Seeds Development	19·83	10·81	10·76	21·30
(iv) Fertilisers & Manures	0·46	6·38	6·11	10·21
(v) Plant Protection	4·75	4·65	5·99	9·96
(vi) Agricultural Implements and Machinery	1·73	2·85	6·78	3·14
(vii) Crop Oriented Programmes				
A. National Oilseeds Development Project	32·68	17·50	17·50	16·50
B. Oilseeds Production Thrust Project		35·00	35·00	35·00
C. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture	6·03	30·00	27·39	25·25
D. Reclamation & Management of Alkali soils	2·00	5·50	5·50	5·50
E. National Pulses Development Programme	4·93	6·00	6·00	8·00
F. Scheme for Small & Marginal Farmers	72·85	128·00	128·00	140·14
G. Special Scheme for increasing Rice Production in Eastern States	20·11	33·85	22·27	13·60
H. Other schemes	2·72	5·04	7·69	9·83
Total (vii)	**141·32**	**260·89**	**249·35**	**253·82**
(viii) Crop Insurance	59·95	0·01	150·00	—
(ix) Horticulture	4·49	8·44	7·78	13·44
(x) Strengthening of Agricultural Programmes (Special Foodgrains Production Programme)	—	70·00	81·58	103·59
(xi) Scarcity Relief	—	0·01	—	0·01
Total (Crop Husbandry)	**248·7.**	**383·07**	**537·14**	**434·19**
(b) Soil & Water Conservation				
(i) Soil conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects	22·07	22·46	22·46	23·70
(ii) Integrated Watershed Management in catchment of of Flood Prone Rivers	11·70	11·50	11·58	12·20
(iii) Other Programmes	2·85	4·04	3·60	4.60
Total (b)*	**36·62**	**38·00**	**37·64**	**40.50**
(c) Animal Husbandry				
(i) Special Livestock Production Programme	8·00	9·00	9·00	13·50
(ii) Other Programmes	10·14	18·00	17·29	25.50
Total (c)@	**18·14**	**27·00**	**26·29**	**39·00**
*Excludes outlays/expenditure for two schemes shown under State Plans, details of which are as follows :—				
(i) Pilot Project for Control of shifting cultivation	7·50	15·00	15·00	16·00
(ii) Reclamation and Stabilisation of Ravinous Areas	6·00	14·50	14·50	15·50
Total	**13.50**	**29.50**	**29.50**	**31.50**

@Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of the ministry of Urban Development.

1	2	3	4	5
(d) Dairy Development				
(i) Operation Flood	71·33	55·40	98·87	94·02
(ii) Other Programmes	1·85	2·77	2·04	2·98
Total (d).@	**73.18**	**58.17**	**100.91**	**97.00**
(e) Fisheries	17.99	25.10	21.83	29.00
(f) Cooperation				
(i) Investment in Debentures of Land Development Banks	29.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
(ii) Credit Cooperatives in under-developed States	3.50	4.00	4.00	2.90
(iii) Cooperative Storage & Processing Programmes with International aid	64.96	65.24	65.14	68.39
(iv) Assistance for cooperative Marketing & Processing and storage Programmes in cooperatively under developed States/UTs	5.00	7.00	9.83	8.67
(v) Other schemes	8.76	13.02	25.61	23.54
Total (f)	**111.22**	**114.26**	**129.58**	**128.50**
Total (Deptt. of Agri. & Coop.).	**505.86**	**645.60**	**853.39**	**768.19**
II. Department of Agricultural Research & Education				
(i) Institutes and National Research Centres	27.64	33.29	31.39	37.42
(ii) Coordinated Projects Inclu. Project Directorates	22.21	21.97	23.65	23.51
(iii) World Bank and other Externally aided projects	11.49	14.57	14.43	19.00
(iv) Agricultural Education	11.37	10.00 9.00**	18.69	10.24 12.00**
(v) Transfer of Technology and other Programmes	7.32	7.17	7.42	7.83
Total (II)	**80.03**	**96.00**	**95.58**	**110.00**
III. Department of Rural Development :				
(a) Food, Storage & Warehousing	4.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
(b) Other Agricultural Programmes	5.54	6.50	6.50	7.50
Total (III)	**10.04**	**10.00**	**10.00**	**11.00**

@Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development.
**For implementing UGC scales in State Agricultural Universities.

1	2	3	4	5
IV. Department of Commerce				
(a) Plantations	29.08	32.48	34.54	33.37
(b) Crop Husbandry	2.51	4.15	4.15	3.68
Total (IV)	**31.59**	**36.63**	**38.69**	**37.05**
V. Department of Economic Affairs				
(a) Payment to Agricultural Financial Institutions				
(i) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development	333.24	105.00	105.00	86.43
(ii) Regional Rural Banks	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Total (V)	**338.24**	**110·00**	**110·00**	**92·43**
VI. Department of Food				
(a) Food storage & warehousing				
(i) Food Corporation of India	38.00	27·75	27·75	25·00
(ii) Central Warehousing Corporation	15.53	24·00	24.00	32·00
(iii) Other Programmes	0.51	3.98	1.54	3.82
Total (VI)	**54·04**	**55·73**	**53.29**	**60.82**
VII. Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
(a) Fisheries	28.67	27·90	39·13	14.85
(b) Food storage and warehousing	0.83	1·34	1.23	3.83
Total (VII)	**29.50**	**29.24**	**40·36**	**18.68**
VIII. Department of Civil Supplies				
Food storage and warehousing	—	0·10	0·10	0·17
Grand Total	**1049·30**	**983·30**	**1201·41**	**1098·34**

CHAPTER 5

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Growth with social justice is the basic objective of Planning in India. As a corollary, reduction in incidence of poverty and its ultimate elimination is our goal. The Seventh Five Year Plan stipulates the target of bringing down the percentage of people living below the poverty line in rural areas to 28.2 per cent by the end of the Plan. In order to achieve this goal, a number of beneficiary-oriented and area specific poverty alleviation programmes have been continued during the plan period, alongwith various developmental programmes like expansion of irrigation facilities, increasing productivity of dry land agriculture and development of village and small industries.

5.2 The major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the Seventh Plan are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). However, in 1989-90 the two programmes, viz; NREP/RLEGP have been merged into one single rural employment programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The outlays for these programmes and other programmes of Rural Development for 1989-90, both for the Centre and the States/UTs are shown in Annexure 5.1. Details of the Central expenditure during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (provisional) and the outlay for 1989-90 are given in Annexure 5.2. The programme-wise progress made during 1988-89 and the targets fixed for 1989-90 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

5.3 The objective of the programme is to enable selected families living below poverty line in areas to cross the poverty line. This is sought to be achieved by providing productive assets including working capital through package of assistance comprising subsidy and institutional credit. The plan outlay for the programme is being provided on 50 : 50 sharing basis by the Centre and the States.

5.4 During 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 687.95 crores was provided for the main programme, against which the reported utilisation was Rs. 739.26 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs. 1144.68 crores was disbursed by way of term credit. Against the target of 3.19 million families to be covered during 1988-89, the actual coverage was stated to be 3.66 million families. The percentage coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 46.7 and that of women was 23.5. Table 5.1 gives the details of physical achievements under IRDP during 1988-89.

TABLE 5.1

IRDP—Physical Achievements

Items	Unit		1988-89 Provisional
1. Total families assisted	Million		3.66
2. SC/ST beneficiaries assisted	"		1·71
3. Women assisted	"		0.86
4. Per capita subsidy	Rs.	New	Old
		1642	1316
5. Per capita credit	"	3284	2831
6. Per capita investment	"	4926	4147
7. Percentage of families assisted in			
(i) Primary Sector		43.29	
(ii) Secondary Sector		17.42	
(iii) Tertiary Sector		39.29	

5.5 The outlay for the main programme for 1989-90 is Rs. 747.75 crores and the target is to cover 2.91 million families. Statewise financial and physical achievements till 1988-89 and the outlay and the target for 1989-90 are indicated in Annexures 5.3 and 5.4.

5.6 With a view to monitoring the implementation of the programme, a monthly Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP is being carried out through 27 independent reputed research institutions in 36 districts, covering 20 old beneficiaries and 20 new beneficiaries from 2 blocks in a district on a random sample basis. The findings of the evaluation for the period from January, 1987 to December, 1987 are, that 47% of the families belonged to the destitute group (Re. 1 to Rs. 2266), and 50% to the very-very poor group (Rs. 2266 to Rs. 3500). At the national level, 60% old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 13% old eneficiaries, the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. In 72% cases, the assets were found to be intact. The assets had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000 in 27% cases. The incremental income was between Rs. 1001 and Rs. 2000 in 24% cases and between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000 in 17% cases. About 42% of the sample families had no overdues and 31% had overdues less than Rs. 1000. Summary of the findings of the concurrent evaluation of IRDP from January 1987 to December, 1987 are given in Annexures 5.5.

5.7 For effective implemetation of the programme, a number of steps were taken during 1988-89. Most important of these was initiation of a Group Life Insurance Scheme with the help of Life Insurance Corporation of India with a view to providing social security to IRDP beneficiaries. Under the scheme, every beneficiary is insured for 3 years for Rs. 3000 and with double benefits in case of

accidental death. Attempts have also been made to diversify the activities under IRDP. These include innovative programmes, like; fruit and food processing units, fish farming, encouraging supply of items required by the Public Sector such as uniforms for the Defence Services and items necessary for Operation Black Board and ICDS. Innovative programme like; gem and diamond cutting, garment making, assembly of electronic goods, etc; on pilot basis have been taken up at different places.

5.8 For 1989-90, the criterion for allocation of funds to the States has been changed to cent per cent on the basis of incidence of poverty. In order to have an each spread of benefits, it has also been decided that 75% of the physical targets under the programme should be allocated Panchayat-wise.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (Trysem)

5.9 The scheme of TRYSEM has been continuing since 1979 as a component of IRDP with the objective of equipping the rural youths in the age group of 18–35 years with technical and managerial skill so as to enable them to take up self-employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business sectors. From 1985-86 till 1988-89, about 7.57 lakh youths were trained under the scheme. Of these, 56.9 per cent were employed. In 1988-89, 42 per cent of the youth trained were self-employed and 9 per cent were engaged in wage employment. Of the total number of youths trained, 0.77 lakh (38%) belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of women trained was 0.78 lakh (39%). The performance under TRYSEM from 1986-87 to 1988-89 is indicated in Annexure 5.6.

5.10 An outlay of Rs. 8 crores has been provided in the Central Sector for the scheme of Strengthening of TRYSEM Infrastructure for 1989-90. Statewise details are given in Annexure 5.7.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

5.11 Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is a scheme under the IRDP aiming at organising women living below poverty line in rural areas in groups of 15–20 to take up income generating activities according to their skills and local needs. DWCRA is being progressively extended to more districts in a phased manner. In 1985-86, the programme was extended to one district in each Union Territory. A decision was taken to cover 100 additional districts during the remaining 4 years of Seventh Plan. Twenty-four districts were covered in 1986-87, 26 in 1987-88, and 29 in 1988-89. Thus, by 1988, the programme is in operation in 137 districts. During 1989-90, another 25 districts may be covered. In the year 1988-89 till December 1988, as many as 3478 groups were formed with 50,810 women members. Government also provided financial assistance to voluntary agencies through CAPART for taking up income generating activities for rural women. The projects have, however, to conform to the guidelines prescribed by CAPART. The quantum of assistance is limited to Rs. 5 lakhs per project.

5.12 An outlay of Rs. 11.49 crores including the UNICEF share of Rs. 6.53 crores has been provided for DWCRA in the Central Sector for 1989-90 with a target of setting up 7,500 groups. Out of this outlay, a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made in the budget to be placed at the disposal of CAPART.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

5.13 The National Rural Employment Programme aimed at creation of additional wage employment opportunities for unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas, while simultaneously creating productive community assets for strengthening rural economic and social infrastructure and improving the overall quality of life in the rural areas. The cash expenditure under the programme was shared between the Centre and the States on 50 : 50 basis. The Central Government also provided foodgrains as an additive. However, in 1989-90, NREP has been merged into a new programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

5.14 For 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 935.46 crores (inclusive of the State's share and the subsidised value of foodgrains supplied to the States by the Centre) was provided under the programme. As against this, total utilisation was Rs. 863.26 crores. During the year the Centre released 4.02 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, but the utilisation was more being around 5.04 lakh tonnes. The target for employment generation was 342.68 million mandays and the achievement was 379.57 million mandays. Out of total employment generated, 38.52 per cent was for Scheduled Castes and 15.79 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Of the total employment generated, 41.40 per cent was for landless and 20.53 per cent for women.

Statewise outlays/expenditure and physical targets/achievements under NREP are given in Annexures 5.8 and 5.9 respectively. Foodgrains released and utilised under the programme are indicated in Annexure 5.10.

5.15 Table 5.2 below indicates the physical achievements under the programme :—

TABLE 5.2

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	1988-89 Provisional
1.	Physical assets created		
(a)	Area covered under social forestry	Ha.	99853.37
(b)	Trees planted	Lakh Nos.	3021.44
(c)	Works benefiting SC/ST	Nos.	87856
(d)	Construction of village tanks	Nos.	2994
(e)	Area covered by minor irrigation	Ha.	14939
(f)	Area covered by soil conservation	Ha.	5336
(g)	Drinking water wells	Nos.	17759
(h)	Rural Roads	Kms.	23047
(i)	Schools, Balwadis and Panchayat Ghars	Nos.	14219
(j)	Other Works	Nos.	108511
2.	Employment Generated :		
	SCs	Million Mandays	146.20
	STs	,,	59.94
	Others	,,	173.43
	Total	,,	379.57
	Of which		
	Landless Labourers	,,	157.13
	Women	,,	77.94
3.	Unit cost of employment	Rs.	23.13
4.	Wage/non-wage ratio		58.42
5.	Per-capita utilisation of foodgrains	Kgs.	1.33

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

5.16 The objective of the programme was to improve and expand employment opportunities for the rural landless and provide guaranteed employment to at least one member of every rural landless household upto 100 days in a year, while at the same time, creating durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure so as to meet the growing requirements of the rural economy. The programme was fully funded by the Centre.

5.17 For 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 679.95 crores was provided for the programme (including the subsidised value of foodgrains). The expenditure under the programme was stated to have been Rs. 637.96 crores excluding the subsidy component of foodgrains and transportation charges. The Centre released 2.78 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to the States and UTs against which the utilisation was reported to have been 3.94 lakh tonnes. The target for employment generation was 260.42 million mandays and the achievement was 279.40 million mandays. The share of SCs, STs and women workers in the employment generation was 41.02 per cent, 18.88 per cent, and 40.10 per cent respectively. The programme has been discontinued in 1989-90 and has been merged wih Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

Table 5.3 below indicates the physical achievements under the programme in 1988-89.

TABLE 5.3

S. No.	Items	Unit	1988-89 Provisional
1.	Assets Created :		
(a)	Area covered under social forestry	Ha.	180896.46
(b)	Trees planted	Lakhs	570.31
(c)	Indira Awaas Yojana	Nos.	81570
(d)	Rural Sanitary Latrines	Nos.	15781
(e)	Rural Roads	Kms.	3727.72
(f)	School buildings	Nos.	1829
(g)	Minor Irrigation	Ha.	3528.29
(h)	Soil Conservation	Ha.	2611.97
2.	Employment Generated :		
	SCs	Million Mandays	114.61
	STs	,,	52.74
	Others	,,	112.05
	Total	,,	279.40
	Of which		
	Landless	,,	135.08
	Women	,,	59.02
3.	Wage and non-wage ratio		57 : 43
4.	Per capita utilisation of foodgrains	Kgs.	1.41

5.18 Statewise outlays/expenditure and physical targets/achievements and release and utilisation of foodgrains under RLEGP are given in Annexure 5.11, 5.12 and 5.13 respectively.

5.19 A new scheme called 'Million Wells Scheme' was started during the year for providing open irrigation wells free of cost to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers as a sub-scheme under RLEGP. A target of 95,930 units of wells was fixed involving an investment of Rs. 153.65 crores for 1988-89.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

5.20 The Mid-Term Appraisal of the 7th Five Year Plan had stated the following :—

> "Another important issue which needs consideration is whether RLEGP should continue to have a separate entity from NREP. A proposal to merge the two programmes is under consideration, because the field situation reveals that there is not much justification for maintaining a separate entity for RLEGP, since the programme objectives and implementation in the field are by and large similar".

This proposal has now been accepted.

5.21 In 1989-90, for more effective implementation of Wage-Employment Programmes, the Centre introduced a new employment generation programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the earlier NREP and RLEGP have been merged into the new programme together with Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana announced for 120 backward districts in the budget speech 1989 of the Finance Minister. The expenditure in the Yojana will be shared on 80 : 20 basis between the Centre and the States. The resources under the Yojana are to be distributed amongst the States on the basis of incidence of poverty.

5.22 The Central assistance under the new programme is to be released to the Districts/DRDAs directly. The share of each district has been fixed on the basis of percentage of agricultural labourer to the main workers, percentage of rural SC/ST population to the total rural population and the inverse of agricultural productivity defined on the basis of the value of agricultural produce out of each unit of land taken on the net basis in the weights of 20 : 60 : 20 respectively. (The population and employment data is taken from the 1981 Census and estimates of District land agricultural productivity from a Planning Commission sponsored study on "Patterns in Indian Agricultural Development : A District Land Study"). Not less than 80 per cent of the funds will be passed on by the District Authorities to the Gram Panchayats/ Mandals on the basis of population.

5.23 For 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 2623.08 crores (including the State's share and the subsidised value of foodgrains) have been provided to the States and the UTs under the programme. Statewise allocation of funds and employment target for 1989-90 are indicated in Annexure 5.14.

5.24 The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan had stated the objective of linking up employment plans with a strategy of provision of income and employment to the poor as follows :—

> "It is now desirable to sharpen the effectiveness of anti-poverty and employment programmes by (i) making them more purposive and selective; (ii) linking them up more closely with the developments in the economics of rural areas including rural towns, and (iii) introducing policy initiatives in other areas like industry and services to provide stronger and lasting support to the efforts for creation of the increasing employment and income opportunities for the poor.
>
> It is somewhat unrealistic to expect alleviation of poverty solely on the basis of a self-employment programme like IRDP. It is, therefore, essential that in the development strategy in the remaining years of the Seventh Plan and, particularly, in the Eighth Plan special emphasis be given to the creation of regular wage employment opportunities. In the interim, however, casual wage employment on public works and productive activities allied to agriculture would have to get greater emphasis, especially with the objective of providing sustenance to the very poor unable to sustain any productive activity on their own".

5.25 The Manual of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana operationalizes these concepts as follows :—

"19. Works to be taken up :

19.1 All rural works which result in creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up under the Yojana.

19.2 Preference may be given to works (i) having potential of maximum direct and continuing benefits to the members of poverty groups, (ii) which are or can be owned by or assigned to groups of beneficiaries either for direct use of the assets by the group(s) or for sale of the services/facilities created by the assets to ensure continuing income to the groups.

19.3 Higher priority should be given to works which are required for infrastructure of poverty alleviation programmes like DDP, DPAP, DWCRA, IRDP and construction of primary school buildings in those revenue villages which have primary schools without buildings.

19.4 Private land belonging to small and marginal farmers who may be below poverty line and figure in IRDP Survey Register can be developed with JRY funds.

19.5 Items of work which will constitute land development will be land shaping, construction of drainage, field channels, etc.

19.6 All capital expenditures on land development including the costs of soil amendment and irrigation will be permissible on land development subject to the condition that not less than 50% expenditure of a land development project will be incurred on payment of wages of unskilled labourers. Dovetailing of resources from any other source will be permissible to make up for excess material component of a land development project. The costs of family labour used for cultivation of developed land will also be permissible to small/marginal farmers only below poverty line whose names figure in IRDP survey register for a maximum period of 2 years at the rate of 100 mandays per hectare per year calculated @ minimum wages for unskilled labourer.

19.7 Recurring costs of cultivation an items like seeds, chemical fertiliser, insecticides, pesticides, weedicides; irrigation etc. will not be permissible under a land development project even if it forms the part of a project.

19.8 Any project capable of improving the productivity of land in a Watershed or Command Area will be treated as a land development project. Only such blocks of land would be permitted under JRY which—

— have at least 10 farmers.

— at least 50% of the land holders are small and marginal farmers; and

— at least 25% of the land belongs to small & marginal farmers.

19.9 No recovery of the cost of land development will be made from the small and marginal

farmers. In the case of big farmers, recovery will be made by the village panchayat at the rate prescribed by the State Government. The amount so recovered will be an additionality to the programme.

Land Reforms

5.26 Land Reforms measures have been perceived as an integral part of the strategy of rural development with focus on disengaging the rural poor from exploitative agrarian relations. The main objectives of land reforms are to restructure the agrarian society and establish an egalitarian society by abolition of intermediary tenures, regulation of tenancy arrangements, and conferment of ownership rights to the tillers of the soil, imposing land ceilings and distributing ceiling surplus land. The measures also include preparation and maintenance of land records and consolidation of land holdings. Redistributive land reform measures are being integrated with poverty alleviation programmes to enable rural poor to take up land based income generating activities and to increase productivity of lands cultivated by them.

5.27 As a result of implementation of ceiling laws, 44.92 lakh acres of land has been distributed among 41.52 lakh beneficiaries, of which 14.63 lakh persons are SCs and 5.70 lakh are STs. Considering the poor quality of surplus ceiling land assigned to the beneficiaries under the land distribution programme, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2500/- per hectare is provided under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for land development, purchase of inputs and immediate consumption needs. The expenditure is equally shared between the Centre and the States. During 1987-88 and 1988-89 the Central expenditure under the programme was Rs. 3.81 crores and Rs. 6.15 crores (provisional) respectively. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 5.50 crores has been provided for the scheme in the Central Sector.

5.28 Updating of Land Records and Strengthening of Revenue Administration has been receiving the special attention of the Government. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the purpose has been in implementation since 1987-88. In 1988-89, as against a provision of Rs. 5.00 crores, the anticipated expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 1.52 crores. For 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided for the scheme. Modernisation of survey and settlement organisations, induction of new technology in preparation, maintenance, and updating of land records, computerisation of land records on a pilot project basis, etc., are attempted under the scheme.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

5.29 The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) aims at restoration of ecological balance of the area through proper development of land and water resources on a watershed basis for optimum utilisation of land, water, livestock, and human resources. In pursuance of the strategy, various activities have been taken up which promote soil and moisture conservation, more productive use of water resources, suitable dryland agriculture, afforestation, development of pasture and fodder for sustenance of livestock through the integrated project with micro-watershed as the basis. DPAP covers 615 blocks of 91 districts in 13 States. The allocations under the programme are shared by the Centre and the concerned States on 50 : 50 basis.

5.30 During 1988-89, out of a total allocation of Rs. 102.52 crores, the Central share was Rs. 51.26 crores. The total anticipated expenditure under the programme was Rs. 100.00 crores. For 1989-90, the total outlay under the programme has been retained at Rs. 102.52 crores. Physical achievements under the programme during 1988-89 are shown in the Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4

S. No.	Items	Unit	1988-89 (Ach.) (Upto Dec. 88)
1.	Area treated under Soil & Moisture conservation	,000 hects.	58.68
2.	Irrigation potential created	,,	21.11
3.	Area under forestry and pasture	,,	70.59

5.31 Till 1987-88, allocation of funds under the programme was made at a uniform rate per block. Since 1988-89, allocation has been linked to the geographical area of blocks, the revised norm being Rs. 15 lakhs per block having area upto 500 sq. kms., Rs. 16.5 lakh for blocks having area between 500 sq. kms. and 1000 kms. and Rs. 18.5 lakhs for blocks having area more than 1000 Sq. kms. The range of activities under the programme has now been narrowed down so as to sharpen focus on the objectives to be achieved. As a result, 75% of the annual allocation has been earmarked for activities which are core to drought proofing such as soil and moisture conservation to be implemented through integrated watershed based plans. The statewise plan outlay/expenditure since 1986-87 and the physical achievements till 1988-89 are indicated in Annexures 5.15 and 5.16 respectively.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

5.32 Panchayati Raj Institutions are in existence in almost all the States and UTs except in the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram and the UT of Lakshadweep. Most of the States have a three-tier Panchayati Raj System at village, district and an intermediate level between the villages and the district. However, in many States these bodies have to be acticised. Ideally, the structure should give the people easy and ready access to their elected representatives and be optimally suited to carry out the responsibilities of these bodies for planning and development.

5.33 A Constitutional Amendment is under consideration for a fixed tenure of five years for every panchayat. It is proposed to hand over the following functions to the Panchayati Raj framework—

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvement and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.

5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programmes.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded .
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular of the SCs and STs.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.

5.34 Provision is also being made to authorise a panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees with certain limitations so as to strengthen the resource base of the panchayats. It is also proposed to constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats and to make recommendations to the Governor with regard to the principle which should govern; (i) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by the panchayats; (ii) the distribution between the State and the panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which are to be, or may be, divided between them; and (iii) the grants-in-aid to the panchayats, from the consolidated fund of the State. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are expected to play an important role in planning and implementation of all rural development programmes with the proposed sixty-fourth amendment of the Constitution. A start in this direction has been made and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which is to be implemented largely through Panchayats.

5.35 The proposed Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill 1989 also provides for reservation of seats for the SCs and STs in every Panchayat in the same proportion as that of SCs and STs of the area. 30% of the total seats shall be reserved for women.

Training Programme

5.36 All the training programmes which were taken up in the Sevenh Five Year Plan for improving the organisational ability, skills of planning, efficiency for execution and monitoring the implementation of various rural development programmes are being continued. Attempt is being made to update the syllabi for different courses, streamline the training methodologies and improve the infrastructure in order to upgrade the capability of the functionaries.

5.37 The pilot project for distance education launched in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University in 1987 for training BDOs in north-eartern states and in Rajasthan was continued and was substantially completed in Assam and Rajasthan in 1988-89. The scheme will continue in 1989-90 also. The training for trainers has also been receiving importance in all training programmes. The expenditure for various training schemes during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (anticipated) and the outlay for 1989-90 are indicated in Table 5.5.

TABLE 5.5
Training Schemes—Financial outlays/expenditure

(Rs. crores)—

Items	1985-86 Acts.	1986-87 Acts.	1987-88 Acts.	1988-89 Anti. Ach.	1989-90 Apprv. outlay
1. NIRD	0.76	0.90	0.65	1.30	2.00
2. Est./Streng. of State Centres for Trg. & Research	2.27	1.19	1.45	2.00	2.00
3. Streng.of Extn. Trg. Centres	0.10	0.91	0.94	1.00	1.00
4. Orgn. of Trg. Courses Seminars and Workshops	0.12	0.17	0.04	0.30	0.30

Council for Advancement of People's action and Rural Technology (CAPART)

5.38 CAPART registered in September, 1986 with the amalgamation of the People's Action for Development India (PADI) and the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) is the nodal agency for promotion of voluntary action in rural development. CAPART also coordinates all efforts towards generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in wider sense. Voluntary organisations implementing programmes under NREP, RLEPG, DWCRA, and Technology Mission for Drinking Water and Sanitation are funded through CAPART from the programme budgets for

this purpose. Further, a separate cell has been set up in CAPART with the abjective of marketing of IRDP products on professional lines. This cell will have consultants and marketing experts who will guide different states to ensure efficient marketing of goods produced under the programme. During 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 4.00 crores was provided to CAPART, which is likely to be utilised fully. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores has been provided.

Organisation of Beneficiaries

5.39 In order to empower the rural poor and conscientise them about their rights and powers, the scheme of Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programmes initiated on a pilot basis in 1986-87 for two years, is being continued with greater emphasis. It is being implemented by voluntary organisations with funds made available to them through CAPART. In 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore was provided under the scheme which was fully utilised. An oulay of Rs. 6.0 crores has been provided in 1989-90 for this programme.

Monitoring

5.40 A comprehensive system of monitoring of various rural development programmes has been developed. The emphasis is on a strong data base and feedback on the implementation of the programmes. In order to improve the monitoring of the programmes and build up an effective management information system, it has been decided to install computers in all the DRDAs, based on the experience of pilot project on Computerised Rural Information System (CRISP). The software developed for CRISP is being used for the purpose. The staff in 90 per cent of the DRDAs has already been imparted training in computerisation of data and operation of computers.

5.41 Concurrent Evaluation Studies in respect of the major programmes are being undertaken with the help of reputed research institutions. The aim is to ascertain the areas of concern and to improve/streamline implementation of the programme. Reports of the two rounds of Concurrent evaluation of IRDP have been published. The third round of the concurrent evaluation of IRDP is proposed to be undertaken from January 1989 to December, 1989 with a revised and enlarged sampling frame and household schedule. Concurrent evaluation of NREP was taken up from November, 1987 to October, 1988. Similar studies in respect of DPAP and DDP and other rural development programes are also proposed to be taken up.

ANNEXURE 5.1

Plan outlay for RD Programmes—1989-90

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Centre	State	UTs.	Total
1.	IRDP & Allied Programmes				
	(a) IRDP	390.00			
	(b) TRYSEM	8.00			
	(c) DWCRA	11.49	408.35		
	(d) Roads in Tribal Areas	2.00			
	(e) CAPART	5.00			
	(f) NIRD	2.00			
	(g) Others	12.35			
		430.84	408.35		839.19
2.	DPAP	51.26	52.66	—	103.92
3.	DDP	50.00	—	—	50.00
4.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	2100.00	523.08	—	2623.08
5.	IREP	3.02	10.01	0.92	13.95
6.	Community Development & Panchayats	—	140.97	2.68	143.65
7.	Land Reforms	15.65	92.19	0.36	108.20
8.	Special Employment Programme	—	239.98**	—	239.98
	Grand Total	2650.77	1467.24	3.96	4121.97

*From 1989-90, NREP and RLEGP have been merged into Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Therefore, outlay for JRY includes Rs. 530.00 crores for NREP, Rs. 681.25 crores for RLEGP and Rs. 500 crores for JRY provided in the budget estimates.

**Includes Rs. 5.00 crores for Gujarat and Orissa each, Rs. 1.48 crores for Karnataka, Rs. 224.51 crores for Maharashtra, Rs. 3.75 crores for Tripura and Rs. 0.21 crores for Uttar Pradesh.

ANNEXURE 5.2

Special Programmes for Rural Development—1987-88 Actuals, 1988-89 outlay anticipated expenditure and 1989-90 outlay at the Centre

(Rr. Crores

Name of the Scheme	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Outlay	1988-89 Anti. Exp.	1989-90 Apprv. outlay
I. IRDP & Allied Programmes				
1. IRDP	317.89	355.00	355.01	390.00
2. TRYSEM	4.57	6.00	7.52	8.00
3. DPAP	39.52	51.26	51.76	51.26
4. DDP	38.34	50.00	49.50	50.00
II Rural Employment				
5. RLEGP	666.86	730.00	729.00	Discontinued
6. NREP	746.06	529.43	529.43	Discontinued
7. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	—	—	—	2100.00
III. Land Reforms				
8. Grants to Instts.	0.08	0.15		
9. Assistance to Assignees	3.84	4.50	11.15	15.65
10. Land records and Streng. of Revenue Machinery	2.00	5.00		
IV. Other RD Programmes				
11. DWCRA	6.07	11.41	10.91	11.49
12. Rural roads in Tribal Areas	1.86	3.00	2.00	2.00
13. Training				
(i) CAPART	1.81	4.00	4.00	5.00
(ii) NIRD	0.65	1.30	1.30	2.00
(iii) Estt./Streng. of State/Regional Trg. Centres	1.45	2.00	2.00	2.00
(iv) Org. of Trg. Courses/Seminars, etc.	0.04	0.30	0.30	0.30
(v) Streng. of ETC	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00
(vi) CRTTC	—	2.50	—	—
(vii) Promotion of voluntary scheme and special action programme	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.50
(viii) Org. of Beneficiaries	0.30	1.00	1.08	6.00
(ix) Communication Cell	0.85	0.25	0.25	0.25
(x) Streng. of Dev. Admn.	—	—	—	—
(xi) CRISP	—	—	—	—
V. Other Programmes				
(i) Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Orgn. (AARRO)	—	0.30	0.20	0.30
(ii) Assistance for innovative projects	—	—	—	1.00
14. IREP	0.94	1.70	1.70	3.02
Grand Total	1834.63	1761.70	1759.11*	2650.77

*Excludes Rs. 0.04 Crores for Public Works under the Ministry of Urban Development.

ANNEXURE 5.3

IRDP—Statewise Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the States/UTs.	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1 2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	4747.06	5456.61	4922.08	6432.38	5502.906
2. Arunachal Pradesh	295.95	301.75	427.20	153.01*	469.440
3. Assam	1901.34	1948.24	1493.76	1383.03*	1502.922
4. Bihar	7683.99	10117.08	9609.33	8906.09	11025.894
5. Goa	120.35	85.00	89.00	72.27*	97.800
6. Gujarat	2324.35	2485.04	2306.64	2580.50	2266.098
7. Haryana	893.43	978.08	691.08	1118.34	542.258
8. Himachal Pradesh	682.81	603.56	369.06	528.57	194.142
9. Jammu & Kashmir	558.95	711.81	572.09	674.03	271.128
10. Karnataka	2424.80	2709.39	2973.30	2990.56	3444.336
11. Kerala	2382.07	1927.44	1805.79	1878.84	1871.122
12. Madhya Pradesh	5515.73	7870.75	6599.79	6951.91	7297.040
13. Maharashtra	4192.98	4965.68	5076.53	5239.37	5894.536
14. Manipur	284.51	153.99	118.61	125.30	43.514
15. Meghalaya	435.08	195.69	192.30	146.92*	130.544
16. Mizoram	300.79	272.69	178.00	188.87	195.600
17. Nagaland	145.20	316.30	186.90	164.76*	205.380
18. Orissa	2819.17	3917.11	3557.74	3279.07	3605.006
19. Punjab	1410.48	1006.55	718.50	1010.93	458.574
20. Rajasthan	2435.50	3247.34	3229.64	3476.05	3514.630
21. Sikkim	33.39	38.31	35.60	52.02	39.120
22. Tamil Nadu	4322.20	4742.61	4697.52	5181.71	4940.564
23. Tripura	372.11	475.32	164.18	692.55	153.974
24. Uttar Pradesh	11138.60	13030.70	13186.37	14611.13	14727.970
25. West Bengal	3679.49	4990.22	5389.59	5940.51	6155.622
Total States	61100.87	72547.76	68590.60	73778.78	74550.120
UNION TERRITORIES					
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	49.91	34.23	44.50	39.60*	48.900
27. Chandigarh	1.85	0.52	8.90	—	9.780
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.19	10.45	8.90	8.78	9.780
29. Delhi	86.19	51.03	44.50	31.36*	48.900
30. Daman & Diu	†	8.04	17.80	17.46	19.560
31. Lakshadweep	9.27	22.45	44.50	20.95	48.900
32. Pondicherry	70.65	69.93	35.60	28.84@	39.120
Total UTs.	237.06	196.65	204.70	146.99	224.940
All India	61337.93	72744.41	68795.30	73925.77	74775.060

†Included in Goa.

*Upto February, 1989.

@Upto December, 1988.

ANNEXURE 5.4

IRDP—Statewise Targets and Achievements—Beneficiaries assisted

(No. of families)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Achievement	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Provisional)	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	256944	263559	234905	298135	214229
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13702	11683	18554	4049*	18275
3.	Assam	68019	66144	69690	44486*	58509
4.	Bihar	535155	657334	430492	471599	429239
5.	Goa	9050@	5350	4282	4010*	3807
6.	Gujarat	147527	154124	114472	131244	88220
7.	Haryana	50420	53197	45802	58388	21110
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36955	32481	21174	25597	7558
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26718	29083	28030	26347	10555
10.	Karnataka	145275	160135	137794	156100	134088
11.	Kerala	143399	110684	84054	87006	72843
12.	Madhya Pradesh	363582	404358	300717	335902	284075
13.	Maharashtra	238118	292603	226410	252241	229475
14.	Manipur	13673	6556	5630	5699	1694
15.	Meghalaya	11970	3606	8547	4353	5082
16.	Mizoram	8438	4495	7160	6397	7615
17.	Nagaland	4318	5719	9073	2465*	7995
18.	Orissa	207872	304732	169845	220853	140343
19.	Punjab	99935	74367	40133	61139	17852
20.	Rajasthan	164472	214323	149596	191007	136825
21.	Sikkim	2728	2167	1712	1958	1523
22.	Tamil Nadu	258823	276415	224928	257103	192337
23.	Tripura	15779	20932	8272	27702	5994
24.	Uttar Pradesh	666474	793923	610842	688242	573362
25.	West Bengal	243921	288277	233938	387113	239639
	Total States	3733267	4236247	3186052	3664031	2902244
	UNION TERRITORIES					
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2303	1588	1742	1519	1904
27.	Chandigarh	120	61	—	—	NIL
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1080	455	385	388	381
29.	Delhi	4380	3062	2360	1641*	1984
30.	Daman & Diu	—	595	732	634	761
31.	Lakshadweep	444	459	370	408	1904
32.	Pondicherry	5675	4820	1905	2858	1523
	Total UTs.	14002	11049	7494	7448	8377
	All India	3747269	4247296	3193546	3656583	2910621

*Upto February, 1989.

@Including Daman & Diu.

ANNEXURE 5.5

Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP—January 1987 to December, 87—Summary of findings

Items	All India Average (%)
1. Incomewise distribution as assessed by Investigator	
(a) Rs. 1—2265	25
(b) Rs. 2266—3500	46
(c) Rs. 3501—4800	21
(d) Rs. 4801—6400	5
(e) Rs. Above 6400	3
2. Selection by	
(a) Gram Sabha	59
(b) Officials	38
(c) Others	3
3. Schemes categorywise	
(a) Agriculture	12
(b) Irrigation	3
(c) Secondary Sector	8
(d) Tertiary Sector	44
(e) Milch Animal	21
(f) Animal Husbandry (other than milch animal)	12
4. Differences between cost and value of assets as per beneficiary assessment	
(a) Rs. 0	75
(b) Rs. 1—250	5
(c) Rs. 251—500	5
(d) Rs. 501—1000	4
(e) Rs. Above 1000	14
5. Working capital Not included	25
6. Cases of loan repayment period	
(i) Less than 3 years	12
(ii) equal to 3 years	35
7. Status of assets Not intact	28
8. After care support Not provided	56
9. Incremental income from assets	
(a) Rs. 0	22
(b) Rs. 1—500	10
(c) Rs. 501—1000	18
(d) Rs. 1001—2000	24
(e) Rs. Above 2000	26
10. (a) People crossing the income level of Rs. 3500	60
(b) Beneficiaries with income less than Rs. 3500 crossing income level of Rs. 3500	48
11. (a) People crossing the poverty line of Rs. 6400	13
(b) Beneficiaries with income less than Rs. 3500 crossing poverty line of Rs. 6400	5
12. Employment under other programmes	
(a) NREP/RLEGP	10
(b) TRYSEM/DWCRA	4
13. Organisation of beneficiaries	9
14. Percentages increase in family income as assessed by the investigator	
(a) 0	20
(b) 1—25	20
(c) 26—50	23
(d) 51—100	23
(e) Above 100	14

ANNEXURE 5.6

TRYSEM : State/U.T.—wise performance during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Total No. of youth trained	% of employed to trained youth	Total No. of youth trained	% of employed to trained youth	Total No. of youth trained	% of employed to trained youth (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10394	55	11382	65	13934	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	253	79	167	85	132	4
3.	Assam	4409	61	4672	27	6236	13
4.	Bihar	15401	45	16083	54	18236	37
5.	Goa	1639	73	1565	83	1172	101
6.	Gujarat	10725	51	14540	53	12264	39
7.	Haryana	2789	18	2531	21	2218	38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2138	73	1930	81	1337	56
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3793	65	3062	28	1953	7
10.	Karnataka	5768	35	5092	54	3832	15
11.	Kerala	4835	67	5849	65	5925	90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18253	55	14548	68	15766	60
13.	Maharashtra	14179	74	13056	85	11067	73
14.	Manipur	1342	30	1340	82	782	55
15.	Meghalaya	24	—	95	—	23	—
16.	Mizoram	890	18	705	19	737	58
17.	Nagaland	263	87	349	9	744	59
18.	Orissa	8286	69	13212	84	14252	45
19.	Punjab	7584	72	8206	100	7364	91
20.	Rajasthan	13039	64	17190	72	16526	61
21.	Sikkim	303	—	185	—	81	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	13177	54	12562	50	12957	37
23.	Tripura	1446	15	2670	21	1219	45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37542	60	38524	62	42977	45
25.	West Bengal	4943	55	5472	75	4040	76
26.	A. & N. Islands	29	—	26	—	38	—
27.	Chandigarh	135	17	Nil	—	Nil	—
28.	D. & N. Haveli	104	60	86	100	63	27
29.	Delhi	620	25	876	10	1394	11
30.	Daman & Diu	*	—	80	75	95	—
31	Lakshadweep	25	64	37	100	22	113
32.	Pondicherry	265	100	307	73	191	6
	All India	184598	57	196399	64	197580	51

*Figures included in Goa.

ANNEXURE 5.7

TRYSEM ; STRENGTHENING OF TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Central release	Central release	Central allocation	Central release	Central allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30·05	38·80	47·00	47·00	58·64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5·22	5·24	4·12	4·12	4·94
3.	Assam	10·12	12·12	14·07	12·38	16·01
4.	Bihar	65·33	—	91·64	91·64	117·49
5.	Goa	2.80	2·51	1·70	1·70	2·04
6.	Gujarat	14·23	29·04	126·11	126·11	24·15
7.	Haryana	6·50	7·03	6·30	4·037	5·78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.32	—	3·07	8·00	2·07
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5·08	—	5·50	—	2·89
10.	Karnataka	43·06	23·15	28·62	26·77	36·70
11.	Kerala	10·64	14·60	16·98	16·98	19·94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56·24	24·695	63·41	63·41	77·76
13.	Maharashtra	33·61	39·49	48·83	29·52	62·81
14.	Manipur	1·12	—	1·29	—	0·46
15.	Meghalaya	1·52	1·72	1·94	—	1·39
16.	Mizoram	2·60	2·86	1·72	1·72	2·06
17.	Nagaland	1·88	1·50	1·80	1·80	2·16
18.	Orissa	21·44	28·96	34·45	34·45	38·41
19.	Punjab	5·72	6·51	6·63	6·63	4·89
20.	Rajasthan	18.66	50·145	30·88	30·22	37·45
21.	Sikkim	0·64	—	0·35	—	0·42
22.	Tamil Nadu	34.51	33·56	44·79	44·79	52·65
23.	Tripura	1·04	—	1·45	—	1·64
24.	Uttar Pradesh	76.47	103·98	126·13	126·13	156·94
25.	West Bengal	33·15	30·16	51·09	10·66	65·59
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·64	0·71	0·85	—	1·02
27.	Chandigarh	0·88	—	0·18	—	0·21
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.36	—	0·18	—	0·21
29.	Delhi	1·44	—	0·85	—	1·02
30.	Daman & Diu	*	*	0·35	—	0·42
31.	Lakshadweep	0·44	0·71	0·85	—	1·02
32.	Pondicherry	1·48	0·34	0·68	0·68	0·82
	ALL INDIA	493·20	457·89	752·11	688·74	800·00
					+ 79·54	
33.	Central Silk Board, Bangalore				768·28	

*Included in Goa.

ANNEXURE 5.8

NREP : State-wise Plan outlay and Expenditure

(Including value of Foodgrains) (Figs in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1985-86 Act.	1986-87 Act.	1987-88 Act.	1988-89	
					Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4735.80	5892·27	6755·87	8930·83	7523·81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34·48	37·69	53·74	909·40	62·36
3.	Assam	736·22	1352·38	1699·32	1931·48	1931·48
4.	Bihar	7065·22	9408·91	12468·72	13617·76	11952·86
5.	Goa	*	*	*	100·36	78·96
6.	Gujarat	1568·00	2908·41	3924·07	3076·90	3649·19
7.	Haryana	472·14	554·76	795·71	913·50	913·50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	290·24	384·32	495·46	572·65	572·07
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	422.37	1563·43	1726·53	698·07	1046·68
10.	Karnataka	3782·59	2972·61	4013·20	4178·23	3928·93
11.	Kerala	1896·52	2782·61	2640·73	3586·04	3449·73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3332·19	8299·33	8134·03	7555·18	6225·60
13.	Maharashtra	3648·33	3834·72	4304·58	7273·74	6937·13
14.	Manipur	49·41	108·76	105·44	116·06	76·96
15.	Meghalaya	59·84	84·41	61·28	132·27	115·92
16.	Mizoram	33·81	37·93	36·82	79·32	61·92
17.	Nagaland	69·45	96·12	102·08	91·40	132·32
18.	Orissa	2013·86	2813·96	3718·86	4004·76	1866·49
19.	Punjab	757·73	577·00	607·08	973·98	871·44
20.	Rajasthan	4826·74	6565·67	4233·70	3713·64	4678·60
21.	Sikkim	48·57	63·88	75·61	80·88	56·24
22.	Tamil Nadu	4469·03	5436·44	6108·58	7249·95	6979·06
23.	Tripura	159·06	218·52	316·89	281·56	162·39
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9585·73	11079·24	12568·59	16755·55	16755·55
25.	West Bengal	2839·42	4442·27	4086·28	7246·64	5911·24
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.60	82·38	68·98	66·73	53·77
27.	Chandigarh	12·47	9·74	13·82	21·68	18·53
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26·59	13·52	36·60	35·15	32·30
29.	Delhi	20·53	11·08	24·19	43·81	39·94
30.	Daman & Diu	77·60	58·59	63·05	22·33	12·91
31.	Lakshadweep	31·97	28·17	31·85	35·14	32·15
32.	Pondicherry	37·54	58·58	59·10	61·14	56·72
	ALL INDIA	53195·05	71777·13	78830·87	93546·42	86325·65

*Included in Daman & Diu.

ANNEXURE 5·9

NREP — State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1986-87 Achieve.	1987-88 Achieve.	1988-89 (Prov.) Target	1988-89 (Prov.) Achieve.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	264·22	288·34	342·55	340·20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1·95	2·16	2·95	0·70
3.	Assam	51·35	33·82	55·05	24·64
4.	Bihar	370·52	467·58	416·00	430·01
5.	Goa	2·33	2·56	2·70	2·16
6.	Gujarat	132·83	172·21	133·60	133·36
7.	Haryana	16·74	22·15	23·05	24·76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20·49	23·38	18·40	23·99
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	42·77	38·16	24·85	32·30
10.	Karnataka	138·55	223·23	202·15	217·41
11.	Kerala	105·32	98·75	115·40	149·57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	383·91	507·36	361·10	313·97
13.	Maharashtra	237·62	262·23	244·16	258·52
14.	Manipur	6·87	5·96	4·10	6·66
15.	Meghalaya	4·03	2·66	4·20	2·16
16.	Mizoram	1·32	1·32	1·67	1·50
17.	Nagaland	3·20	4·31	2·90	4·56
18.	Orissa	181·77	224·99	190·05	183·02
19.	Punjab	19·04	18·60	21·85	22·88
20.	Rajasthan	929·63	239·96	127·85	226·64
21.	Sikkim	2·82	3·70	2·80	3·09
22.	Tamil Nadu	333·99	322·40	314·20	442·41
23.	Tripura	—11·04	14·98	9·70	12·81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	465·23	553·51	580·00	812·95
25.	West Bengal	217·61	161·60	215·70	117·35
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3·64	2·90	1·75	2·01
27.	Chandigarh	0·35	0·49	0·50	0·49
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·65	2·51	1·55	1·55
29.	Delhi	0·33	1·00	1·10	0·84
30.	Daman & Diu	@	@	0·60	N.R.
31.	Lakshadweep	1·32	1·70	1·40	1·29
32.	Pondicherry	2·48	3·22	2·90	1·85
	ALL INDIA	3953·92	3707·74	3426·78	3795·73

*@Included in Goa.

ANNEXURE 5·10

NREP — Foodgrains released and utilised during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

(In M. Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	1986-87 Utilisation	1987-88 Utilisation	1988-89 (Prov.)	
				Released	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96561	82176	25690	61233
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	7	220	2
3.	Assam	6568	6166	8260	4102
4.	Bihar	156126	157595	51985	50389
5.	Goa	—	—	200	—
6.	Gujarat	75212	76950	10020	19994
7.	Haryana	8521	10917	3460	3350
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4896	7996	2760	3263
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18247	17295	2730	4091
10.	Karnataka	40510	78887	20615	21571
11.	Kerala	36553	42388	11769	23880
12.	Madhya Pradesh	190258	127791	38708	36790
13.	Maharashtra	10345	3891	49404	23749
14.	Manipur	981	642	461	533
15.	Meghalaya	601	532	430	562
16.	Mizoram	—	—	180	307
17.	Nagaland	1220	—1508	684	684
18.	Orissa	49271	65791	15655	22753
19.	Punjab	9920	6728	—	2259
20.	Rajasthan	252727	49299	11590	22024
21.	Sikkim	638	1023	210	477
22.	Tamil Nadu	100608	96551	36660	58897
23.	Tripura	2849	5217	1435	1500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	203730	198264	87480	118828
25.	West Bangal	56493	54461	19175	21991
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	404	1004	130	268
27.	Chandigarh	37	—27	38	29
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	191	667	115	233
29.	Delhi	24	100	165	83
30.	Daman & Diu	@	@	45	N.R.
31.	Lakshadweep	137	339	115	229
32.	Pondicherry	301	648	395	371
	ALL INDIA	1323936	1104860	401784	504442

@Included in Goa.

ANNEXURE 5·11

RLEGP/ — State-wise plan outlays/Expenditure inclusive of Value of Foodgrains

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Actual Expenditure	1987-88 Actual Expenditure	1988-89	
					Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	5	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5037·18	7080·68	6231·62	6561·90	6345·99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16·00	24·11	33·63	50·50	18·68
3.	Assam	452·98	1257·56	1032·22	1374·10	582·76
4.	Bihar	4658·26	8385·88	10820·71	9653·80	11190·25
5.	Goa	*	—	—	78·90	62·38
6.	Gujarat	1512·63	1872·96	2688·30	2261·80	1937·64
7.	Haryana	522·47	642·63	662·83	644·00	688·00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	227·30	308·35	364·61	340·80	292·00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	160·98	515·69	332·19	414·40	495·04
10.	Karnataka	2336·82	2802·81	2938·75	3166·10	3467·20
11.	Kerala	2076·00	3263·48	2386·59	2579·70	2127·65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2898·68	4848·20	5199·00	5699·50	4710·16
13.	Maharashtra	3790·03	3562·02	3763·99	5482·70	3091·00
14.	Manipur	24·72	65·14	63·12	17·50	41·89
15.	Meghalaya	46·23	67·12	48·35	95·55	48·48
16.	Mizoram	15·24	273·11	33·92	43·00	58·30
17.	Nagaland	70·70	90·42	113·34	84·00	90·45
18.	Orissa	1719·98	2781·77	3577·94	3030·00	3219·53
19.	Punjab	583·30	789·32	809·30	678·50	624·67
20.	Rajasthan	1107·56	2475·92	3537·50	2697·10	2471·80
21.	Sikkim	40·14	65·58	63·79	44·00	92·86
22.	Tamil Nadu	4354·34	5613·89	5397·74	5406·65	6079·14
23.	Tripura	183·58	238·46	241·96	184·50	165·55
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9412·84	11749·82	11018·06	11975·00	12964·92
25.	West Bengal	2133·43	4637·06	3752·31	5193·85	2789·82
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6·63	26·00	50·85	41·30	31·94
27.	Chandigarh	11 22	1·91	Nil	Nil	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9·44	19·97	29·76	21·00	18·83
29.	Daman & Diu	10 82	58·19	66·05	10·95	—
30.	Delhi	13·27	14·29	29·44	44·75	21·99
31.	Lakshadweep	44·41	16·33	11·43	20·30	16·01
32.	Pondicherry	48·33	42·08	60·77	44·25	60·88
	ALL INDIA	43506-51	63591·45	65353.09	67995·00	63795·69

*Included in Daman & Diu,

Annexure 5.12

RLEGP—Statewise Physical targets and achievements

(lakh Mandays)

S. No.	State/UT	1986-87 Achievements	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89	
				Target	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	299.83	263.44	262.48	293.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.30	1.48	1.49	0.45
3.	Assam	42.42	35.81	40.41	13.86
4.	Bihar	328.66	379.46	302.48	357.84
5.	Goa	2.24	2.47	2.19	1.38
6.	Gujarat	79.63	100.78	102.81	82.96
7.	Haryana	17.12	18.36	16.95	17.00
8.	H. P.	18.51	16.95	11.36	14.22
9.	J. & K.	18.55	10.24	15.35	13.77
10.	Karnataka	170.29	191.55	161.54	193.47
11.	Kerala	113.72	85.32	86.09	74.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	278.33	284.93	284.96	256.85
13.	Maharashtra	233.29	241.27	196.00	145.66
14.	Manipur	3.49	3.22	2.65	2.25
15.	Meghalaya	2.77	2.58	3.36	1.77
16.	Mizoram	12.04	1.15	0.77	1.11
17.	Nagaland	3.01	4.83	2.80	3.63
18.	Orissa	175.94	188.41	151.50	181.63
19.	Punjab	18.02	20.73	15.58	18.84
20.	Rajasthan	152.26	201.03	96.33	125.43
21.	Sikkim	2.89	3.07	1.57	2.85
22.	Tamil Nadu	326.06	284.66	245.76	330.75
23.	Tripura	8.78	10.57	6.59	4.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	527.61	515.84	427.70	544.73
25.	West Bengal	219.74	164.15	158.93	108.19
26.	A & N Islands	1.07	2.23	1.12	1.37
27.	Chandigarh	0.14	Nil	Nil	—
28.	D. & N. Haveli	0.59	2.01	0.85	0.67
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	0.30	—
30.	Delhi	0.36	1.37	1.19	1.04
31.	Lakshadweep	1.05	0.54	0.84	0.74
32.	Pondicherry	1.22	2.61	2.21	2.31
	All India	**3061.43**	**3041.06**	**2604.19**	**2793.97**

Annexure 5.13

RLEGP—Foodgrains Utilised, released during 1935-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

(In MTs)

S. No.	State/UT	1986-87 Utilised	1987-88 Utilised	1988-89	
				Released	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91399.99	77732.00	21115	43763
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.06	4.00	147	Nil
3.	Assam	4494.04	5466.00	8830	2333
4.	Bihar	125274.40	128529.00	31054	40168
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	240	Nil
6.	Gujarat	24938.88	29520.00	7982	11587
7.	Haryana	8406.00	10420.00	4515	2616
8.	H. P.	4758.81	5941.00	1765	1720
9.	J & K.	4179.68	6291.00	2545	3862
10.	Karnataka	54022.68	41893.00	11400	15614
11.	Kerala	59123.49	32331.00	8300	8943
12.	M. P.	72613.03	70460.00	18322	44849
13.	Maharashtra	18602.27	20411.00	22628	15369
14.	Manipur	581.69	623.00	357	373
15.	Meghalaya	480.83	508.00	454	354
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	80	Nil
17.	Nagaland	1220.0	1208.00	420	420
18.	Orissa	37642.55	51082.00	10942	19813
19.	Punjab	6228.00	9011.00	Nil	4536
20.	Rajasthan	52272.32	43924.00	9515	8656
21.	Sikkim	426.10	861.00	107	503
22.	Tamil Nadu	90638.25	75438.00	17382	49237
23.	Tripura	1415.40	3212.00	527	503
24.	Uttar Pradesh	175612.00	157914.00	80900	81657
25.	West Bengal	45659.11	45366.00	18261	36261
26.	A & N Islands	140.95	718.00	35	257
27.	Chandigarh	2.00	Nil	Nil	—
28.	D & N Haveli	169.88	525.00	27	96
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	25	—
30.	Delhi	36.00	137.00	145	80
31.	Lakshadweep	122.30	106.00	7	126
32.	Pondicherry	151.93	524.00	415	416
	All-India	**880695.64**	**820255.00**	**278442**	**394112**

Annexure 5.14

Statewise outlay and physical target for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for 1989–90

S. No.	State/UT	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Target (lakh mandays)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19319.51	772.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	307.15	9.60
3.	Assam	5278.90	155.26
4.	Bihar	38711.91	1221.20
5.	Goa	378.75	10.52
6.	Gujarat	7954.79	279.12
7.	Haryana	1922.64	49.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1153.50	32.04
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1682.74	54.86
10.	Karnataka	12093.58	490.11
11.	Kerala	6569.99	214.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25618.79	1118.72
13.	Maharashtra	20693.90	739.07
14.	Manipur	441.73	15.96
15.	Meghalaya	458.13	15.27
16.	Mizoram	187.41	3.35
17.	Nagaland	504.99	16.83
18.	Orissa	12655.81	612.13
19.	Punjab	1608.66	28.88
20.	Rajasthan	12594.24	435.79
21.	Sikkim	197.83	7.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	17346.44	839.01
23.	Tripura	541.43	18.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51706.13	1566.85
25.	West Bengal	21610.16	643.54
26.	A & N Islands	164.80	4.37
27.	Chandigarh	40.77	0.94
28.	D & N Haveli	83.80	3.70
29.	Delhi	187.42	4.34
30.	Daman and Diu	52.40	1.43
31.	Lakshadweep	81.75	2.27
32.	Pondicherry	157.80	6.96
	All-India	**262307.85**	**9374.97**

Annexure 5.15

DPAP—Plan outlay/expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

States	1986-87 Exp.	1987-88 Exp.	1988-89		1989-90
			Approved Allocat.	Expdr. (Prov.)	Approved Allocation
1. Andhra Pradesh	1308.43	1085.98	1203.00	1297.29	1203.00
2. Bihar	1011.57	1010.06	828.00	882.35	828.00
3. Gujarat	719.80	833.87	746.00	763.49	746.00
4. Haryana	135.74	110.58	135.00	153.81	135.00
5. J & K.	101.18	168.49	214.50	189.13	214.50
6. Karnataka	896.80	892.51	1249.00	1065.36	1249.00
7. M. P.	723.67	688.43	809.00	726.98	809.00
8. Maharashtra	1133.52	1103.54	1343.00	1324.98	1343.00
9. Orissa	560.30	620.06	621.00	463.83	621.00
10. Rajasthan	670.70	504.30	514.00	441.59	514.00
11. T. Nadu	570.19	717.11	657.00	485.78	657.00
12. U. P.	1510.98	1433.46	1386.00	1266.66	1386.00
13. W. Bengal	432.49	417.12	517.50	455.75	517.50
Total	**9865.37**	**9585.51**	**10223.00**	**9515.00**	**10223.00**

Annexure 5.16

Physical achievements under Key Sectors of DPAP during the 7th Plan

(00, hectares)

States	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89*		
	Soil & WC	Irrig. Poten.	Forestry	Soil & WC	Irrig. Poten.	Forestry	Soil & WC	Irrig. Poten.	Forestry
DPAP									
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	145.69	92.95	54.64	127.13	94.02	49.51	123.58	42.80	80.77
2. Bihar . . .	22.59	73.67	37.67	51.50	32.10	46.90	6.35	20.20	26.70
3. Gujarat . . .	14.75	38.87	47.03	34.95	48.07	34.97	28.77	12.65	41.66
4. Haryana . . .	30.81	1.17	9.08	7.28	6.14	2.11	6.11	4.00	6.74
5. J & K	1.12	0.76	—	13.08	5.38	0.70	9.90	1.43	0.62
6. Karnataka . . .	54.17	36.09	31.02	93.74	59.50	35.93	58.55	2.25	23.96
7. M. P.	28.52	28.49	88.81	40.73	13.09	111.38	36.82	12.72	128.14
8. Maharashtra . . .	0.36	196.38	154.98	—	160.59	195.80	—	36.96	190.20
9. Orissa	17.00	23.07	29.52	65.84	23.69	45.69	31.07	10.80	35.17
10. Rajasthan . . .	68.45	5.74	33.75	36.22	2.43	34.04	18.53	2.30	10.58
11. Tamil Nadu . . .	33.91	8.74	10.80	33.18	3.20	60.92	100.58	0.44	20.78
12. Uttar Pradesh . .	309.64	65.42	60.15	158.94	46.80	61.34	115.70	59.43	103.45
13. West Bengal . . .	8.87	30.43	21.00	4.64	35.18	42.89	55.84	5.15	42.06
Total . . .	**735.88**	**601.78**	**578.45**	**667.23**	**529.23**	**722.18**	**586.76**	**211.13**	**705.80**

*upto December, 88.

CHAPTER 6

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

Irrigation

Irrigation projects are classified into three categories, namely, major, medium and minor projects. Projects which have a culturable command area (CCA) of 10th. ha. are classified as 'Major Irrigation Project', projects which have a CCA of more than 2 th. ha. but less than 10th. ha. are classified as 'Medium Irrigation Projects' and projects with CCA of 2 th. ha. or less are classified as 'Minor Irrigation Projects'. Under the Minor Irrigation Projects both Surface and Ground Water Development Projects are included.

6.2 Annual Plan for 1988-89 envisaged creation of an additional potential of 3.75 million hectares comprising of 0.87 million hectares from major medium irrigation and 2.88 million hectares from minor irrigation and additional utilisation of 3.37 million hectares comprising of 0.68 million hectares from major scheme and 2.69 million hectares from minor irrigation against which an additional potential of 2.43 million hectares comprising of 0.72 million hectares from major, medium irrigaton and 1.71 million hectares from minor irrigation is expected to be created with likely utilisation of 2.11 million hectares, comprising of 0.57 million hectares from major, medium irrigation and 1.54 million hectares from minor irrigation during the year 1988-89. With this, about 77 per cent of the potential and 82 per cent of the utilisation targeted for the 7th Plan will have been achieved. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 2953.59 crores under major, medium and minor irrigation. Thus, during the first four years of the 7th plan about 77 per cent of approved outlay would have been spent on major. medium and minor irrigation projects.

Table 6.1 (a) shown below indicates the approved outlays and actual/anticipated expenditure during the 7th Plan in respect of major, medium and minor irrigation projects.

Similarly table 6.1(b) shows the benefits to be received during the 7th Plan.

TABLE 6·1(a)

Plan outlays—7th Plan 85-87, 87-88 and 88-89

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	7th Plan outlay	Actual Expdr. 1985—87	1987-88	1988-89 (Plan provision)	Revised Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Major & Medium Irriggation	11555·56	4048.73	2276.58	2282.75	2218·98
2.	Minor Irrigation	2804·99	1080.79	627.28	731·35	734·61
	Total	**14360·55**	**5129·52**	**2903.76**	**3014.10**	**2953·59**

TABLE 6·1(b)

7th Plan targets and achievements for 1985—88 and targets for 1988-89

(million ha.)

Sl. No.	Item	7th Plan Target		Addl. during 1985—88		1988-89 target		Anticipated achievement	
		Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation.	4·30	3·90	1·45	1·46	0·87	0·68	0·72	0·57
2.	Minor Irrgationn.	8·60	7·00	4·78	4·10	2·88	2.69	1·71	1·54
	Total	**12·90**	**10·90**	**6·23**	**5.56**	**3·75**	**3·37**	**2·43**	**2·11**
	Or say	**13·00**	**11·00**	**6·25**	**5·60**	**3·75**	**3·40**	**2·45**	**2·10**

6.3 The position in respect of major and medium as well as minor irrigation is reviewed in detail in the following paragraphs.

6.4 Review for 1988-89.

In respect of major and medium irrigation programme against a target of 0.87 million ha. of additional potential envisaged for 1988-89. There is a slippage of about 17.24 per cent. The shortfall is mainly due to inadequate funding owing to overall constraints of resources including as a result of successive droughts in previous 2-3 years in certain States, increasing cost of some projects resulting in delay in fulfilment of benefits, problems of land acquisition and forest clearance and thin spreading of available resources over a number of projects etc. The earmarkd outlays in the case of some inter-state projects and externally aided projects were also not spent fully due to inadequacy of resources in the concerned States.

Programme for 1989-90

6.5 In the year 1989-90, emphasis has been laid on speedy completion of ongoing projects and restricting the new starts to medium projects in drought prone, tribal and backward areas. An exercise has been undertaken in the Planning Commission to identify the projects which can give early benefits and then to allot funds accordingly on priority basis. Projectwise outlays were decided including earmarking for selected projects with a view to get maximum returns of the available funds. In addition to normal plan provision, an outlay of Rs. 236 crores has been made available to selected states affected by severe drought conditions for identified operations of ongoing projects to get additional irrigation benefits. These funds were under Drought Relief Programme and aimed at creating some additional irrigation facility to act as an assurance against future droughts (see Annexure 6.8). During mid-term appraisal of the plan target of 7th Plan for food production were reviewed. In order to ensure that there is no slippage in the targets an Action Plan has been formulated. This Action Plan provided for accelerating/ensuring food production targets in the selected States. To achieve this, an outlay of Rs. 109 crores is made available for selected irrigation projects in these states as advanced plan assistance. As regards completion of unfinished projects, the order of priority would be :—

(i) To honour commitments made to external aiding agencies by providing funds commensurate with the commitment for the externally aided projects;

(ii) To ensure completion of medium projects by providing the full spill over cost;

(iii) To ensure provision of matching funds by the participating States in respect of inter-state projects as per their agreements;

(iv) provision of funds for modernisation of existing works after fixing up suitable priorities;

(v) provision of adequate funds for construction of water courses from the 40 hectares outlet to 5—8 hectares block at the cost of the irrigation projects in respect of projects in which no such provision has been made in the original estimates;

6.6 During 1988-89, certain provisions were made as earmarked outlay for post-facto performance evaluation of completed projects. This was done with a view to help in future planning of new projects by learning lessons for performance of old projects. Some of the States have undertaken post-facto evaluation of projects but more is proposed to be done during 1989-90 for which certain outlays have been earmarked in the State Plan to continue the works undertaken during the previous years in respect of some States and take up new evaluation studies for few other States.

6.7 Monitoring of projects in an important activity for ensuring timely scheduled completion of projects. Under CWC, a monitoring group had been set up for providing assistance in execution of 66 major projects in the country and in reviewing bottlenecks coming in their execution in terms of design, shortage of manpower, availability of construction materials and land acquisition or any other matter coming in the way of progress. More stress is being laid for making monitoring works more effective. In addition, Planning Commission is also monitoring the financial progress of the earmarked projects in the various states.

6.8 It has been realised that the irrigation projects are not self-dependent and are incurring losses every year. To reduce these losses, the necessity of reviewing water rates structure needs to be reviewed and rationalising the same so that the revenue collected cover at least operation and maintenance charges. This is being increasingly stressed to the State Authority. A special review of existing operation and maintenance arrangements on irrigation projects is being undertaken during 1989-90.

6.9 A serious gap has been noticed in the planning and formulation of multi-purpose irrigation projects about the planning studies. Considering the need to have a sustained optimal growth of water development to deliver its optimal results, the adequate and proper planning studies are required to be carried out before finalising the project and in this context more and more emphasis is being laid on this important aspect of project formulation. Special Action Plan including holding seminars on this aspect for creating awareness amongst states will be worked out during the year 1989-90.

6.10 Review for 1988-89

As against an approved outlay of Rs. 731.35 crores for the minor irrigation programme (including central sector) in 1988-89 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 734.61 crores. The physical achievements show sizeable shortfall with regard to creation of irrigation potential. Against the target of creating an irrigation potential of 2.88 million ha., the anticipated achievement is 1.71 million ha. Similarly in terms of utilisation of potential against the target of 2.69 million ha. likely achievement will be 1.54 million ha. The increased target during the year 1988-89 was mainly

on account of construction of 6 lakh shallow tubewells and 10 lakh dugwells in a period of two years in the holdings of small and marginal farmers under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme. The shortfall during 1988-89 is due to non-fulfilment of the targets under this programme which has resulted in the overall shortage of achieving the targets under minor irrigation. The states of Gujarat, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh could achieve 55% of the target and the states of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh could achieve 30–40% of the target while in the remaining states of Bihar, Assam Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal, the achievement varied between 10–30%.

The Centrally sponsored Schemes for strengthening of surface water (minor irrigation) and ground water organisations in States and UTs encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinklers, hydrums, etc. by small and marginal farmers and rectification-cum-demonstration of diesel pumpsets were continued. Centrally sponsored Scheme with 100% central assistance was introduced during 1986-87 for conducting census of minor irrigation projects in all the Union Territories. This is likely to be completed during 1989-90. A new Centrally sponsored scheme for rationalisation of minor irrigation statistics is being operated during the year. Under this scheme 100% Central Assistance is available to the States and Uts. for creation of Statistical Cells in the Nodel Department identified by the States for compilation of minor irrigation statistics for that state. This scheme has been introduced on account of multiplicity of organisations dealing with minor irrigation in various States and there is need for coordinating programmes in the States in totality. The Central Ground Water Board, an apex organisation at the national level with the responsibility of carrying out hydrogeological surveys, exploration, evaluation, monitoring of ground water systems and ground water quality assists the States by giving high priority for the hydrogeological surveys in the drought prone areas. 10–12 districts are being taken up every year for undertaking detailed surveys and exploratory drilling, assessment of water demand, identification of ground water resources and delineation perspective areas where ground water could be developed. In addition ground water development plans are being formulated as a long-term solution for solving drinking and irrigation water requirements. Against the target of covering 2 lakh sq.km. under systematic hydro-geological surveys the coverage is expected to be 1.86 lakh sq. km. The organisation has also been laying very high emphasis on work in north-eastern states which lack the infrastructure as the small size of the states make it difficult to have an independent organisation. In addition the exploratory drilling for delineating areas suitable for ground water development in 11 districts in the tribal areas of the country.

6.11 Accelerating completion of irrigation schemes in drought areas.

An amount of Rs. 236 crores was sanctioned by planning Commission under Drought Relief Programme during 87-88 to 14 states to complete/accelerate the work on selected major, medium and minor irrigation projects. 50% net additionality amount into Rs. 118 crores was to be provided to the various states. Against this net additionality Rs. 47 crores was released to 11 states. On the request of the various State Governments the programme was continued during 1988-89 and a further release of Rs. 51.90 crores was made to 9 states. Thus against the net additionality of Rs. 118 crores, an amount of Rs. 98.90 crores was released during two years. The state-wise break-up is shown in the statement. The actual physical achievements under the programme have been called for from the various states and this is awaited.

6.12 Programme for 1989-90

The main considerations in the formulation of the Minor Irrigation Programme for the year are :—

(i) Prioritisation of on-going surface water schemes which would yield full benefits as early as possible.

(ii) Stepping up institutional investment to the maximum extent possible.

(iii) Provision of subsidy to small and marginal farmers to encourage private minor irrigation programme under the scheme of small and marginal farmers and Jawahar Rozgar Scheme.

(iv) Encouraging minor irrigation programme for tribal, backward, drought prone areas and areas having predominantly SC/ST farmers.

(v) Encouraging irrigation schemes utilising non-conventional sources of energy like sprinklers, hydrums, strengthening of surface water and ground water organisation in the States, improving efficiency of diesel pumsets. Increased rates of subsidy will be provided in 15 districts of the country which have been selected under the plasticulture programme.

(vi) Completion of census of minor irrigation projects in the entire country.

(vii) Completion of the action for setting up statistical cells in the Nodel Departments in various States and UTs for coordinating minor irrigation programme.

(viii) Covering 2 lakh sq.km. of area by C.G.W.B. under systematic hydrological Surveys and cover 1.8 lakh sq.km. under re-appraisal.

Under minor irrigation it is proposed to accelerate the programme through construction of 10 lakh dugwells, 6 lakh tubewells in selected areas and stepping up tank irrigation in selected States. The proposed scheme is to be implemented by the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture under which irrigation wells are provided free of cost for small and marginal farmes belong to SC and ST, farmers who are below the poverty line. The shallow tubewells programme is implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture in selected districts of 8 states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal by providing

irrigation facilities at low cost in this potentially high output and yeild area. As these areas are served by a number of traditional irrigation commands and some of them have drainage problems which have surfaced on account of uncontrolled surface irrigation through tubewells would to some extent de-congest the area through vertical drainage. A target of creating additional irrigation potential of 1.95 million Ha with the proposed utilisation of 1.74 million ha. has been envisaged during the year 1989-90.

6.13 Ground Water Studies for Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water Resources.

Excessive and unplanned surface irrigation has caused problems of water logging in upper command reaches. In lower reaches there is a problem of supplying adequate water. Detailed studies on combined use of surface and ground water for optimum development of resources are proposed to be taken up. Studies in 3 irrigation command areas would be initiated in 1989-90 as under :—

(i) Sarda Sahayak Command Area, Utttar Pradesh

(ii) Gandak Command Area

(iii) Nagarjuna Sagar Command Area.

Main objective of the conjunctive use studies in selected areas is estimation of surface and groundwater resources, demands and development possibilities of the command distributary-wise or block wise etc.

6.14 Ground Water Balance Studies

The Central Ground Water Board in colloboration with National Institue of Hydrology has proposed to undertake model ground water balance studies in selected areas for continued monitoring of acqufer characteristics and to give guidelines by providing an estimate of the ground water resources that could be utilised on a continuing basis. The study will also provide inter-related effect of stressing a particular component and the other constituents of the hydro-logical cycle of the region. These studies for various identified districts would indicate the quantum of water that can be safely withdrawn. The study would also indicate the effect of planned development on the ground water regime.

6.15 A status paper on the Institutional Financing prepared in the I&CAD Division has revealed serious set back in the institutional growth for minor irrigation programme. Concerted measures would need to be taken during the last year of the 7th Plan to ensure targets of institutional financing.

Command Area Development

6.16 The Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) programme was launched in 1974-75 with the objectives of bridging the gap between creation and utilisation of irrigation potential and optimum agricultural production from irrigated land. The programme broadly covers on-farm development works like construction of field channels, land levelling field drains and introduction of Warabandi for rotational supply of water to ensure equitable and assured supply of irrigation water to each and every farm holding. It also includes arrangements for supply of inputs and credits, agricultural extension, construction of markets and godowns and development of ground water for conjunctive use. The Programme at present covers 131 selected major and medium irrigation projects with the total culturable command area of over 18.50 m. ha. in 20 States and 2 Union territories 49 Command Area Development Authorities (CADAs) have been set up so far to carry out the programme.

6.17 The financing of the CAD Programme is from three sources viz., Central assistance to the States on a matching basis for certain selected items, the State Governments' own resources and institutional credit for on-warm development, marketing and storage. Under the revised financing pattern effective from 1st April, 1986 grants are given on a matching basis towards the establishment cost of CAD organisations for planning, implementation and supervision of on-farm development works and for topographical soil and aerial survey. Warabandi, including setting up of wireless communication networks, adoptive trials, demonstration, training evaluation studies and crop compensation are also items on which expenditure is shared equally between the Centre and the States. Grants are also given on a matching basis for subsidy on loans to small and marginal formers on the IRDP pattern, for land levelling and shaping, constrution of field channels and field drains, sprinkler and drip irrigation. The cost of constructionof field channels from outlets to 5 to 8 ha. blocks is shared between the State and the Centre as grant. In addition, half of the conttruction cost of field channels within 5 to 8 ha. blocks and of field drains is shared between the State and Centre as grant and for the other half, there is provision for loans on matching basis. Loans are also available on a matching basis for purchase of equipment and machinery for carrying out on-farm development works, development of ground water and for equity contribution to land development/ground water development co-operatives of States. For financing ineligible farmer a Special Loan Account is operated by NABARD with contributions being made by Central and State Governments and NABARD in the ratio of 37.5:37.5:25. Assistance is also available for minor irrigation projects taken up on a pilot basis covering 250 ha. of command area in the hilly regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the States/Union Territories of the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim. Management subsidy on matching basis for organising farmers' associations, 100% assistance on training for orientation of senior level officers involved in CAD Programme through workshops, seminars and special short courses are the other important aspects of Central assistance.

6.18 In VII Plan, emphasis is being laid on consolidating the gains from investment made by way of creation of physical and institutional infrastructure required for effective distribution and management of irrigation water. Therefore in addition to carriying on with construction of field channels and other physical activity, the States have been advised to pay

closer attention to software inputs, like, monitoring and evaluation and training of farmers and field staff, adaptive trials and farmers' participation. Guidelines on setting up of communication network to assist in better water management and utilisation and guidelines for organising the farmers' association have been circulated to the States. Guidelines on adaptive trials have been finalised for circulation.

6.19 During the 6th Plan period, the physical infrastructure required for effective water distribution was given priority in execution of command area development programme. During 7th Plan period more emphasis is being given for consolidating the gains already made. The financing pattern of assistance was also accordingly revised with effect from April, 1986 to assist the farmers under the command area development programme. To evaluate the programme, Government of India had commissioned Indian Institute Management, Ahmedabad, to take up an indepth study of the work of the programme and to suggest strategies for improvement. Based on the findings of the institute, a National Workshop was organised in February, 1988 to consider the finding. The workshop recognised the removal of uncertainty in irrigation water supply as the key element in fulfilling the objectives of the programme and recommended that this be treated as the core function under the command area development programme. In the workshop, it has been recommended that there should be unified control of irrigation water management and that operation and control of Irrigation system right from head works to farm gate must vest in an organisation like CADA. The Workshop while calling for adequate modernisation of irrigation system and farmers participation irrigation management has laid stress on conjunctive use of surface and ground water, priority attention to drainage works and projectwise identification of bottlenecks and formulation and implementation of action plan. Inviting attention to the capital intensive nature of land levelling works, it cautioned against indiscriminate levelling of land in the command areas. The recommendations of the national workshop have been commended to the State Governments. In pursuance of one of the recommendations, a Task Force has been set up to suggest a suitable organisational model for CAD with due regard to economy. The report of the Task Force is expected shortly.

6.20 For the 7th Plan period an outlay of Rs. 500 crores has been approved in the Central Sector and Rs. 1170.71 crores in the State sector. About Rs. 100 crores is also expected to be available from the institutional sector. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 115.15 crores in Central sector and Rs. 240.36 crores in the state sector have been approved. Since the ultimate aim of the CAD programme is to increase agricultural production, several suggestions have been forwarded to the State Government and the interactions between the State and Centre is in action. The financial and physical performance of this programme during 7th Plan period are shown in the table given below :—

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Items	7th Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure 1985—88	Approved Outlay 1988—89	R.E. 1988-89	% age of Col. 4+5+7+100 ——Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Million ha.)
1.	Command Area Development . .	1670·71	800·45	345·79	323·83	67·32

Sl. No.	Items	7th Plan target	Achievement 1985—88	Target 1988-89	Antpd. Achvmnt. 1988-89	% of Col. 4+6 ——×100 Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Field Channels	6·81	2·00	0·73	0·50	36·71
2.	Land levelling	1·82	0·27	0·11	0·049	17·53
3.	Warabandi	8·04	2·53	1·41	0.78	41·17

6.21 Under Special Foodgrain Production Programme, acceleration of CAD through coverage of additional area of the field channel has been envisaged. A target of 3 lakh ha. have been proposed under this activity.

6.22 Kharif 1985 onwards the CAD wing of the MOWR is monitoring the production targets also. State Governments are advised to take up crop cutting experiments for reporting achievements of production. Crop cutting experiments conducted so far reveal that as against 1.7 tonnes/ha. average yield taken from irrigated area, some commands are giving an average yield of 2.3 tonnes/ha.

6.23 A reoriented planning concept, as a measure to close a gap of 8.326 million ha. between the potential created and its utilisation at the end of the 7th Plan as revealed by the Irrigation and Command Area Development Division will be persuaded for its actual implementation wherever possible during the coming years.

Flood Control

6.24 During the recent years sizeable damages were caused by heavy floods in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Punjab etc. Flood problems were also in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir. In view of the relief expenditure incurred in chronically flood affected areas, from year to year, priority is being given for completion of ongoing works and states have been requested to prepare comprehensive Master Plans for flood control works so that projects taken up fit into the over all master plan keeping in view the recommendations of the Rashtriya Bar Ayog.

6.25 Keeping in view the special problems of the States of Assam and Eastern region higher Central Sector outlays are made available for flood control work in Brahmputra valley and for the Brahmputra Board for preparation of master plan. In addition assistance is given in the central sector for flood assistance to Orissa for Rengali dam project and also to Kerala for anti-sea erosion works.

6.26 All the network system spread over the country for timely flood forecasting is being set up and strengthened. The flood forecasting menthods are being constantly reviewed and necessary improvements are being also carried out to make flood forecast more accurate, effective and timely. The outlays and expenditure during the 7th Plan period are shown in the following table :—

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	7th Plan Outlay	1985—88 actual expend.	1988-89		Total	% of col. 7 to 3
				Plan Prov.	Ant. exp.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Flood Control	947·39	527.09	198·77	208.94	736.03	77·70

6.27 Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Details of plan outlay for these schemes are given in Annexure 6.4. Some of the important Central schemes are as under :—

6.27.1 National Water Development Agency (NWDA)

With a view to optimally utilising the available water resources of the country by storage and inter-basin transfer from surplus to deficit and drought prone areas, a national perspective for water resources development has been prepared. It has two components viz. The Himalayan rivers development and the Peninsular rivers development. The national perspective envisages an additional benefit of 25 million hectares from surface water and 10 million hectares by increased use of ground water which is expected to raise the ultimate irrigation potential from 113 million hectares to 148 million hectares. The National Water Development Agency was formed in the year 1982 as a registered Society under the Ministry to take up surveys, investigations and studies for establishing the feasibility of the Peninsular rivers development component of the national perspective.

The programmes for the 7th Plan is to complete the collection of data for 94 basins/sub-basins, water balance studies of 73 basins/sub-basins and two identified diversion points. Studies of five identified storages, topo-sheet studies of seven link-canals, preparation of five preliminary reports on linked projects. Against this the Agency has completed during the period 1985—89, the collection of data in 89 basins/sub-basins, water balance studies of 65 basins/sub-basins and 13 identified diversion points, studies of 5 identified storages, and topo-sheet study of 5 link-canals.

An out lay ofRs. 2.55 crores is approved for 1989-90. The programme for 1989-90 is to complete collection of data for 5 basins/sub-basins, water balance studies of 20 basins/sub-basins, and six identified diversion points, studies of 7 identified storages, topo-sheet studies of 2 link-canals and preparation of preliminary feasibility reports of five water transfer schemes.

6.27.2 National Institute of Hydrology (NIH)

The NIH, an autonomous society under the Ministry of Water Resources was set up in 1978 in Roorkee, UP in order to have a comprehensive approach to basic and applied research problems in hydrology and to develop methodologies for various fundamental and applied research problem in all the phases of hydrological cycle. The outlay for the Institute for 1989-90 is Re. 1 rcore mainly for strengthening the present organisation and developing the infrastructural facilities including laboratories.

6.27.3 Central Water & Water Research Station (CWRPS)

CWPRS is a premier organisation in the country and is engaged in the applied and basic research in the area of irrigation, energy, and water borne transport for the last 7 decades. With the recognition of CWPRS as the regional laboratory for the ESCAP (Economic & Social Commission for Asia and Pacific) the research station is increasingly called upon to advice on the projects from other developing countries. In addition to various organisations under the MOWR, the research station renders research and development services to the Ministries of Agriculture, Energy, Defence, Railways, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings. The outlay for this scheme for 1989-90 is Rs. 3.60 crores.

6.27.4 Central Soil & Materials Research Station (CSMRS)

CSMRS is another premier organisation in the country dealing with field exploration, laboratory investigation and basic and applied research in the fields of geo-mechanics and construction materials technology relevant to construction of river valley project. The research station also contributes to the Executive Committee of the International Commissioner on large dams on materials for fields dams and International Committees on soils etc. The outlay for the scheme for 1989-90 is Rs. 7.60 crores.

6.28 Action Plan for foodgrain production

In view of the finding of the mid-term appraisal of 7th Plan regarding foodgrain production, a meeting of Planning Commission was held, presided over by the Prime Minister. At the meeting, it was decided to constitute a Task Force headed by Member (Agri.), Planning Commission for formulating a strategy to achieve foodgrain production level of at least 175 million tonnes by 1989-90. Accordingly, the framework action plan was worked out by the Planning Commission and launched in the selected States during 1988-89. The strategy adopted in the framework Action Plan is based on increased use of

fertilisers, control of pest, disease and weeds, harnessing of water resources and proper supply of improved seed and credit. Thus, the framework action plan envisaged the accelerated completion of selected ongoing major, medium irrigation projects and improving the irrigation water delivery system through an accelerated CAD Programmes with emphasis on construction of field channels and improvement of water regulation system at the minor and lower levels as well as by carrying out miscelaneous repairs including up-structures to distribution system. The Planning Commission therefore made arrangements ensure additional funds under this programmes for major and medium irrigation projects to the extent of Rs. 100 crores or so and Rs. 25 crores for CAD programmes and Rs. 5 crores for miscellaneous repairs to distribution system. The monitoring of implementation of irrigation advancement programme under FAP has been entrusted to the Ministry of Water Resources and the total funds released to various States for different items of irrigation programmes upto 31-3-1989 are indicated vide annexure 6.9.

6.29 General-Technical Activities

Under the transfer of technology and to keep the officers of the Irrigation & CAD Division abreast with the latest know-how in the field of water resources development technology and planning it is proposed to have a programme for participation by the officers of the I&CAD division at national and international symposiums/seminars on the subjects by contributing suitable papers wherever possible.

Annexure—6·1

Outlay in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control Programme for the Annual Plan 1989–90

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	C.A.D.	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257·00	31·00	7·00	5·00	300·00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0·27	4·85	0·00	0·50	5·62
3.	Assam	26·79	37·68	2·85	7·50	74·82
4.	Bihar	332·00	47·52	9·60	40·00	429·12
5.	Goa	22·32	2·04	1·15	0·14	25·65
6.	Gujarat	326·00	28·00	9·00	2·00	365·00
7.	Haryana	60·00	2·75	18·20	13·00	93·95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2·50	17·89	0·50	1·20	22·00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14·40	13·38	1·08	6·45	35·31
10.	Karnataka	161·25	35·00	18·59	0·75	215·59
11.	Kerala	48·00	13·00	8·00	5·00	74·00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	285·89	90·23	23·32	0·84	400·28
13.	Maharashtra	364·11	115·64	50·05	0·31	530·11
14.	Manipur	19·70	2·00	0·45	1·40	23·55
15.	Meghalaya	0·50	2·50	0·00	0·55	3·55
16.	Mizoram	0·30	1·63	0·00	0·10	2·03
17.	Nagaland	0·00	3·10	0·00	0·00	3·10
18.	Orissa	143·54	34·00	3·00	4·00	184·54
19.	Punjab	37·87	10·27	6·00	22·30	76·44
20.	Rajasthan	95·57	16·45	47·77	2·00	161·79
21.	Sikkim	0·00	2·00	0·00	0·25	2·25
22.	Tamil Nadu	36·59	25·98	8·90	1·38	72·85
23.	Tripura	6·00	5·00	0·05	1·80	12·85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	253·05	128·60	22·75	17·25	421·65
25.	West Bengal	48·43	33·05	1·55	31·57	114·60
26.	A. & N. Islands	0·00	1·20	0·00	0·00	1·20
27.	Chandigarh	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0·00	0·35	0·25	0·00	0·60
29.	Daman & Diu	0·00	0·00	0·30	0·06	0·36
30.	Delhi	0·00	1·12	0·00	10·21	11·33
31.	Lakshadweep	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·45	0·45
32.	Pondidherry	0·40	1·00	0·00	0·60	2·00
	TOTAL :	**2542·48**	**707·23**	**240·36**	**176·61**	**3666·68**
	Central Sector	**19·35**	**33·30**	**15·15**	**37·05**	**204·85**
	GRAND TOTAL	**2561·83**	**740·53**	**355·51**	**213·66**	**3871·53**

Annexure—6·2

Anticipated expenditure in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control Programme for the Annual Plan 19988-89

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	C.A.D.	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257·00	31·00	7.00	5·00	300·00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0·16	5·00	—	0·45	5·61
3.	Assam	20·09	29·50	2.28	7·23	59·10
4.	Bihar	233·00	54·00	6.30	53·00	346·30
5.	Goa	16·04	1·61	1·10	0·06	18·81
6.	Gujarat	247·85	20.00	9.00	2·00	278·85
7.	Haryana	65·00	1·95	20.08	9·00	96·03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1·70	14·33	0·35	0·80	17·18
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14·72	13·07	0·89	6·14	34·82
10.	Karnataka	105·70	35·79	11·90	0·50	153·89
11.	Kerala	50·12	10·17	4·00	3·00	67·29
12.	Madhya Pradesh	227·18	129·53	25·38	0·74	382·83
13.	Maharashtra	297·18	101·34	58·70	0·21	457·43
14.	Manipur	15·88	1·87	0·45	1·60	19·80
15.	Meghalaya	0·30	2·30	0·20	0·30	3·10
16.	Mizoram	0·20	1·51	—	0·05	1·76
17.	Nagaland	—	2·74	—	—	2·74
18.	Orissa	126·35	42·60	3·00	6·00	177·95
19.	Punjab	57·47	7·85	4·00	12·00	81·32
20.	Rajasthan	108·82	12·20	11·58	1·77	134·37
21.	Sikkim	—	1·84	—	·10	1·94
22.	Tamil Nadu	28·29	27·11	8·37	2·12	65·89
23.	Tripura	8·50	4·51	0·02	1·30	14·33
24.	Uttar Pradesh	272·55	112·99	22·67	22·09	430·30
25.	West Bengal	77·55	25·80	1·55	25·45	100·35
26.	A. & N. Islands	—	0·42	—	—	0·42
27.	Chandigarh	—	0·20	—	—	0·20
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·079	0·35	0·01	—	0·43
29.	Delhi	—	0·90	—	11·98	12·88
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	0·30	0·30
31.	Pondicherry	0·35	1·28	—	0·57	2·20
32.	Daman & Diu	0·85	0·01	—	0·10	0·96
	Total	**2202·93**	**693·77**	**198·83**	**173·86**	**3269·39**
	Central Sector	**16·05**	**40·84**	**125·00**	**35·08**	**216·97**
	Grand Total	**2218·98**	**734·61**	**323·83**	**208·94**	**3486·36**

*Anticipated expenditure is based on revised outlay.

Annexure 6.3

Expenditure in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation' Command Area Development and Flood Control Programme for the Annual Plan 1987–88

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	C.A.D.	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.31	25.78	5.48	4.18	270.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	5.16	—	0.32	5.58
3.	Assam	26.34	36.93	2.13	7.00	72.40
4.	Bihar	302.16	56.19	3.78	43.40	405.53
5.	Goa	12.97	1.75	0.93	0.09	15.74
6.	Gujarat	191.09	19.65	8.35	1.75	220.84
7.	Haryana	102.58	1.83	2.50	7.99	114.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.74	12.77	0.35	0.61	15.47
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.40	13.20	1.00	5.06	35.66
10.	Karnataka	97.61	24.86	9.53	0.27	132.27
11.	Kerala	46.65	5.77	2.51	5.67	60.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	239.80	70.88	22.17	0.67	333.52
13.	Maharashtra	306.36	76.82	55.05	0.14	438.37
14.	Manipur	15.80	1.63	0.40	1.16	18.99
15.	Meghalaya	0.05	2.01	—	0.30	2.36
16.	Mizoram	0.17	1.10	—	0.12	1.39
17.	Nagaland	—	3.66	—	—	3.66
18.	Orissa	136.26	47.82	2.67	3.79	190.54
19.	Punjab	53.72	6.20	6.00	7.71	73.63
20.	Rajasthan	110.67	9.61	13.10	1.74	135.12
21.	Sikkim	—	1.81	—	0.29	2.10
22.	Tamil Nadu	43.05	26.24	9.96	2.01	80.26
23.	Tripura	6.45	3.86	0.01	1.29	11.61
24.	Uttar Pradesh	249.95	117.42	23.60	22.79	413.76
25.	West Bengal	54.85	14.76	0.74	20.86	91.21
26.	A. & N. Islands	—	—	0.48	—	0.48
27.	Chandigarh	—	0.26	—	—	0.26
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.60	0.32	0.009	—	0.93
29.	Delhi	—	0.67	—	8.36	9.04
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	0.20	0.20
31.	Pondicherry	0.41	14.90	—	0.71	2.62
32.	Daman & Diu	0.95	—	—	0.034	9.84
	Total	**2252.04**	**589.93**	**170.27**	**148.52**	**3160.76**
	Central Sector	**24.54**	**37.25**	**92.41**	**31.98**	**186.18**
	Grand Total	**2276.58**	**627.18**	**262.68**	**180.50**	**3346.94**

Annexure—6.4

Details of Plan outlays for Central Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure (1985-86)	Actual Expenditure (1986-87)	Actual Expenditure (1987-88)	Anticipated Expenditure (1988-89)	Outlay for (1989-90)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	Secretariat—Economic Services	0.07	—	—	0.20	0.15	
B.	**Major and Medium Irrigation**						
1.	Central Water Commission	1.42	2.16	2.49	3.45	3.5	
2.	Central Water and Power Research Station	3.91	3.89	1.15	6.65	3.6	
3.	National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee	0.6167	0.75	0.80	0.90	1.00	
4.	Sone River Commission, Patna	0.62	0.8386	0.66	0.12	—	
5.	Central Soils and Materials Research Station	0.3783	0.8397	1.21	1.53	7.60	
6.	Grants in Aids to Autonomous bodies for research connected with River Valley Projects	0.5541	0.5541	0.79	1.00	1.10	
7.	National Water Development Agency	1.98	2.30	2.44	2.40	2.55	
	Sub-Total (B)	**9.52**	**11.33**	**24.54**	**16.05**	**19.35**	
	Total A+B	**9.58**	**11.33**	**24.54@**	**16.25**	**19.50**	
C.	**Flood Fontrol**						
8.	Brahmaputra Board	8·00	7·90	4·85	7·00	7·00	
9.	Flood Control Works for Brahmputra Valley	15·00	13·50	21·00	21·00	21·00	
10.	Assistance to Rengali Dam in Orissa	4·00	3·21	1·02	0·50	—	
11.	Other Programmes	3·50	7·65	5·11	6·58	9·05	
	Sub-Total (C)	**30·50**	**32·26**	**31.98**	**35·08**	**37·05**	
D.	**Minor Irrigation**						
12.	Central Ground Water Board	8·78	26·95	29·18	29·84	20·00	
13.	Other Programmes	4·05	6·45	8.07	11·00	13·30	
	Sub-Total (D)	**12·83**	**33·40**	**37·25**	**40·84**	**33·30**	
E.	**C.A.D. Programme**	69·81	94·10	92·41	125·00	115·15	
F.	**Transport Sector**	5·84	6·13	5·18	9·33	**9·00**	
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	128·56	**180·60**	**191·36**	**226·30**	**214·00**	

Annexure 6·5

Tentative Schemewise Details of Plan Outlay for Irrigation states and Union Territories

(Rr. in crores)

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme	1985-86 (Actual) Expdr.	1986-87 Actual Expdr.	1987-88 Actual Expdr.	1988-89 Anticipated Expenditure	1989-90 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ANDHRA PRADESH					
	Major and Medium Irrigation					
	A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Nagarjunesagar	20·00	18·27	23·30	15·00	15·00
2.	Sriramsagar Stage-I	10·00	36·77	35·00	35·00	65·00
3.	Godavari Barrage Project	1·90	2·00	37·88	10·00	10·00
4.	Vemsadhara Stage-I	2·65	2·50	2·10	2·50	2·50
5.	Vamsadhra Stage -II					0·50
6.	Tungabhadra HLC Stage-II	5·80	5·21	4·78	7·50	7·50
7.	Yeleru	*	24·00	40·00	23·00	11·00
8.	Somosila	6·06	*	9·86	10·00	5·00
9.	Medium schemes	19·15	19·71	2·05	2·75	3·00
10.	Srisaliam RBC	*	*	6·20	14·00	40·00
11.	Singur Project	*	*	6·67	20·00	15·00
12.	Jurala Project	*	*	12·06	20·00	15·00
13.	Modernisation Schemes	*	*	0·02	1·50	1·60
14.	Ex-post-facto evaluation of irrigation schemes					8·50
15.	Improvement of Nizamsagar	*	*	0·43	0·50	0·50
16.	Telgu Genga Project	*	*	49·00	35·00	32·00
	Total—A	**66·56**	**108·46**	**229·64**	**196·93**	**232·10**
	b. Non-Earmarked projects/Schemes					
	(i) Major Projects	125·83	142·40	—	—	—
	(ii) Medium Project	3·81	0·82	0·67	20·75	1·00
	(iii) Other schemes including survey investigation/ research etc.	7·76	10·46	5·00	39·32	6·34
	Total-B	**137·50**	**153·68**	**5·67**	**60·07**	**24·90**
	Grand Total	**204·06**	**262·14**	**235·31**	**257·00**	**257·00**
	ASSAM					
	A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Dhansiri	7·28	8·75	8·38	10·00	12·00
2.	Medium Schemes	9·28	11·36	11·73	9·63	12·00
3.	Evaluation Studies					0·10
	Total-A	**16·56**	**20·09**	**20·11**	**19·63**	**24·10**
	B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Major Projects	2·04	2·73	2·98	3·00	2·00
2.	Medium Projects	0·43	0·42	0·66	0·55	0·30
3.	Other Schemes including survey investigation etc.	2·14	2·38	12·59	3·61	0·39
	Total—B	**4·61**	**5·53**	**6·23**	**7·16**	**2·69**
	Grand Total	**21·17**	**25·62**	**26·34**	**26·79**	**26·79**

*The project not Earmarked during the year.

Annexure—6·5 (Contd.)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme	1985-86 Actual Expdr.	1986-87 Actulas Expdr.	1987-88 Actual Expdr.	1988-89 Antcd. Expder.	1989-90 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BIHAR					
	A. Earmarks Projects/Schemes					
1.	Subarnarekha	52·60	81·62	86·23	82·00	85·00
2.	Bagmati	—	—	5·56	3·00	3·00
3.	W. Kosi Canal	21·15	19·12	22·08	23·05	24·00
4.	North Koel	40·88	44·95	38·71	38·00	42·00
5.	Durgawati	—	—	14·87	10·00	10·00
6.	Barnar	—	—	4·01	2·00	2·00
7.	Upper Kinl	5·50	6·50	9·46	2·00	2·00
8.	Konar Diversion	—	—	6·66	8·00	10·00
9.	Tilaya Diversion	—	—	1·28	2·00	2·00
10.	Bateswarsthan Phase-I	—	—	2·98	3·00	3·00
11.	Bansagar (Dam Share)	8·29	6·22	8·22	10·75	11·00
12.	Ajoy Barrage at Sikatia	—	—	6·94	8·00	9·00
13.	Ongoing Medium Schemes	—	43·03	43·49	45·98	47·00
14.	Gandak Phase-II	52·98	—	2·40	8·00	8·00
15.	Kosi Eastern Canal Ph. II	—	—	3·18	4·65	4·00
16.	New Medium Schemes	—	—	18·32	29·32	31·00
17.	Postfaecto Evaliuation Studies	—	—	—	0·30	0·50
	Total A:—	**181·40**	**201·45**	**274·39**	**280·05**	**293·50**
	B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Major Projects	25·48	40·00	14·99	18·25	25·42
2.	Medium Projects	0·38	5·00	—	—	—
3.	Other Schemes including Survey investigation etc.	13·07	20·45	12·78	23·70	13·08
	Total B :—	**38·93**	**65·45**	**27·77**	**41·95**	**38·50**
	GRAND TOTAL	**220·33**	**266·90**	**302·16**	**322·00**	**332·00**
	GOA					
	A. Earmarked Projects/Scheme					
1.	Salauli	—	—	7·49	8·10	9·00
2.	Tillari	—	—	3·30	6·45	12·50
3.	Anjunem	—	—	1·88	2·34	1·00
	Total (A)	—	—	**12·67**	**16·89**	**22·50**
	B. Non Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
	(i) Major Projects	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Medium Projects	—	—	0·30	0·32	—
	(iii) Other Schemes including investigation, Research and Survey etc.	—	—	—	—	0·18
	Total : B.	—	—	**0·50**	**0·32**	**0·.8**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	—	—	**12·97**	**17·21**	**22·32**

Annexature—6·5 (*contd.*)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Name of Schemes/Projects	1985-86 Actual Expdr.	1986-87 Actual Expdr.	1987-88 Actual Expdr.	1988-89 Actual Expdr.	1989-90 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	GUJARAT					
	A. Earmarked Project/Schemes					
1.	Karjan	18·61	18·37	12·72	15·00	13·62
2.	Damanganga	5·68	5·92	7·19	9·00	10·21
3.	Mod. of Ukai Kakrapar	5·34	4·47	3·82	5·00	3·89
4.	Saurashtra Coastal Dev. Project	7·42	8·36	6·68	8·00	10·70
5.	Machhu-II	—	—	—	6·00	5·35
6.	Panam	2·74	2·51	1·99	2·75	2·43
7.	Watrak	3·76	3·94	2·65	3·15	3·89
8.	Sukhi	7·23	6·50	4·54	6·00	5·16
9.	Sipu	4·70	4·87	7·83	8·00	9·24
10.	Sardar Sarovor Project	32.93	31·85	62·36	143·50	180·00
11.	Sabarmati	2·96	2·53	3·83	5·95	6·76
12.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	—	0·08	—	0·05	4·86
13.	Medium Projects	45·15	55·90	39·23	55·10	66.54
14.	Evaluation Studies	—	—	—	—	—
	Total : A	**136·56**	**145·30**	**152·84**	**267·50**	**322·65**
	B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
	I. Major Pojects	—	5·28	1·97	2·90	3·10
	II. Medium Projects.	3 17	0·30	14·67	18·15	10·16
	III. Other Schemes including Sruvey Investigation and Research	11·81	12·26	6·42	0·60	46·74
	Total : B	**14·88**	**17.84**	**23·06**	**21·65**	**60·00**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	**151·54**	**163·14**	**175·90**	**289·15**	**382·65**
	HARYANA					
	A. Earmarked Project/Schemes					
1.	Mod. of Existing Channel of Haryana	21·08	22·51	17·06	20·00	31·50
2.	JLN Lift Irrigation Scheme	4·57	8·50	5·18	8·00	4·50
3.	SYL Main Canal (Including dist.)	80·75	68·77	50·97	34·50	15·00
4.	Loharu Lift Irrigation	0·46	2·01	3·64	1·00	0·50
	Total 'A'	**106·85**	**101·79**	**76·85**	**63·50**	**51 60**
	B. Non-Earmarked Project/Schemes					
	I. Major Projects	3·22	4·56	1·03	2·60	1·40
	II. Medium Projects	0·27	8·00	6·79	0·90	1·40
	III. Other Scheme including Survey, Investigation and Research etc.	1·95	1·77	3·81	2·90	5·60
	Total : B	**5·44**	**14·33**	**11·63**	**6·40**	**8·40**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	**112·29**	**116.12**	**88·48**	**69·90**	**60·00**

Annuxure—6·5 (*Conted.*)

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
Major and Medium Irrigation						
A. Earmarked projecSt/chemen						
B. Non-Earmarked Project/Schemes						
(i) Major Projects		0·40	0·41	0·53	0·65	0·70
(ii) Medium Projects		1·06	1·15	0·54	1·00	1·50
(ii) Other schemes including survey & investigation research etc.		0·01	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·30
Total :-B		**1·47**	**1·57**	**1·09**	**1·68**	**2·50**
GRAND TOTAL		**1.47**	**1·57**	**1·09**	**1·68**	**2·50**
JAMMU & KASHMIR						
Major and Medium Irrigation						
A. Earmzrked Project/Schemes						
1. Ravi Canal		5·65	5·82	5·52	5·04	6·26
2. Medium Projects		4·03	*	4·96	5·29	3·10
3. Ex-post-facto evaluation of completed projects		*	*	0·05	0·00	0·05
Total :-A		**9·68**	**5·82**	**10·53**	**10·33**	**9·41**
B. Non-Earmarked projects/Schemea						
(i) Major Projects		0·34	1·20	0·68	0·60	1·00
(ii) Medium Schmes		0·64	6·70	1·54	1·53	3·00
(iii) Other Schemes including survey & investigation research etc.		3·19	0·81	3·65	2·66	0·99
Total-B		**4·17**	**8·06**	**5·87**	**4·79**	**4·99**
GRAND TOTAL		**13·85**	**14·53**	**16·40**	**15·.2**	**14·40**
KARNATAKA						
Major and Medium Irrigation						
A. Earmarked Project/Schemes						
1. Upper Krishna Project Stage-I		46.02	53·13	43·47	45·00	74·00
2. Ghataprabha Stage-III		9·33	9·87	10·84	20·00	15·00
3. Malaprabha		12·33	15·01	13·45	25·50	20·00
4. Medium Schmes		*	7·04	6·28	15·98	14·70
5. Tunga Bhadra Lio & Dam		*	.	5·83	1·50	5·25
6. Tunga Bhadra RBHLC		*	*	—	—	3·00
7. Bhadra Project		*	*	1·03	2·05	1·00
8. Karaja		*	*	5·73	7·50	5·00
9. Bennithora		*	*	2·11	4·25	5·00
10. Mudernistion Schemes				2·78	5·00	5·00
11. National Water Management project				1·15	4·50	8·00
Total-A		**67·68**	**85·05**	**92·67**	**131·28**	**150·95**

*The project not Earmarked during the year.

Annexure 6·5 (contd.)

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Non-Earmarked Project/Schemes						
	(i) Major Projects	10.03	15·84	1·99	3·31	5·10
	(ii) Medium Projects	0·06	2·60	0·54	5·31	0·20
	(iii) Other Schemes including survey & Investigation etc.	9·19	1·59	2·41	3·40	5·00
	Total :-B	**19·28**	**20.03**	**4·94**	**12·02**	**10·30**
	Grand Total	**86·96**	**105·08**	**97·61**	**143·70**	**161·25**
KERALA						
Major and Medium Irrigation						
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
1.	Kallada	33·11	34·09	29·97	33·00	25·00
2.	Periyar Valley	3·50	2·25	2·49	2·70	3·00
3.	Kuttiadi	2 95	0·50	0·18	1·00	0·50
4.	Pazhassi	5·23	2·35	1·52	2·00	3·00
5.	Pamba	*	*	0·57	0·90	1·20
6.	Chiturpuzha	*	*	1·45	0·80	1·50
7.	Kanhirapuzha	*	*	1·81	2·00	2·15
8.	Muvattupuzha	*	*	2.38	3·50	3·00
9.	Chimoni	*	*	1·95	3·00	2·50
10.	Karapuzha (Medium)	*	*	1·42	2·00	2·00
	Total–A	**44·79**	**39·19**	**43·74**	**50·90**	**43·85**
B. Non–Earmarked Project/Schemes						
	(i) Major Projects	10·79	10·01	0·68	2·10	2·50
	(ii) Medium Schemes	1·98	1·79	0·64	0·83	0·75
	(iii) Other schemes including survey & investigation research etc.	2·07	1·76	0·46	1·07	0·90
	Total–B	**14·80**	**13·56**	**1·78**	**4·00**	**4·15**
	Grand–Total	**59·59**	**52·75**	**45·52**	**54·90**	**48·00**
MADHYA PRADESH						
Major and Medium Irrigation						
A. Earmarked (Projects/Schemes)						
1.	Hasdeo Bango	31·06	35·48	41·96	44·28	49·38
2.	Mahanadi Reservoir Project	27·92	25·07	22·03	36·00	38·40
3.	Anpa (Investigation)	0·27	0·45	0·09	0·10	0·09
4.	Hydro-Meterology	0·63	1·50	0·90	1·50	1·48
5.	Externally Aided M.P. Medium Irrigation Project	61·64	66·11	57·30	63·87	48·38
6.	Rajghat Unit-I	7·00	8·00	4·00	8·50	7·41
	Unit-II		5·01	4·72	4·50	6·42
7.	Bansagar Unit -I	5·71	6·24	13·01	12·05	20·74
	Unit-II		5·03	7·14	8·30	14·81
8.	Upper Wainganga	6·00	9·66	9·37	6·00	7·41
9.	Halali		0·60	0·68	0·80	0·59
10.	Sindh Ph-I		1·24	1·40	1·00	1·98
11.	Rangwan-HLC		0·23	0·31	0·50	0·49
12.	Kodar		1·17	2·04	1·50	1·00
13.	Jonk		1·61	1·73	2·00	2·07
14.	Thanwar		2·69	1·24	1·20	1·87
15.	Bariarpur L.F.G.		3·75	3·16	4·00	4·15
16.	Uroil		0·88	0·96	1·00	1·04
17.	Pre-Sixth Plan medium schemes	12·21	10·90	10 95	6·63	9·19
18.	Indira Sagar				4·44	
	Total–A	**152 44**	**216·75**	**183·07**	**218 38**	**221 34**

*The project not Earmarked during the year.

Annexure-6.5 (contd.)

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
1. Major Projects		45·69	10·50	25·91	29·80	27·65
2. Medium Projects		1·86	3·20	1691	25·08	34·65
3. Other Schemes including-Survey investigation etc.		4·51		5·33	1·74	2·25
Total–B		**52·06**	**19·66**	**48·15**	**56·62**	**64·55**
Grand Total		**204·50**	**236·41**	**231·22**	**275·00**	**285·89**
MAHARASHTRA						
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
1. Jayakwadi Stage-I & II (excluding Majalgaon) and Jayakwadi Stage-II, MCIP-III (Majalgaon)		22·50	44·53	32·18	28·36	31·00
2. Warna		11·15	11·61	11·76	12·28	12·50
3. Krishna		8·64	7·67	7·40	7·71	8·50
4. Kukadi		15·95	13·79	7·52	15·16	20·00
5. Bhima		21·45	12·25	21·30	11·36	22·55
6. Upper Pengaga		14·39	14·20	12·77	16·50	15·50
7. Upper Wardha		15·13	12·91	11·11	13·00	16·00
8. Upper Tapi (I &II)		3·76	3·08	4·40	4·28	4·00
9. Khadakwasla		5·93	5·38	6·87	6·50	6·50
10. Pench (Irrigation)		10·88	11·07	9·29	9·01	7·80
11. Vishnupuri		6·58	7·50	13·15	8·85	10·00
12. Dudhganga		5·65	6·19	8·58	7·50	7·50
13. Kalisarar		0·90	0·71	0·90	0·50	0·50
14. Lower Thirna		4·27	5·03	9·71	10·00	10·00
15. Bhatse		1·83	2·10	4·01	4·20	5·00
16. Tillari		*		3·13	1·40	3·00
17. Surya		5·71	4·93	7·79	7·00	8·0
18. Medium Projects		20·50	32·10	32·18	37·63	67·50
19. Evaluation Studies		Nil	Nil	—	Nil	0·15
Total : A		**181·22**	**195·05**	**204·05**	**201·24**	**256·00**
B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
(i) Major Projects		17·27	13·30	44·65	51·96	62·70
(ii) Medium Projects		21·90	11·93	16·23	11·06	28·24
(iii) Other Schemes including survey Investigatin and research		32·93	51·74	45·21	32·92	12·83
Total : B		**72·10**	**76·37**	**106·09**	**95·94**	**108·11**
Grand Total		**253·32**	**271·42**	**310·14**	**297·18**	**364·11**
MANIPUR						
A. Earmarked projects/Schemes						
1. Thoubal		3·78	5·10	5·18	9·00	11·73
2 Singda		1·28	1·30	2·53	4·42	3·95
3. Khuga				3·17	4·00	3·61
4. Postfacto Evaluation Studies				0·03	0·05	0·03
Total : A		**9·12**	**8·68**	**10·91**	**17·47**	**19·32**
B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
(i) Major Projects		1·62	1·93	2·88	1·20	0·38
(ii) Medium Projects		0·25	0·05	1·47	1·10	
(iii) Other Schemes including Survey & Investigation Research etc.		0·58	0·36	0·74	0·95	—
Total-B		**2·45**	**2·34**	**5·09**	**3·25**	**0·38**
Grand Total		**11·57**	**21·92**	**16·00**	**20·72**	**19·70**

Annexure-6·5—(contd.)

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
1.	Upper Indravati Dam	0·97	4·86	8·11	13·00	13·00
2.	Upper Indira Vati-Irrigation	2·57	5·94	9·60	10 50	15·00
3.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	18·07	23·22	15·80	14·00	4·50
4.	Subarnarekha	10·01	16·63	31·38	36·00	32·50
5.	Orissa MIP II	33·59	31·33	55·29	40·00	27.78
6.	Rangali Dam	1.96	0.73	1.93	2.00	1.00
	—Irrigation	6.89	8.51	13.93	15.00	18.00
7.	Upper Kolab Dam	8.95	3.54	2.32	0.25	0.70
	Irrigation.	2.04	4.02	13.94	9.50	15.00
8.	Sunder		1.00	0.65	0.70	0.35
9.	Ong			0.80	1.10	1.50
10.	Evaluation Studies			—	—	0.10
	Total-A	**85.05**	**99.78**	**130.14**	**142.05**	**129.43**
B. Non-Earmarked Projects Schemes						
	(i) Major Projects	1.85	1.39	1.33	2.95	2.65
	(ii) Medium Project	2.77	2.50	2.11	3.45	6.02
	(iii) Other schemes including-Survey & Investigation	2.03	3.07	2.68	4.13	5.44
	Total :B	**6.65**	**6.96**	**61.2**	**10.53**	**14.11**
	Grand Total (A+B)	**91.70**	**106.74**	**136.26**	**152.8**	**143.54**
PUNJAB						
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
1.	Dholbha Dam	3.13	2.66	2.00	1.81	1.40
2.	Lining of Channels (Ph. I & II)	20.19	19.52	11.37	6.00	9.00
3.	Satluj Yamuna Link					
	(i) Main Canal	9.57	15.00	13.73	16.50	3.00
	(ii) Distribution System	1.14	4.94	18.28	18.00	13.00
4.	Extn. and Improvemet of Shahanahar Canal	2.83	2.75	3.74	10.44	8.00
5.	Post facto Evaluation Studies	—	—	—	—	0.10
	Total : A :	**36.86**	**44.87**	**49.12**	**52.75**	**34.50**
B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
	(i) Major Projects	2.14	1.05	1.22	1.50	1.80
	(ii) Medium Projects	0.66	0.40	0.67	0.51	1.25
	(iii) Other Schemes including Investigation, Survey and Research	0.66	0.68	2.71	2.71	0.32
	Total : B :	**3.46**	**2.13**	**4.60**	**4.72**	**3.37**
	Grand Total (A+B) :—	**40.32**	**47.00**	**53.72**	**57.47**	**37.87**

Annexure-6·5(contd.)

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN						
	Major and Medium Irrigation					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
1.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar Units I & II	17.00	17.51	20.01	21.00	21.50
2.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Projects					
	Stage-(I)	7.60	7.45	8.58	61.00	30.00
	Stage -(II)	42.83	42.59	46.42	—	—
3.	Jakham	4.94	4.31	4.17	4.00	3.40
4.	Okhla Barrage	—	0.10	—	0.20	0.18
5.	Narmada	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.89
6.	Externally aided Schemes (USAID)	12.85	21.37	21.39	20.17	23.34
7.	Bisalpur	—	—	2.45	5.00	6.26
8.	Medium Projects	3.39	—	—	0.25	6.49
9.	Ex-post facto evaluation of completed Projects	—	—	—	—	0.04
	Total –A ;	**88.89**	**93.50**	**103.18**	**111.77**	**92.10**
B. Non–Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
	(i) Major Projects	0.19	1.48	3.39	4.33	1.55
	(iii) Medium Schemes	0.38	1.55	—	0.25	0.70
	(iii) Other schemes includings-urvey & investigation, research etc.	9.51	5.30	2.70	5.77	1.22
	Total : B:	**10.08**	**8.33**	**6.09**	**10.35**	**3.47**
	Grand Total (A+B)	**98.97**	**101.83**	**109.27**	**122.12**	**95.57**
TAMIL NADU						
	Major and Medium Irrigation					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
1.	Mod. of Pariyar Vaigai System State -II	14.27	15.71	16.00*	13.00*	12.45
2.	Medium Projects	7.85	13.23	13.85	11.14	17.54
3.	Ex-post-facto evaluation of completed Projects	—	—	—	—	5.00
	Total : A :	**22.12**	**28.94**	**29.85**	**24.14**	**30.04**
B. Non Earmarked Projects/Schemes						
	(i) Major Projects	2.94	2.09	2.00	0.65	1.00
	(ii) Medium Profects	4.54	1.90	2.00	0.51	0.55
	(iii) Other schemes including-survey & investigation, reserch etc.	17.12	11.05	9.20	3.00	5.00
	Total : B :–	**24.66**	**15.04**	**13.20**	**4.15**	**6.55**
	Grand Total (A+B)	**46.78**	**41.75**	**43.05**	**28.29**	**36.59**

To be confirmed from State Government.

Annexure-6.5 contd)

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA					
A. Earmarked Projects Schemes					
1. Gumit	1.34	0.16	0.31	1.05	1.30
2. Khowai	1.71	1.52	2.64	3.10	2.70
3. Manu	0.60	1.76	2.07	2.65	2.00
Total : A	**3.65**	**3.44**	**5.02**	**6.80**	**6.00**
B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
(i) Major Projects	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Medium Projects	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other schemes including survey & investigation, research etc.	0.75	1.14	—	2.20	—
Total : B	**0.75**	**1.14**	—	**2.20**	—
Grand Total (A+B)	**4.40**	**4.58**	**5.02**	**9.00**	**6.00**
UTTAR PRADESH					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1. Mod. of upper Ganga Canal	10.19	19.05	24·11	50.00	50.00
2. Tehri Dam	5.29	9.97	7.21	0.01	*
3. Lakwar Vyasi Dam	4.94	5.46	14.00	11.50	12.50
4. Gandak Canal Project	3.13	3.64	3.94	5.00	5.00
5. Sarda Sahayak	30.00	44.26	45.84	47.50	36.25
6. Madhya Ganga Canal	20.15	19.89	20.71	20.00	15.00
7. Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	24.80	23.64	30.62	31.00	26.00
8. Okhla Barrage	2.85	2.18	0.97	0.51	—
9. Eastern Ganga Canal	15.00	16.98	15.73	20.50	15.00
10. Rajghat Dam	7.00	11.50	8.50	7.34	7.50
11. Shahjad Dam	3.70	6.05	4.37	1.60	1.50
12. Bansagar Dam	5.00	6.00	4.00	8.00	6.00
13. Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal	3.48	2.99	3.42	5.00	3.00
14. Sone Pump Canal	2.62	2.97	2.75	4.00	4.00
15. Medium Schemes	10.02	18.27	16.45	15.90	13.04
16. Evaluation Studies	—	—	—	—	0·20
Total A	**160.00**	**192.68**	**202.27**	**227.86**	**199.99**
B. Non-Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
(i) Major Projects	20·30	20·00	24·06	21·14	27·77
(ii) Medium Projects	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other schemes including survey, Investigation and Research etc.	18·46	19·51	23·62	31·54	25·49
Total B	**38·76**	**39·51**	**47·68**	**52·68**	**53·26**
Grand Total (A)+(B)	**198·76**	**232·19**	**249·95**	**180·54**	**253·25**

*To be confirmed from State Govt.

Annexure-6·5 (contd.)

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST BENGAL					
A. Earmarked Projects/ Schemes					
1. Barrage & Irrigation System DVC . . .	1·16	1·30	1·54	0·90	1·50
2. Kangsabati Res. Project	4·25	5·35	7·62	5·00	8·00
3. Teesta Barrage (Ist substage)	29·23	40·24	36·80	28·00	30·00
4. Pre-sixth Plan medium Schemes . . .	1·61	1·88	0·68	1·29	1·09
5. Post-facto Evaluation studies			0·10	0·11	0·30
Total–A	**36·25**	**48.77**	**46·74**	**35·30**	**40·89**
B. Non–Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
(i) Major Projects	0·60	0·41	2·91	6·55	5·14
(ii) Medium Projects	0·46	0·40	—	—	—
(iii) Other schemes including survey & investigation reseach etc.	1·90	2·24	5·20	5·70	2·40
Total–B	**2·96**	**3·05**	**8·11**	**12·25**	**7·54**
Grand Total	**39·21**	**51·82**	**54·85**	**47.55**	**48·43**

Annexure-6·6 (Contd.)

Benefits from Major and Medium Irrigation

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Ultimate irrgation Potential	Benefits at the end of 1984-85		7th Plan Target		Cumulative benefits during 1985-88		Target for 1988-89		Anticipated Achievement 1988-89		Target for 1989-90	
			Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000·00	3242·00	3006·00	418·00	300·00	95·00	99·11	64·26	44·63	33·41	33·80	40·83	32·90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
3.	Assam	970·00	101·00	57·00	110·00	115·00	31·07	21·96	30·10	14·00	16·46	13·54	38·29	21·18
4.	Bihar	65·0	2879·09	2175·00	315·00	500·00	171·00	230·00	55·00	80·00	44·00	80·00	72·00	90·00
5.	Goa	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	4·50	2·10	2·00	1·50	2·00	1·50	3·35	4·10
6.	Gujarat	3000·00	1094·00	696·00	247·00	217·00	94·00	113·00	54·00	22·60	40·00	20·00	60·00	40·00
7.	Haryana	3000·00	1923·00	1745·00	260·00	300·00	95·00	42·00	51·00	15·00	45·00	12·00	20·00	12·00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50·00	6·00	4·00	2·00	2·00	1·2	—	0·4	—	0·4	—	0·40	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	250·00	137.00	114·00	40·00	30·00	3·75	7·00	16·10	10·37	15·95	7·32	1·92	2·66
10.	Karnataka.	2500·00	1253·00	1112·00	324·00	250·00	128·00	184·00	44·00	36·00	34·08	27·26	35·44	28·33
11.	Kerala	1000·00	535·00	515·00	190·00	200·00	16·47	16·47	69·50	69·50	31·46	21·46	24·89	24·89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6000·00	1823·00	1316.00	380·00	370·00	180·00	175·30	93·20	71·60	90·00	85·00	120·00	72·10
13.	Maharashtra	4100·00	1693·00	958·00	365·00	238·00	150·00	120·00	51·00	56·00	46·00	49·00	48·86	40·00
14.	Manipur	135·00	40·00	24·00	25·00	30·00	16·60	18·80	2·00	3·23	2·70	2·60	1·20	2·45
15.	Meghalaya	20·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
16.	Mizoram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
17.	Nagaland	10·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
18.	Orissa	3600·00	1553·00	1508·00	180·00	140·00	27·92	22·19	26·00	29·00	17·00	11·92	44·09	17·00
19.	Punjab	3000·00	2463·00	2448 00	138·00	127.00	57 20	38·80	39·00	21·00	36·00	18·00	48·24	48·24
20.	Rajasthan	2750·00	1795·00	1425·00	350·00	250·00	97·89	155·51	42·00	16·98	53·04	11·61	53·41	19·51
21.	Sikkim	20·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1500·00	1244·00	1225·00	38·00	22.00	41·78	38·4	1·78	5·64	1·78	1·18	2·41	1·71
23.	Tripura	100·00	0·00	0·00	15·00	3·00	0·50	0·5	1·00	1·00	2·00	2·00	8·00	8·00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12500·00	6633·00	5517·00	637.00	600·00	207·00	146·50	178·00	159·00	155·00	150·00	171·00	154·00
25.	West Bengal	2310·00	1579·00	1470·00	220·00	205·00	31·04	29·52	53·07	27·50	53·69	27·50	37·20	32·50
	Total States	**58315·00**	**29993·00**	**25315·00**	**4294·00**	**39·40**	**1449·92**	**1461.16**	**873·93**	**684·55**	**718·97**	**573.09**	**831·53**	**651·66**
	Union Territories	**160·00**	**20·00**	**15·00**	**20·00**	**13·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**2·05**	**1·65**
	Grand Total	**58475.00**	**30013.00**	**25330·00**	**4314·00**	**8917.00**	**1449·92**	**1461.16**	**873·93**	**684·55**	**718·97**	**573·09**	**833·58**	**653·31**

Annexure-6·7

Benefits from Minor Irrigation

(Unit '000 hs.)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.S.	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Benefit to end of 1984-85		Targets during 1985-90		Cumulative benefits during 1985-88		Targets for 1988-89		Anticipated Achievement 1988-89		Targets for 1989-90	
			Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4200·00	2340·60	2196·00	515·00	450·00	210·05	183·35	173·50	173·50	156.00	156.00	155·15	135·69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	260·00	40·20	34·20	15·00	9·00	10·65	13·20	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	1·50
3.	Assam	1700·00	391·00	349·00	150·00	105·00	96·20	74·27	57·10	39.30	37.00	27·00	33·43	20·20
4.	Bihar	5900·00	3412·00	3145·00	1140·00	890·00	573·00	453·00	435·60	393·60	242.00	219·00	317·00	360.30
5.	Goa	20·00	14·30	13·60	2·00	1·25	1·690	1·33	1·00	1·00	1·10	1·10	0·54	0·43
6.	Gujarat	1750·00	1674·00	1609·00	300·00	235·00	76·80	61·00	47·60	33·00	22·00	13·40	36.00	28.00
7.	Haryana	1550·00	1387·00	1361·00	109·00	87·00	59·00	53·40	25·50	25·50	23·00	23·00	20·00	20.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	285·00	117·00	105·00	18·00	10·00	5·12	3·68	5·50	5·00	3·50	3·30	4·80	4·50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	550·00	337·00	327·00	27·00	17·00	11·37	12·14	5·50	5·50	4·70	4·70	4·50	3·50
10.	Karnataka	2100·00	1146·00	1115·00	140·00	112·00	83·15	78·08	45·00	45·00	45·00	45·00	22·82	20·00
11.	Kerala	1100·00	390·00	365·00	90·00	70·00	58·70	43·40	22·50	22·50	20·00	20·00	21·00	16.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4200·00	1992·00	1870·00	700·00	575·00	253·90	253·90	235·30	235·30	95·00	95.00	134.00	120·00
13.	Maharashtra	3200·00	1997·00	1832·00	380·00	315·00	136·00	87·50	115·60	99·60	71.00	61.00	82·00	70.00
14.	Manipur	105·00	39·00	34·00	14·50	8·80	5·04	3·47	3·00	2·50	1·50	1·20	1·40	1·04
15.	Meghalaya	100·00	35·00	32·00	14·00	11·50	4·38	2·20	2·60	2·40	2·60	1·60	3·25	3·26
16.	Mizoram	70·00	6·44	5·84	7·00	4·00	1·96	1·65	0·54	0·50	0·50	0·40	0·60	0·40
17.	Nagaland	80·00	1·00	47·00	12·00	7·30	6·38	4·24	2·90	2·00	3.00	2.00	3·65	1·87
18.	Orissa	2300·00	1060·00	980·00	526·00	462·00	133·55	94·00	177·10	152·50	61.00	51·00	72·50	55·30
19.	Punjab	3550·00	3164·00	3139·00	266·00	229·00	55·95	40·97	15·30	15·30	15·30	15·30	15·60	15·60
20.	Rajasthan	2400·00	1987·00	1937·00	180·00	130·00	137·34	116·00	67·70	61·30	46·90	40·50	41·70	37.00
21.	Sikkim	22·00	14·00	10·00	8·00	6·00	4·07	3·65	1·65	1·65	1·40	1·40	1·45	1·25
22.	Tamil Nadu	2400·00	1950·00	1943·00	95·00	80·00	79·20	75·70	40·69	38·50	40·70	38·50	22·93	21·35
23.	Tripura	115·00	58·00	50·00	20·00	12·00	14·05	15·07	7.10	7·10	6·00	6·00	5·70	3·90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13200·00	12131·00	11077·00	3600·00	2990·00	2592·00	2321·00	1187·00	1162·00	718·00	656·00	792·00	713·00
25.	West Bengal	3800·00	1702·00	1600·00	250·00	180·00	167·75	100·63	195·40	163·40	84·50	50·70	100·00	90·00
	Total (States)	**54957.00**	**37447.54**	**35175·64**	**8576·50**	**6996.90**	**4777.30**	**4096.93**	**2873·18**	**2690·45**	**1704·10**	**1535·6**	**1948·52**	**1742·79**
	Union Territories													
26.	A& N Islands		0·45	0·35	1·00	0·6	0·49	0·42	0·30	0·30	0·20	0·16	1·0	0·6
27.	Chandigarh		1·20	1·18	0·70	0·5	0·25	0·25	·06	0·06	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0·63	0·60	0·40	0·2	0·17	0·13	0·08	0·08	0·10	0·06	0·08	0·08
29.	Delhi	60·00	41·17	40·72	3·50	2·5	2·80	2·46	0·50	0·40	0·70	0·57	0·70	0·70
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	—	—	0·06	0·06
31.	Lakshadweep		0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	30·00	28·73	28·70	0·30	0·30	1·33	0·51	2·50	2·40	0·40	0·24	0·21	0·21
	Total (UTs.)	**90·00**	**72·18**	**71.55**	**5.9**	**4·1**	**5·04**	**3·77**	**3·45**	**3·25**	**1·40**	**1·00**	**2·05**	**1·65**
	Grand Total	**55047·00**	**37519·72**	**352418.9**	**8584·4** or say 8600	**7000 95** or say 7000	**4782·34**	**4100·70**	**2876·63**	**2693·70**	**1705·6**	**1536·6**	**3950·57**	**1744·44**

Annexure 6·8

Abstract Indicating the names of states under drought relief Programme

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount sanctioned under drought relief	Amount released during 1987-88	Amount released during 1988-89	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22·00	4·50	0·326	4·826
2.	Gujarat	30·00/27·78*	5·00	7·31	12·31
3.	Haryana	2·00	1·00	—	1·00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1·10	—	—	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	6·40/6·16*	1·20	1·35	2·55
6.	Karnataka	25·00	6·50	6·00	12·50
7.	Kerala	5·50	1·00	—	1·00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27·00	6·50	5·04	11·54
9.	Maharashtra	26·00	5·30	6·63	9·93
10.	Nagaland	0·50	—	—	—
11.	Orissa	22·00	5·50	5·00	10·50
12.	Rajasthan	37·50	8·50	10·25	18·75
13.	Tamil Nadu	3·00	—	—	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	28·00	4·00	10·00	14·00
	Total	**236·00**	**47·00**	**51·906**	**98·906**

*As per the revised sanction

Annexure 6.9

Action Plan for foodgrain production Irrigation Advancement Programme during 1(988-89)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Total funds released under major & medium Irrigation	Total funds released under tank irrigation	Total funds released under restoration of canal structures	Total funds relased under CAD	Total funds released under all irrigation schemes/works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932·00	134·50	—	73·50	1140·00
2.	Assam	234·00	—	—	25·70	259·70
3.	Bihar	400·00	—	604·50	50·00	1054·50
4.	Gujarat	243·00	40·00	—	120·78	403·78
5.	Haryana	400·00	—	—	135·00	535·00
6.	Karnataka	244·00	—	—	88·00	332·00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	160·00	640·00	—	24·50	824·50
8.	Maharashtra	513·00	—	—	48·60	561·60
9.	Orissa	937·00	920·00	—	21·00	1878·00
10.	Punjab	240·00	—	—	—	240·00
11.	Rajasthan	216·00	140·00	—	—	356·00
12.	Tamil Nadu	426·00	320·00	—	—	746·00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1900·00	—	155·00	222·00	2277·00
14.	West Bengal	200·00	—	—	49·08	249·08
	Total	**7045·00**	**2194·50**	**759·50**	**858·16**	**10857·16**

Annexure 6·10

Construction of Field Channels—Targets/Achievements

(Unit '000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual 1987-88	Target for 1988-89	Anticipated Achievement for 1988-89	Target for 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8·79	20·00	4·06	16·16
2.	Assam	4·88	8·50	11·36	10·60
3.	Bihar	28·80	$	†	*
4.	Goa	1·50	2·50	1·09	1·83
5.	Gujarat	73·07	88·00	43·40	80·00
6.	Haryana	10·17	16·00	17·18	26·00
7.	Himacal Pradesh	0·73	1·40	1·43	2·00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3·36	3·04	4·40	5·90
9.	Karnataka	21·00	50·00	23·58	39·30
10.	Kerala	8·79	23·50	9·82	32·25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	31·04	66·85	39·57	119·00
12.	Maharashtra	67·88	50·00	66·75	28·00
13.	Manipur	5·13	5·00	0·67	5·00
14.	Orissa	25·31	55·00	5·89	33·27
15.	Rajasthan	35·74	29·00	48·25	65·00
16.	Tamil Nadu	41·73	60·00	43·34	45·90
17.	Uttar Pradesh	222·96	234·00	171·59	218·00
18.	West Bengal	4·35	22·00	5·76	14·00
19.	Tripura	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·30
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·70
21.	Meghalaya	0·00	0·00	0·38	0·00
	Total	**595.25**	**734.79**	**498.62**	**743.21**

†The States of Bihar has indicated anticipated achievement as 868 Km. of lining of existing Kaccha channels.

$No new construction : Only lining of 504 km. of Kaccha channels proposed.

*The State has proposed 606 Km. lining of existing Kaccha channels.

Annexure (6·11)

Land Levelling— Targets/Achievements

('000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual 1987-88	Target for 1988-89	Anticipated Achievement for 1988-89	Target for 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14·93	20·00	9·31	8·28
2.	Assam	0·004	0·80	0·004	0·25
3.	Bihar	0·01	0·50	0·00	0·00
4.	Goa	0·11	0·50	0·12	0·15
5.	Gujarat	0·12	0·00	0·23	0·54
6.	Haryana	1·87	2·50	1·37	2·50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0·00	0·20	0·00	0·00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2·30	3·10	2·30	2·62
9.	Karnataka	36·64	40·00	24·97	47·34
10.	Kerala	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0·03	0·00	0·00	0·00
12.	Maharashtra	9·60	30·00	5·96	20·00
13.	Manipur	0·00	1·00	0·00	1·00
14.	Orissa	0·00	4·00	1·30	5·60
15.	Rajasthan	2·27	4·00	2·62	5·00
16.	Tamil Nadu	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·00
18.	West Bengal	0·03	1·00	1·00	1·00
19.	Tripura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
21.	Meghalaya	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·00
	Total	**68.01**	**107.60**	**49.304**	**94.28**

Annexure 6·12

Targets/Achivements under Warabandi

('000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual 1987-88	Target for 1988-89	Anticipated Achievement for 1988-89	Target for 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0·00	382·00	30·13	2·80
2.	Assam	8·40	8·00	6·93	13·50
3.	Bihar	8·50	10·00	4·40	10·00
4.	Goa	0·57	1·25	1·24	2·20
5.	Gujarat	111·35	213·00	49·99	90·00
6.	Haryana	20·72	34·00	35·00	38·00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0·21	0·50	0·50	0·80
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	21·80	0·00	0·00	1·90
9.	Karnataka	22·32	40·00	14·90	37·60
10.	Kerala	9·41	32·00	17·05	24·00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	148·00	176·00	1·17	189·90
12.	Maharashtra	110·62	50·00	48·72	35·00
13.	Manipur	2·75	5·00	1·41	4·00
14.	Orissa	35·63	39·00	41·00	50·00
15.	Rajasthan	28·04	14·00	44·32	65·00
16.	Tamil Nadu	2·15	10·00	4·84	2·00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	336·65	398·00	477·32	430·00
18.	West Bengal	0·02	0·00	1·00	1·00
19.	Tripura	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
21.	Meghalaya	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·30
	Total	**867.14**	**1412.75**	**779.92**	**998.00**

CHAPTER 7

ENERGY

POWER

Review for 1988-89

7.1 Generation of Electricity (Utilities) : Against the target of 226.5 billion units, the actual generation was 220.98 billion units, representing an overall shortfall of 2.4 per cent. However additional, 1.29 billion units electricity became available from Chukha hydel project in Bhutan. In the case of thermal and hydel generation, the achievement was 96.6 and 99.6 per cent respectively of the target, while in the case of nuclear, it was 105.8 per cent. The shortfall in thermal generation was mainly attributable to a good monsoon and consequent reduced load demand, particularly in the agricultural sector. The total generation during 1988-89 was higher than that in 1987-88 by 9.5 per cent, the thermal, nuclear and hydel generation being higher by 5.3 per cent, 15.6 per cent and 21.8 per cent respectively. The contribution of Central Sector in the total generation was 30.6%.

7.2 The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 1988-89, with actuals for 1987-88 and projections for 1989-90 in respect of utilities are as under :—

TABLE 7.1

Source-wise Electricity Generation

(Million Units)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
1. Hydro . .	47396	58000	57742	62000
2. Thermal. .	149464	163000	157416	182300
3. Nuclear . .	5034	5500	5820	7000
Total . .	201894	226500	220978	251300

The region-wise break up of actual generation in 1988-89 is given in Annexure 7.1.

7.3 During 1988-89, the target for All India Plant Load Factor was 54.8% for thermal stations. The actual PLF achieved was 55%. The following table gives the sector-wise targets and achievements for 1988-89 :—

TABLE 7.2

Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (%)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Central Sector .	63.3	58.1	62.6	57.5
State Sector .	53.5	52.6	51.6	53.5
Private Sector .	67.6	67.5	63.2	61.3
All-India . .	56.5	54.8	55.0	55.0

7.4 The targets and achievements in regard to PLF for all States Electricity Boards and Central Power Organisations are indicated in Annexure 7.2.

7.5 *Addition in capacity* : The target for addition to generating capacity during 1988-89 was 4496.5 MW against which the achievement was 4885 MW, as given in the table below :

TABLE 7.3

Addition in Capacity (MW)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
1. Hydel . .	1069.3	937.0	532.7	827.9
2. Thermal .	3912.0	3324.5	4117.3	4064.5
3. Nuclear . .	—	235.0	235.0	—
Total . .	4981.3	4496.5	4885.0	4892.4

The project-wise targets and achievements are given in Annexure 7.3.

Unit No. 1 & 2 at Anta GT, Unit No. 1 at Auraiya GT, Unit No. 5 at Ramagundam STPS & Unit No. 9–12 at Mukerian were advanced from 1989-90 programme and commissioned during 1988-89. In addition, Diesel Sets in Mizoram of 6.8 MW and Micro Hydels 0.45 MW in UP were also commissioned during 1988-89 which were not included in the target. Major units which slipped from 1988-89 were Varahi Unit No. 1 & 2, Kadana Unit No. 1, Upper Kolab Unit No. 3, etc., (Complete List at Annexure 7.4).

7.6 As on 31-3-1989, the total installed capacity (utilities only) in the country was 59080 MW comprising 17793 MW of hydel, 39722 MW thermal and 1565 MW nuclear. The share of the Central Sector, including nuclear, was 14151 MW.

7.7 Transmission Lines : The progress of 400 KV & 220 KV transmission lines was as under :

TABLE 7.4

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual (CKM)	Target (CKM)	Achievement (CKM)	Target (CKM)
400 KV . .	1818	2824	3134	2850
220 KV . .	2445	3195	2998	3220

The slippage in 400/220 KV lines were mainly due to delay in forest clearances, right of way problems and unsatisfactory progress of work by contractors..

7.8 *Renovation & Modernisation* : Under the Centrally-sponsored scheme for Renovation and Modernisation of thermal power stations, 32 stations (162 generating units) have been taken up. During 1984–88 an amount of Rs. 243.91 crores was utilised under this programme. The Power Finance Corporation have started financing the central sector component of the scheme from the year 1988-89, and an amount of Rs. 134.44 crores was sanctioned and Rs. 46.67 crores was disbursed by PFC to various Electricity Boards/Organisation during the year. The expenditure on component covered under State Plan has been lower during 1988-89 (R.E. Rs. 136.64 crores compared to B.E. Rs. 164.16 crores). The progress of implementation has been slow and the programme, which was to be completed in three years may, however, now slip to Eighth Plan in respect of some stations. The performance of some stations has already improved, as indicated in Annexure 7.5.

7.9 *Outlay and expenditure* : The total expenditure in the Power Sector (including Rural Electrification) during 1988-89 is estimated around Rs. 8737 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 9584 crores, as shown below :—

TABLE 7.5

(Rs. crores)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
State & U.Ts.@ .	4388.31	5621.38	4573.43	5928.77
Central Sector .	2707.98	3962.70	4163.45	5493.70
Total . .	7096.29	9584.08	8736.98	11422.47

@The details are given in Annexure 7.6.

The utilisation of other provisions excluding RE component, available for development programmes in the power sector, is compared below :
Table

(Rs. crores)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimate	Approved Outlay
Power component of Special Area Programme of North eastern Council . .	44.88	51.13	51.13	58.21

Annual Plan 1989-90

7.10. *Generation* : The total electricity generation in utilities in 1989-90 is esimated at 251.3 billion units (Table 7.1) Region-wise details are given in Annexure 7.1.

7.11 The total generation envisaged for 1989-90 is 10.9% higher than the target for the preceding year. The overall Plant Load Factor envisaged is 55.0 per cent. Additional energy of about 1.36 billion units is also expected to become available from the Chukha project in Bhutan.

7.12 *Addition in Capacity* : The target for additions to installed capacity during 1989-90 is 4892.4 MW (Details are given in Table 7.3). This includes a capacity of 484.75 MW which has spilled over from 1988-89.

7.13 Of the total additional generating capacity targetted for 1989-90, a capacity of 1680.5 MW is expected to be commissioned in the Central Sector. The scheme-wise details of additions to installed capacity during 1989-90 are indicated in Annexure 7.7.

7.14 *Transmission Lines* : The targets for 1989-90 for 400 KV and 220 KV transmission lines are 2850 CKM and 3220 CKM respectively, with details indicated in Annexure 7.8.

7.15 *Plan Outlay* : The total outlay for power sector (including Rural Electrification component) for 1989-90 is Rs. 11422.47 crores (as shown in Table 7.5). This includes an outlay of Rs. 224.69 crores (Rs. 154.69 crores in States and UTs and Rs. 70.00 crores in the Central Sector) for the Centrally-sponsored scheme of Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Plants.

7.16 The outlay for 1989-90 is 19.2% higher than the Budget Estimates for 1988-89. The break-up of outlay for the States and Union Territories and Central Sector is given in Annexure 7.9. Scheme-wise details of the outlay for power generation schemes are given in Annexure 7.10 and 7.11.

7.17 In addition to above, a provision of Rs. 58.21 crores would be available for special area programme for the power sector under NEC Plan.

7.18 *Captive Power* : The addition to installed capacity in captive power plants during 1987-88 was about 502 MW. With this addition, the total installed capacity of such plants is estimated to have gone upto 6650 MW by the end of 1987-88. The generation from captive plants in 1986-87 and 1987-88 was placed at 14.5 and 15.3 billion units respectively.

Rural Electrification

7.19 During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 2108 crores has been approved for Rural Electrification. Upto March 1989, 77564 villages have been electrified against the Seventh Plan target of 1.18 lakhs and 19.8 lakhs pumpsets have been energised against the target of 24 lakhs pumpsets.

Review for 1988-89

7.20 The target for 1988-89 for electrification of villages was 17,064 and for energisation of pumpsets was 4,45,405. The total allocation for rural electrification and energisation of pumpsets for 1988-89 was Rs. 453.24 crores including Rs. 229.10 crores under RE (Normal) and Rs. 124.27 crores

under M.N.P. to be funded through the Rural Electrification Corporation.

7.21 During 1988-89, villages totalling 14614 were electrified against the target of 17064 villages and pumps totalling 4.69 lakhs were energised against the target of 4.54 lakhs pumpsets as on 31.03-89. Other works like system improvement, load intensification and energy conservation in agricultural pumpsets were carried out in already electrified villages. Although the overall achievements of village electrification and pumpsets energisation were higher than last year there were shortfall in achievement in the states like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal. The reasons for this shortfall were non-availability of materials, floods and earth quake, difficult terrain and remoteness of the villages etc. These issues were discussed in the review meetings and annual plan working group meeting taken with the representatives of the REC, CEA and SEB's and corrective measures were suggested.

Special programme to increase agricultural production for 1988-89

7.22 With the objective of achieving a minimum target of 175 million tonnes of food grains by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan, a Framework Action Plan' for food grain production was prepared by Planning Commission which included inter alia pumpset energisation. After ascertaining the funds position an amount of Rs. 75 crores was recommended by the Planning Commission for this programme to be carried out in the selected districts of five states. For included additional states under the above programme Planning Commission gave approval for additional borrowing by Rural Electrification Corporation for an amount of Rs. 120 crores subsequently.

Kutir Jyoti Scheme 1988-89

7.23 This scheme was introduced in 1988-89 to improve the quality of life of rural families below the poverty line, including Harijan and Adivasi families by extending single point light connections. An amount of Rs. 10 crores was provided in the Department of Power budget for 1988-89 to release single point light connections for 5 lakh household against which the achievement is 4.6 lakhs connections.

Jaldhara Scheme

7.24 This programme was also announced simultaneously alongwith Kutir Jyoti scheme during the budget speech of Finance Minister in 1988-89. Under this programme electric pumpsets are proposed to be provided to marginal farmers in drought prone areas/blocks on payment of nominal rental/ lease charges. Because of the late finalisation of this scheme, during 1988-89, no progress was reported upto March, 1989.

Programme for 1988-90

7.25 The target for 1989-90 for electrification of villages is 14,231 and for energisation of pumpsets is 4,07,460. The total allocation for rural electrification and energisation of pumpsets for 1989-90 is Rs. 470.89 crores including Rs. 235 crores under RE (Normal) and Rs. 105.00 crores under M.N.P. to be funded through the Rural Electrification Corporation.

7.26 In addition to the regular programme of village electrification and pumpset energisation, funds to the tune of Rs. 80 crores have been allocated exclusively for System Improvement in electrified villages.

Additional programmes for 1989-90

Kutir Jyoti Programme

7.27 This programe, based on the experience and progress during 1988-89, is being continued during 1989-90 also. Planning Commission had made a provision of Rs. 10 crores in the REC's Annual Plan 1989-90 with the understanding that this amount may be provided as grants-in-aid from Department of Power's budget.

7.28 System Improvement Programme

7.28 Although a large number of villages have been electrified and pumpsets are energised, there is a persistent problem of low voltage, supply interruption and consequent burning of motors operating the pumps etc. which needs immediate and systematic corrective action. With the increasing pumpset energisation programme the system has also deteriorated and immediate system improvement action is needed. With this in view Planning Commission approved in REC's Annual Plan 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 80 crores to be distributed among all the states, so that, the system improvement works can be taken up. Norms for system improvement programme are being worked out for Eighth Plan.

COAL AND LIGNITE

Review for 1988-89 : Coal

Demand

7.29 The demand for coal in 1988-89 was estimated at 205.50 million tonnes (excluding 6.00 million tonnes of washery middlings). Against that, the offtake/consumption at 191.11 million tonnes (excluding 2.14 million tonnes washery middlings) was 93% of the envisaged demand. Shortfall in thermal sector was mainly due to less offtake in coal-based stations because of better hydel generation during the year.

The consumption break-up of coal offtake/ demand for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) is given in Table 7.6.

TABLE 7·6

Coal Offtake/Demand (1985—90)

(In Million Tonnes)

S. No.	Sector	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual (Prov.)	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Steel Coke Ovens	26·55	25·82	26·66	31·00	28·06	32.00
2.	Steel (DR)	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
3.	Power (Utilities)	75·11 (2·22)	81·89 (2·01)	93·69 (1·97)	107·50 (4·0)	102·01 (2·14)	118.00 (3.00)
4.	Railway	9·10	7·87	7·22	7·00	6·35	6.50
5.	Cement	7·90	8·54	8·25	11·50	9·55	11.50
6.	Fertilizer	3·98	4·43	3·95	5·20	4·09	3.50
7.	LTC/S. Coke	2·29	2·04	1·88	3·00	1·74	0.50
8.	Export	0·22	0·16	0·17	0·30	0·19	0.30
9.	Others Industries						
	(a) Captive Power	27·01 (0·89)	30·86	32·06 (0·15)	10·00 (2.00)	35·10	12.70 (1.00)
	(b) Brick & others				26·00		27·0 (0·70)
	Sub Total (9)	27·01 (0·89)	30·86	32·06 (0·15)	36·00 (2.00)	35·10	39·70 (1·70)
10.	Colliery Consumption	4·11	4·02	3·93	4.00	4.02	4·00
	Total	156·27 (3·11)	165·63 (2·01)	177·81 (2·12)	205.50 (6)	191·11 (2·14)	222·00 (4·7)

NOTE :— 1. Figures in brackets relates to washery middlings.
2. Figures against steel and coke ovens includes imported coal.

Production

7.30 With the production target at 196.28 million tonnes (Coal India : 170.08 million tonnes; Singareni : 20.50 million tonnes; TISCO/IISCO/DVC :—5.70 million tonnes), the gap of 9.22 million tonnes between demand (205.5 million tonnes) and production was proposed to be met from import of superior coking coal (3.4 million tonnes) and reduction of pithead stock which stood at a level of 33.92 million tonnes (Coal India : 33.30 millon tonnes; Singareni : 0.32 million tonnes; Others : 0.30 million tonnes) as on 1-4-1988. The actual production was 194.64 million tonnes which was 99% of the target. While Coal India produced 171.55 M.T. (about 1% more than the target), Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd (SCCL) could only achieve 18.60 million tonnes (91% of the target) due to labour problems, strike and absenteeism. The TISCO/IISCO/DVC achievement of 4.49 million tonnes (78.8% of the target), was more or less at the same level since 1985-86. The break up of production is given in Table 7.7 below :

TABLE 7.7

Company Wise Raw Coal Production

(In Million Tonnes)

S. No.	Company	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	COAL INDIA LTD.						
	1. E.C.L.	24·03	25·62	27·99	30·10	30·20	31·90
	2. B.C.C.L.	21·08	25·01	25·11	26·10	26·31	27·50
	3. C.C.L.	24·13	25·11	27·27	28·00	28·04	28·50
	4. N.C.L.	11·61	13·6	16·49	19·35	19·63	23·00
	5. W.C.L.	18·17	19·34	21·2	21·86	22·06	22·70
	6. S.E.C.L.	34·25	36·15	39·95	43·67	44·41	49·00
	7. N.E.C.	0·84	0·91	1·00	1·00	0·90	0·90
	Total C.I.L. (Coal India)	134·11	144·74	159·01	170·08	171·55	183·50
II.	SINGARENI	15·66	16·58	16·4	20·50	18·60	21·50
III.	TISCO/II SCO/DVC	4·47	4·45	4·34	5·70	4·49	4·50
	ALL INDIA TOTAL (I+II+III)	154·24	165·71	179·75	196·28	194·64	209·50

Pithead Stocks

7.31 Although it was expected that pithead stock would go down by 5.82 million tonnes from a level of 33.92 million tonnes as on 1-4-88, the stocks actually increased to 38.54 million tonnes as on 1-4-1989, due to lower offtake and rail movement constraints in some sectors. The company-wise details are given below in Table No. 7.8.

TABLE 7.8

Year-End Pithead Stocks

(In Million Tonnes)

S. No.	Company	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
1.	C.I.L.	28.31	27.65	33.30	37.67
2.	S.C.C.L.	0.72	0.53	0.32	0.49
3.	Others	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.38
	Total	29.24	28.44	33.92	38.54

Movement

7.32 There was significant improvement in overall rail despatch of coal. The daily average loading in 1988-89 increased by about 6% to 15223 wagons from 14372 wagons in 1987-88. Rail movement in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 12996 and 13552 wagons respectively. The movement of coal by different modes during the Seventh Plan (1985–90) is given in Table 7.9.

Productivity

7.33 While CIL exceeded the productivity target, there was shortfall in SCCL mainly due to loss in production. The company-wise productivity in terms of output per man-shift (OMS) for opencast, underground and overall is given below in the Table No. 7.10.

TABLE 7·9

Modewise Movement of Coal

(In Million Tonnes)

S. No.	Modes	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual (Prov.)	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rail	111.68	119.30	126.20	132.00	131.30	139.38
2.	M.G.R.	10.79	11.58	17.03	22.0	22.20	30.50
3.	Road	39.92	40.65	41.32	38.0	40.70	35.00
4.	Others	9.18	10.43	9.97	18.0	9.03	12.90
	TOTAL	171.57	181.96	194.52	210.0	203.23	217.78

NOTE :—Rail Movement includes double movement for steel plants and washeries.

TABLE 7·10

Companywise Productivity (O.M.S.)

(1985—90)

(In tonnes)

Year	Coal India Ltd.			S.C.C.L.		
	Opencast	Under-ground	Overall	Opencast	Under-ground	Overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-86	2·24	0·53	0·92	5·40	0·70	0·81
1986-87	2·46	0·55	0·99	5·08	0·66	0·80
1987-88	2·68	0·54	1·08	4·68	0·78	0·95
1988-89 (Target)	2·92	0·58	1·12	4·52	0·82	1·01
1988-89 (Actual)	2·89	0·56	1·15	5·18	0·76	0·96
1989-90 (Target)	3·0	0·58	1·18	5·0	0·80	1·04

Washed Coal Production (Capacity Utilisation)

7.34 The target of washed coal production for CIL was 10.08 million tonnes. This was revised downward to 9.21 million tonnes by Department of Coal in consideration of operational problems of Moonidih Prime Coking coal washery and Rajrappa Medium Coking Coal washery. Actual production was 8.74 million tonnes (95%) of the target. The company-wise trend of washed coal production in Seventh Plan (1985—90) is given below in Table No. 7.11.

TABLE—7·11

Company-wise Washed Coal Production

(In Million Tonnes)

S. No.	Company	Clean Coal Production					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual (Prov.)	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	B.C.C.L.	3·39	4·10	4·20	5·32	4·51	5·17
2.	C.C.L.	4·46	3·75	3·81	4·40	3·90	4·10
3.	W.C.L.	0·20	0·18	0·24	0·36	0·33	0·37
	Total C.I.L. (Coking)	8·05*	8·03*	8·25*	10·08*	8·74*	9·64*
4.	T.I.S.C.O.	1·94	2·01	2·05	—	1·96	—
5.	I.I.S.C.O.	0·92	0·86	0·85	—	0·47	—
	ALL INDIA TOTAL (WASHED COAL)	10·91	10·90	11·15	—	11·17	—

NOTE :—* Total for C.I.L. includes Prime & Medium coking coals.

Exploration

7.35 Against the target of 4.69 lakh metres (CMPDI 1.45 lakh metres, MECL 2.43 lakh metres, SCCL 0.60 lakh metres, others 0.21 lakh metres) a total of 4.91 lakh metres (Act.) of drilling work was carried out by CMPDI in association with other agencies and SCCL during 1988-89. The company-wise trend of exploration during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) is given below in Table No. 7.12.

TABLE—7·12

Company-wise Exploration Programme

(1985—90)

(In Lakh Metres)

S. No.	Company	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Coal India Ltd.	3·16	3·54	3·51	3·79	3·98	4·03
2.	Singareni	0·51	0·55	0·67	0·90	0·93	0·90
	Total Meterage	3·67	4·09	4·18	4·69	4·91	4·93

Project Implementation

7.36 As on 1/4/89,290 coal mining projects in Coal India, each costing Rs. 5 crores and above with a total investment of Rs. 7760.60 crores for an ultimate capacity of 222.6 million tonnes per annum, were sanctioned since nationalisation. Out of these projects, 85 have since been completed. Remaining 196 projects were in various stages of implementation of which 133 projects were reported to be on schedule and 63 projects delayed .

In Singareni, as on 1-4-89, 44 projects (Mining 39 & Non-mining 5) each costing Rs. 2 crores & above were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1100.92 crores with an ultimate capacity of 24.9 M.T since nationalisation. Of these 20 projects (all mining) are completed while 24 proects were ongoing (19 Mining & 5 Non-mining), of which 12 projects were on schedule (7 Mining & 5 Non-mining) and remaining 12 projects delayed During the year Rajmahal (Expansion) OC project of Coal India Ltd, with a total capacity of 10.5 m.t year and a total cost of Rs. 562.70 crores was sanctioned. In addition, RCE's of two projects of Coal India namely, Jhingurda OCP (NCL) with a capacity of 3 m.t/yr. (Rs. 63.11 crores) and K.D. Hesalong OC (CCL) with a capacity of 1.5 m.t/ys, (Rs. 37.56 crores) were also sanctioned.

Lignite

7.37 As in the previous years of the Seventh Plan, production of lignite at Neyveli exceeded the annual target. Against a target of 10.5 million tonnes in 1988-89, actual production was 11.40 million tonnes. In addition, the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation produced 1.30 mt. The year-wise lignite production during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) is given below in Table No. 7.13.

TABLE—7·13

Lignite Production

1985—90

(In million tonnes)

S. No.	Company	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Neyveli						
	A. Ist Mine	7·14	7·14	7·13	6·5	7·16	6·5
	B. IInd Mine	0·15	1·41	3·02	3·96	4·24	4·5
	Total Neyveli	7·29	8·55	10·15	10·46	11·40	11·0
2.	Gujarat	0·92	1·07	1·10	—	1·18	—
	GRAND TOTAL	8·21	9·62	11·25	—	12·58	—

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Demand

7.38 The demand of coal in 1989-90 is estimated at 222 million tonnes (excluding 4.7 mt. middling). Details are given in table 7.6. This will be 16.2% more than offtake level of 1988-89. Power Sector (utilities) demand accounts for 53.2% of total raw coal demand and it includes 2.5 mt. for additional stock building at power stations. Other main consumers are steel (14.9%), cement (5.2%), fertilizer (2.5%), soft coke (1.6%). Small consumers clubbed as others' account for 39.7 mt. (17.9%).

7.29 Due to the constraints of supply of low ash prime coking coal from indigenous sources the import of superior coking coal for steel plants would continue. The availability of medium coking coal may also become a problem due to operational constraints in Rajrappa washery.

Production

7.40 The target for coal production in 1989-90 has been fixed at 209.50 mt. (CIL : 183.50; SCCL : 21.5; TISCO/IISCO/DVC 4.50 MT) Company-wise details are given in Table-7.7. The gap between demand and indigenous production is 12.5 million tonnes. An import of 4.5 million tonnes of coking coal has been planned. The gap of 8 milion tonnes is to be met from large pithead stocks which stood at 38.54 Million Tonnes as on 1.4.89. The production target may be adjusted during the course of the year depending upon the off-take so that the reduction in pithead stocks as envisaged could be achieved.

Movement

7.41 Modewise movement plan for coal in 1989-90 is given in Table-7.9. The sectoral movement plan is given below in Table No. 7.14.

TABLE—7.14

Sector-wise Movement of Coal : 1989-90

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Sector	Rail	MGR	Road	Other Modes	Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Steel Coke Ovens	25.13	—	3.08	—	28.21
2.	Steel (DR)	0.44	—	0.46	—	0.90
3.	Power (Utilities)	75.00	26.77	8.80	10.05	120.62
4.	Railway	6.20	—	—	—	6.20
5.	Cement	9.86	—	1.44	—	11.30
6.	Fertilizer	3.05	—	0.80	1.55	5.40
7.	LTC/S. Coke	0.48	—	2.22	—	2.70
8.	Export	0.30	—	—	—	0.30
9.	Others					
	(a) Captive Power	4.48	3.73	3.70	1.30	13.21
	(b) Brick & others	14.44	—	14.50	—	28.94
10.	Colliery Consumption	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	139.38	30.50	35.00	12.90	217.78

5-n.90

Productivity

7.42 The productivity in terms of output per man-shift is targeted at 1.18 tonnes for CIL and 1.04 tonnes for SCCL in 1989-90. Details are given in Table 7.10.

Washed Coal Production

7.43 The target for washed coal production of CIL is 9.64 mt; 10.3% more than actuals of 88-89. The details are given in Table No. 7.11.

Exploration

7.44 The target for detailed drilling is 4.93 lakh metres (CIL 4.03 and SCCL 0.90). This programme would be carried out by CMPDIL with the involvement of MECL and some State Govt. and private agencies.

MECL is to continue as nodal agency for lignite exploration in Rajasthan area where a geological reserve of 588 million tonnes (approx) is now reported based on investigations carried out from 1983. Scope of lignite exploration is also being expanded this year to Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat. The programme of drilling meterage of lignite is given below in Table 7.15.

TABLE 7.15

Drilling Programme

(In Metres)

S. No.	Company	1988-89 Actual	1988-90 Target
1.	Rajasthan	40,630	30,000
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	4,000
3.	Gujarat	—	8,000
	Total	40,630	42,000

In order to step up regional/promotional exploration, a separate provision has been made which is to be utilised by GSI and MECL.

Coal Quality

7.45 It is expected that by the end of 1989-90, 93% of the total coal production in CIL and 96% of the total production in SCCL would pass through Coal Handling Plants (CHP's). The company-wise details of CHP's are given below in Table No. 7.16.

TABLE 7.16

Company-wise Overall Position of Coal Handling Plants (major/mini) : 1985–90 (Coking and Non-Coking)

Sl. No.	Company	1985-86 (Actual)		1986-87 (Actual)		1987-88 (Actual)		1988-89 (Actual)		1989-90 (Target)	
		No.	Capacity (M.T.)	No.	Capacity (M.T.)	No.	Capacity (M.T.)	No.	Capacity (M.T.)	No.	Capacity (M.T.)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	E.C.L. (N.C.)	67	7.72	72	15.24	73	15.99	75	18.25	80	28.45
2.	A. B.C.C.L. (N.C.)	42	3.82	43	4.32	46	5.64	47	6.09	47	6.09
	B. B.C.C.L. (C)	—	—	8	13.62	8	13.62	9	14.25	9	14.25
3.	A. C.C.L. (N.C.)	11	6.74	14	8.69	14	8.69	17	11.79	20	14.94
	B. C.C.L. (C)	—	—	4	9.31	4	9.31	5	12.31	5	12.31
4.	N.C.L. (N.C.)	4	9.6	4	9.6	4	14.6	4	14.6	4	14.6
5.	A. W.C.L. (NC)	30	14.17	32	15.67	33	16.77	36	21.27	37	22.27
	B. W.C.L. (C)	—	—	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2
6.	S.E.C.L. (N.C.)	22	26.36	49	34.41	49	34.41	54	41.41	56	47.69
	Total C.I.L.	176	68.51 (51%)	227	112.06 (77%)	232	120.33 (76%)	248	141.17 (82%)	259	161.8 (93%)
7.	S.C.C.L. (N.C.)	11	15.55 (100%)	11	15.55 (94%)	11	15.55 (95%)	11	15.55 (84%)	12	20.55 (96%)
	Grand Total	187	84.06	238	127.61	243	135.78	259	156.72	271	182.35

NOTE :— C—Coking Coal
N.C.—Non-Coking Coal.

7.46 Techno-economic benefits of use of beneficiated non-coking coal in power projects was established following testing at Nandan washery and subsequent techno-economic analytical studies. A decision has been taken to use beneficiated non-coking coal from mine-cum-washery of Piparwar (N. Karaupuna) at Dadri & Yamuna Nagar and from Kalinga (Talcher) at Kayamkulam Power Station. There is

a proposal to develop Kalinga Mine proects for a capacity of 8.0 mt to be ultimately linked to Mangalore TPS, Tuticorin Extension & North Madras Extn. in addition to Kayamkulam project. A coordination Group for speedy formulation and implementation of these schemes in an integrated manner has been set up under Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission.

Environment, Safeguards, Welfare Measure and Communication Systems

7.47 The welfare measures for mine workers identified as a thrust area in the Seventh Plan continue as an integral part of the plan programmes to improve quality of life of coal miners. Mining electronics and communication systems for more effective and safe operations would continue as a thrust area. To safeguard environmental degradation from coal mining, proposals for reclamation measures in old worked out areas are being formulated Environmental planning is an integral part of all new projects to safeguard environmental aspects. Adequate provision has been made for all these activities.

Science and Technology

7.48 The monitoring of all Research and Development activities in the coal sector would continue under the overall guidance of the Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC). Two major S&T Projects namely Insitu Coal Gasification and Coal Slurry Transportation were included in the Seventh Plan.

Preparation of DPR of coal slurry transportation project has been entrusted to Engineers India Ltd and is expected to be ready this year. Underground Coal gasification is being carried out by ONGC and CIL (with help of U.S.S.R. Experts) for deeper & shallower regions respectively. The site for underground gasification by ONGC has been located at Mehsana in Gujarat. The drilling of Information Wells to firm up all data before actual experimentation is expected to be completed this year.

CIL has signed a protocal with USSR, for selection of underground coal gasification project sites. Detailed experimentation has been completed and data generated from these sites viz. Merta Road, South Sayal and Dakra Block have been sent to USSR for feasibility studies.

I.G.C.C. is an up coming surface coal Gasification Technology for power generation proved elsewhere with only low ash coal. To establish the process with high ash Indian coals, BHEL, Trichy and Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad are at present involved in trial/testing for setting up a pilot plant. An amount of Rs. 1.25 crores has been provided for 1989-90 for the data generation and testing facilities. In addition, 60 nos. of R & D projects have been approved in four important areas of Coal Industry viz. (i) Production, productivity and safety (ii) Coal Beneficiation (iii) Coal Utilization and (iv) Environment & Ecology. Out of these, 4 have been completed while the remaining 56 projects are continuing.

Lignite

7.49 A target of 11 M.T. (First mine 6.5 mt., Second mine 4.5 mt.) has been fixed for 1989-90 at Neyveli. The expansion of Neyveli Second mine to 10.5 m.t. stage is under implementation and is expected to be commissioned by March 1990. NLC has been entrusted with the task of mining lignite deposits and setting up a pithead power station at Barsingsar in Bikaner District of Rajsthan. This mining project with a capacity of 1.2 m.t./yr is linked to a 2x120 m.w. TPS.

In 1989-90 lignite exploration would continue to get emphasis for finding, proving and demarcating areas for lignite mining projects. NLC would continue to co-ordinate exploration activities for which MECL has been identified as the principal nodal agency, involving other Central agencies like GSI, CFRI, NGRI, CMRS and State Directorates.

The thrust given to lignite exploration in the Seventh Plan has resulted in significant discoveries of lignite deposits in Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir. The geological reserves of lignite are now estimated at 6 billion tonnes against 3.4 billion tonnes at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. This is encouraging considering that these states do not have coal resources and lignite based power generation can avoid long distance transportation of coal in future.

Plan Outlay

7.50 An outlay of Rs. 2262 crores has been provided for coal and lignite sector in the Central Plan. This is 30.5% higher than the B.E. provision in 1988-89. Coal India's outlay at Rs. 1800 crores is higher than the outlay in 1988-89. For Singareni, the central outlay of Rs. 200 crores along with Andhra Pradesh State Government's share of Rs. 11 crores is higher than the BE 1988-89. For NLC the outlay is Rs. 250 crores. The outlay for Science & Technology Sector is Rs. 10 crores. In addition a separate provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for regional & promotional exploration to be carried out by GSI & MECL.

While determining the plan outlay, all the on-going projects of Coal India & Singareni, mainly mining, washery, workshop & exploration, have been adequately provided for. Unapproved mining projects which are in advance stages of Government clearance

& likely to be taken up in 1989-90 have also been adequately provided. The Company-wise break-up is given in Table 7.17 Projectwise & schemewise details are in Annexures 7.14

TABLE 7.17

Summary Of Outlay And Expenditure

(1985-90)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Company	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	COAL INDIA LTD.						
	1. E.C.L.	137.18	156.26	150.49	212.71	193.22	245.00
	2. B.C.C.L.	166.62	170.35	185.33	178.19	191.05	235.00
	3. C.C.L.	115.09	118.05	91.44	122.20	127.40	235.00
	4. N.C.L.	100.56	186.59	265.07	346.45	344.00	465.00
	5. W.C.L.	130.71	122.02	93.42	142.81	150.00	198.00
	6. S.E.C.L.	164.00	189.77	185.04	272.60	269.55	385.00
	7. N.E.C.	6.57	6.49	5.65	7.04	7.04	9.10
	8. C.M.P.D.I.	5.42	9.19	9.03	12.00	9.00	11.90
	9. D.C.C.	15.51	20.31	17.04	15.00	20.00	11.25
	10. C.I.L. H.Q.	1.07	1.38	1.53	5.00	5.74	4.75
	TOTAL COAL INDIA	842.73	980.41	1004.04	1314.00	1317.00	1800.00
II.	SINGARENI	71.49	92.83	101.50	145.00	140.00	200.00
	(S.C.C.L.)	(7.0)*	(9.0)*	(10.0)*	(10.0)*	(10.0)*	(11.0)*
III.	Neyveli (Mines) (Lignite)	77.66	145.69	245.94	265.00	309.31	250.00
IV.	Science & Technology	3.24	3.97	11.45	9.00	9.00	10.00
V.	Regional Exploration	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	995.12	1222.90	1362.93	1733.00	1775.31	2262.00
	(COAL AND LIGNITE)	(7.0)*	(9.0)*	(10.0)*	(10.0)*	(10.0)*	(11.0)*

NOTE : Figures in bracket against Singareni and Grand Total includes Andhra Pradesh State Govt.'s share for every year for S.C.C.L.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Review for 1988-89

Exploration, Production and Transportation

7.51 As against the target of 32.18 million tonnes for crude production in 1988-89, the actual production was 32.058 million tonnes as shown in Table 7.18 below :

TABLE 7.18

Crude Production

(In Million Tonnes)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5
OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (O.N.G.C.)				
Onland	7.75	8.60	8.525	9.71
Offshore	20.16	20.68	21.113	21.90
Sub-Total	27.91	29.28	29.638	31.61
OIL INDIA LTD (OIL)				
Onland	2.45	2.90	2.42	2.70
TOTAL	30.36	32.18	32.058	34.31

The position in regards to surveys in onland and offshore areas of ONGC and OIL is given in Table 7.19 below :

TABLE 7.19

Surveys

Units	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
I. O.N.G.C.				
Onland				
Seismic S.L.K.	43896	19540	50166	33620
G.L.K.	4384	17582	15946	6125
Gravity Magnetic Stns.	10009	7000	12376	7000
Geological Sq. Km.	11955	9025	14313	9025
Offshore				
Seismic S.L.K.	37885	35000	39707	35000
II. O.I.L.				
Onland				
Seismic S.L.K.	2656.1	2200	2200	3900
Offshore				
Seismic S.L.K.	—	—	156.8**	—

**Spillover from 1987-88.

7.52 The drilling targets and achievements are shown below in Table 7.20 below :

Table 7.20

Drilling Meterage

('000 Metres)

Unit	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
I. ONGC				
(i) **Onland**				
(a) Exploratory	268.33	343.27	332.6	513.27
(b) Development	308.92	351.48	374.8	439.52
Sub Total (i)	577.25	694.75	707.4	952.79
(ii) **Offshore**				
(a) Exploratory	105.00	194.70	167.5	190.53
(b) Development	160.50	142.30	114.2	244.50
Sub Total (ii)	265.50	337.00	281.7	435.03
Total : ONGC	842.75	1031.75	989.1	1387.82
II. OIL				
(i) **Onland**				
(a) Exploratory	31.22	50.0	28.0	70.0
(b) Development	79.27	112.0	98.0	70.0
Sub Total	110.49	162.0	126.0	140.0
(ii) **Offshore**				
(a) Exploratory	7.31	4.5	0.31**	2.5
(b)				
** Spillover from 1987-88. Actually no offshore drilling carried out.				
Total (OIL)	117.80	166.5	126.0	142.5
Total (I+II)	960.55	1198.25	1115.1	1530.32

7.53 LPG : LPG production target and achievements are given below in the Table 7.21.

Table 7.21

LPG Production

('000 tonnes)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
By Gas Fractionation :				
I. ONGC	509.8	595.0	674.1	723
II. OIL	48.09	52.0	50.3	55
Total (I+II)	557.89	647.0	724.4	778
Refineries :				
	1030	1062	1010	1104
Total LPG Production :	1587.89	1709	1734.4	1882
NGL Production (ONGC)	266.00	582.00	374.00	641.00

7.54 As regards gas despatches, the targets and achievements are given below in the table 7.22.

Table 7.22

Natural Gas Despatches

(Million M^3)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
Unit	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
I. ONGC				
(a) Bombay Offshore	4960.54	6031	5880.49	7236
(b) Western Region	231.96	800	809.60	
(c) Eastern Region	660.39	285	238.10	1400
(d) Central Region	30.73	50	25.36	
(e) Southern Region	1.38	—	15.43	—
Sub Total (ONGC)	5885.0	7166	6968.98	8636
II. OIL	737.29	900	665.00	800
Total (I+II)	6622.29	8066	7633.98	9436

7.55 Refining Capacity & Throughput :—The installed refining capacity in the country spread over 12 refineries at the end of 1988-89 was 51.85 million tonnes (including 2 million tonnes swing refinery of HPC, Bombay) as against 48.70 million tonnes at the end of 1987-88. This increase is mainly on account of Mathura, Gujarat and Haldia refineries of Indian Oil Corporation. The refinery crude throughput during 1988-89 was 48.80 million tonnes against the target of 48.90 million tonnes and actual throughput of 47.74 million tonnes in 1987-88. The refinery-wise crude throughput is given in Table 7.23 and the details are given in Annexure-7.16.

7.56 Petroleum Products Demand and Supply :—The consumption of petroleum products during 1988-89 was 49.76 million tonnes as against 46.20 million tonnes in 1987-88, representing an increase of 7.7%. The growth in the consumption of middle distillates was 6.7% in 1988-89 against 8.7% in 1987-88.

7.57 Exploration and Development Projects :—The various projects which were completed during 1988-89 are acquisition of 6 numbers of development drilling rigs, installation of 5 numbers of regional computers, Gas sweetening plant phase-1 at Hazira, accelerated production program of Bombay Offshore. The various projects which are in progress in 1989-90 are Jack-up rigs (2 nos), Combay basin development project, South Bassein development phase II, Ethane-Propane recovery plant at Uran, Additional oil recovery from Bombay High South.

7.58 HBJ Pipeline : The HBJ pipeline is scheduled to be completed by july 1989. The cumulative physical progress of pipeline achieved till March 1989 is 100% and for the four compressor stations at Bijiaipur, Auraiya, Hazira & Jhabua up to March 1989 is 93.7%. Work on telecommunication and SCADA is underway wherein the overall physical progress achieved is 30.33%

Table 7.23

Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput

(Million Tonnes)

Organisation/Refinery	Installed Capacity (1-4-89)	Crude Throughput			
		1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Target	Achievements**	Target
IOC, Guwahati	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.85
IOC, Barauni	3.30	2.64	3.10	2.82	3.10
IOC, Gujarat	9.50	8.44	8.30	8.65	9.00
IOC, Haldia	2·75	2·81	2·63	2·64	2·63
IOC, Mathura	7.50	6.53	6.55	6.56	7.20
IOC, Digboi	0.50	0.55	0.52	0.57	0.52
HPC, Bombay	5.50*	5.46	5.50	5.50	5.50
HPC, Vizag	4.50	3.62	4.20	3.77	4.27
BPC, Bombay	6.00	6.53	6.11	6.13	6.76
MRL, Madras	5.60	5.13	5.40	5.47	5.35
CRL, Cochin	4.50	4.11	4.50	4.76	4.50
BRPL, Bongaigaon	1.35	1.11	1.29	1.17	1.28
Total	51.85	47.75	48.90	48.80	50.96

* Includes 2.0 million tonnes of swing refinery.
** Provisional

7.59 *Refinery Projects* : The Captive Power Plants of HPC and Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) at their Bombay refineries have been completed. The work on Hydrocracker Unit at Gujarat is in progress and is expected to be completed by February 1992. The projects is estimated to cost Rs 635 crores. Works on Captive Power Plants at HPC, Vizag and CRL, Cochin are in progress.

7.60 Research and Development

Exploration and Development :—KDM Institute of Petroleum Exploration was involved in Basin studies, techno-economic appraisal of petroliferous areas and also continued development in the field of geophysics, geochemistry, computer simulation and modelling. Institute of Drilling Technology undertook study of deep, high pressured wells and methods to combat various down-hole problems. Institute of Reservoir Studies continued the study of reservoir engineering problems of various fileds while Institute of Production Technology and Institute Engineering & Ocean Technology have started functioning at New Bombay.

Refining and Marketing : The R&D Centre of IOC continued work on the development of lubricant formulations. A process has been successfully developed by HPC for dearomitization of Bombay High ATF to meet required product specification. Madras Refineries Ltd (MRL) has successfully ventured to adopt a suitable mix of indigenous Bombay High and certain imported crudes for bringing out its asphalt potential.

Programme for 1989-90

7.61 *Surveys* :—The details of surveys for 1989-90 are given in Table 7.19.

7.62 *Drilling* : The exploratory drilling activities for the year 1989-90 show substantial increase over the 1988-89 period both in case of ONGC and OIL. In both the cases, this is mainly due to increase in exploratory activity in on-shore areas which will be concentrated in various areas like upper Assam, Cambay basin, K.G. on-shore areas etc. Similarly, in case of development drilling, ONGC plans for increase over 1989-89 activities especially in offshore areas while in case OIL there is decrease in development activity compared to 1988-89. The details of drilling programme for the year are given in the table 7.20.

7.63 *Crude Oil Production* : Crude oil production during the year is targetted at 34.31 million tonnes, as indicated in Table 7.18. The details are given in Annexure 7.15.

7.64 *Gas Despatches* : The total gas despatches by ONGC and OIL are targetted at 9436 million cubic meters. as indicated in Table 7.22.

7.65 *LPG Production* : The LPG production form fractionation of Natural Gas both by ONGC and OIL is targetted at 778,000 tonnes as shown in the Table 7.21. In addition, ONGC will be producing about 641,00 tonnes of Natural Gasoline Liquid (NGL) during 1989-90.

Refining and Marketing

7.66 *Petroleum Products Demands and Crude Throughput* : The demand for pertoleum products

in 1989-90 is estimated at 54.16 milion tonnes. This represents a growth of 8.8% over the consumption in 1988-89. The demand of middle distillates is expected to grow by 9.2% in 1989-90. The crude throughput target for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at 50.96 million tonnes. No addition of capacity is targetted for 1989-90. The refinery-wise targets are given in Table-7.23 and details are given in Annexure—7.14. The estimated import and export of crude oil and petroleum products in 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given in Table—7.24.

7.67 *Projects* : The major projects in petroleum production, refining and marketing sanctioned in 1988-89 and under various stages of completion during 1989-90 are Gas Lift facility for Bombay High fields, Development of Heera phase II, Gandhar Development Phase I. LPG marketing phase-III projects of IOC, HPC and BPC will be completed in 1989-90.

7.68 Research & Development During 1989-90 : Institute of Reservoir Studies plans to carry out 190 projects relating to oil and gas field development, EOR & simulation. Institute of Drilling Technology will be taking up 28 projects.

7.69 KDM Institute of Petroleum Exploration plans to undertake various projects related to geoscience discipline. Besides, general S&T collaborative projects with Universities, Institutes and foreign countries are under way. IEOT is engaged in various projects related to offshore technology. Its activities will be enhanced through implementation of NORAD aid. Institute of Production Technology is working on production engineering problems of various oil/gas fields on ONGC.

Table 7.24

Estimated Import/Export of Crude Oil and Supply of Petroleum Products

(Million Tonnes)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Original	Revised	Estimated
A. **Crude Oil**				
Imports	18.36	18.06	17.56	18.24
Exports	—	—	—	—
Net Imports	18.36	18.06	17.56	18.24
B. **Petroleum Products**				
Imports	4.28	7.15	6.61	8.03
Exports	3.21	2.67	2.01	1.52
Net Imports	1.07	4.48	4.60	6.51
Indigenous Prodn.	44.73	45.45	45.30	47.44

7.70 The R&D Centre of IOC will continue work on development of lubricants. Centre for High Technology (CHT) proposes to set up major pilot plants for short path distillation for producing Asphalts from waxy crudes, conversion of natural gas to middle distillates and hydrocracking of vacuum gas oils.

7.71. *Petroleum Conservation* :— Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has been strengthened by setting up of special cells for dealing with matters relating to transport, industrial and agricultural sectors. Savings in 1989-90 are projected at Rs 166.51 crores. Details are given in Annexure-7.18.

7.72. During 1988-89, the various committees/groups set up in Planning Commission are as under :

(i) Advisory Group on Perspective Plan for Natural Gas :—The first report on Availability and Utilisation of gas in Western India both on-shore and offshore has been submitted.

(ii) Inter-ministerial group to consider possibility of setting up gas based power generation units on a priority basis (Report submitted).

(iii) Committee to monitor formulation, appraisal and approval of projects needed for gas availability and its utilisation for power generation units on a priority basis.

(iv) Committee to examine the feasibility of use of natural gas for peak load power generation.

(v) Committee to study the import of 10 MMSCMD of LNG.

For the formulation of VIII Plan the Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas was constituted with the following sub-groups on : Exploration & Development; Refining ; Demand Projections, Distribution & Marketing of Petroleum Products; Natural Gas Availability, Utilisation & Distribution; Research, Development & Conservation. Reports of Refining, Demand and R&D sub-groups have been submitted.

7.73. *Outlay* : An outlay of Rs. 2859.28 crores has been provided for the programmes of exploration, production and transportation of oil and gas including MOP & NG. For refining and marketing the outlay is Rs. 496.72 crores. The total outlay for petroleum and natural gas would, therefore, be Rs. 3356.00 crores. The organisation wise outlay is given in Annexure 7.17 and scheme-wise outlay in Annexure 7.19.

7.74.II. NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Review for 1988-89

During 1988-89, against the approved outlay of Rs. 105.00 crores the expenditure was Rs. 111.75 crores (provisional). The Scheme-wise break-up of physical Targets and Achievement and Plan outlay and expenditure is shown in Annexure III & IV. A brief review of the various programmes is given below :—

(i) Bio-Gas Programme

7.75 Under the National Programme for Bio-Gas development, an outlay of Rs. 53.48 crores was provided against which the expenditure was Rs. 55.32 crores. 1.67 lakhs Plants were installed against the target of 1.50 lakhs plants. Emphasis was given and was laid on lower capacity plants upto 6 cu. mts. capacity. The percentage of working plants was about 85%.

In the Community and institutional bio-gas Programme, against the target of 100 plants, 104 plants have been set up. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores, the expenditure is Rs. 2.06 crores. On the R&D aspect or Bio-gas, about 65 R&D projects are under implementation. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore was made against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 0.97 crores.

2. National Programme on Improved Chullahas

7.76 The approved outlay was Rs. 10.00 crores, against which the expenditure is Rs. 9.90 c rores. The target for installation of chullahas was 15 lakhs and the achievements is 18.33 lakhs. The average percentage of working chullahas was about 70% in the various states. The scheme of Self Employed Workers (SEW) has been introduced for construction of improved chullahas. Each SEW is responsible for construction and maintenance of a maximum of 300 chullahas and is paid @ Rs. 10 per chullaha.

3. Solar Thermal Energy Programme

7.77 The Solar Thermal Energy Programme consists of three components : R&D and Demonstration, Extension programme and Solar Energy Centre. For 1988-89 the approved outlay was Rs. 7.00 crores which included Rs. 0.75 crores provided in the budget of the Ministry of Urban Development. The expenditure was Rs. 5.70 crores.

Under the R&D programme, 50 projects are being funded. The programme on Solar domestic water heating systems has picked up and the total collector area of 2,25,800 m^2 was installed during the year. The number of solar cookers installed were 15,300 against the target of 15,000. Solar Energy Centre Programmes mainly consists of civil works, Testing and standardisation of Solar Energy devices. The work on 50 KW Solar Thermal Power Plant was also completed.

4. Solar Photovoltaics Programme

7.78 This programme mainly consists of three parts :

(1) Research & Development (2) Testing and Evaluation Facility and (3) Demonstration Programme.

In the R&D Technology mission, the work on development of Amorphous Silicon Solar Cell and establishment of 50 KW capacity on a single shift basis was continued. The approved outlay for 1988-89 was Rs. 9.50 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 18.37 crores. 699 street lights, 139 water pumps and 120 kwp of power units, 300 battery chargers and 79 community lights/TVs were installed against the targets of 300 street lights, 100 water pumps, 100 Kwp of power units and 100 battery chargers.

5. Wind Energy

7.79 The wind energy programme broadly consists of strengthening of wind data base, R&D, demonstration and field testing. The approved outlay was Rs. 5.50 crores against which the expenditure was Rs. 5.25 crores. Against the target of 500 water pumps, 2.0 MW wind farms, 50 Nos. of Battery chargers and 10 Nos. of stand alone systems, the achievement was 32 water pumps, 2.45 MW wind farms, and 5 Nos. of stand alone systems.

6. Biomass Programmes

7.80 The Biomass Programme consists of (a) Energy Plantation and (b) Installation of gasifiers. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 6 crores the expenditure was Rs. 4.19 crores. The target was 4000 hectares of Energy Plantation and 1000 kw of gasifiers capacity and the achievement was 4200 hectares of Energy Plantation and 1000 kw of gasifier capacity.

7. Other Renewable Energy Sources Programme

7.81 Programme for other renewable energy source including Urban Waste, Hydrogen Energy, MHD etc. were provided an allocation of Rs. 9.52 crores against which the expenditure was Rs. 12.43 crores.

1989-90 Programme

7.82 An outlay of Rs. 115.00 crores has been provided for the Non-Conventional Energy Programmes. The major schemes continue to be the National programme on Bio-Gas development, National Programme for Improved Chullahas, Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaics, Wind and Bio-Mass Programme. A brief description of the programme for 1989-90 is given below :

(i) Bio-Gas Programme

7.83 Under this programme an outlay of Rs. 62.50 crores has been provided consisting of Rs. 57.50 crores for National Programme on Biogas Development, Rs. 4.00 crores for CBP/IBP and Rs. 1.00 crore for R&D. The target for the year 1989-90 is 1.60 lakhs bio-gas plants. The major emphasis will be on promotion of small capacity plants

upto 2M³/day capacity, sanitary-linked bio-gas plants, improvement and operation of plants and promotion of low cost new models.

(2) National Programme on Improved Chullahas

7.84 An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores has been provided for this programme for installing 18 lakhs chullahas and for organising training courses on construction and maintenance of Improved Chullahas. In addition to conservation of fuelwood, the programme will provide employment opportunities in the rural areas.

3. Solar Energy Programme

(a) Solar Thermal Energy Programme

An outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores has been recommended for this programme to cover 30000 sq. mts. of collector area, installation of 25,000 solar cookers and 2,000 community cookers etc.

(b) Solar Photovoltaics

A provision of Rs. 10.50 crores has been made for SPV programme which includes Amorphous Silicon programme, R&D PV test facilities and PV Demonstration Programme.

The physical programme consists of installing 300 SPV Street Lights, 100 SPV Water Pumps, 100 PV Power Units and 100 Community Lights.

7.86 (4) Wind Energy

The Wind Energy Programme would include installation of 500 Wind Pumps, 2.00 MW Wind Farms, 50 Battery chargers an d10 stand Alone Systems for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores have been provided.

7.87 (5)Bio-Mass & Draught Animal Power

An outlay of Rs. 4.50 crores has been earmarked for this programme to cover 4000 hects. of Energy Plantation and 1000 kw of generation of power through gasifiers.

7.88 (6) Other Renewable Elergy Sources Programme

Other Renewable Energy sources includes programme such as Battery powered vehicles, Magneto Hydro Dynamics, Geo Thermal Energy, Chemical Sources of Energy, Micro Hydel, IREDA etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores has been provided.

III. INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PLANNING PROGRAMME

7.89 Annual Plan 1989-90

7.89 The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme aims at developing planning capabilities in the State and Union Territories in preparing and implementing of area based integrated rural energy plans and projects through which the optimal mix of all types of energy sources, conventional and non-conventional would be provided to the rural areas for meeting the diverse needs for domestic as well as productive activities. A major objective of IREP programme is to improve the quality of life of rural people and to increase productivity and accelerating development through planned inputs of energy.

7.90 This programme was implemented with funds from the State outlays upto 1985-86. From 1986-87 onwards, a Centrally sponsored scheme was started with the provision of Central assistance for development of capabilities in the State and UTs for preparation and implementation of IREP plans, by providing staff to the State and District/Block level IREP cells and their training. The IREP programme in the Seventh Plan consisted of the following components.

(1) Developing institutional mechanism in the State/UTs. For planning and implementing Integrated Rural Energy Plan and projects in selected blocks in each State/UT.

(2) Training of staff.

(3) Project preparation.

(4) Provision of technical incentives.

(5) Monitoring of the programme.

(6) Development and operationalisation of computer planning model for rural energy sector.

(7) Research and development.

The EFC Memo for the Centrally sponsored scheme for the IREP Programme was revised in the current year to take into account :

(a) Revision of pay scales as per the Fourth Pay Commission.

(b) Provision for computer modelling and monitoring systems for which one PC/AT has to be provided to each State level IREP Cell.

(c) Flexibility in appointment of staff in the Class III and Class IV/transfer in the State and the Centre.

Review of Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme 1988-89

(a) Setting up of IREP Cells

7.91 For 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 1.70 crore was made under Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme. An outlay of Rs. 136.5 lakhs was earmarked for grants in aid to all States/UTs for setting up of IREP Cells at State and District/Block levels. 35 new block level cells have been created during 1988-89 in addition to 137 block cells which are already operational. During 1988-89, against the above provision of grant-in-aid, an amount of Rs. 158.10 lakhs have already been released (Annexure I).

(b) Training for staff of the IREP cells

7.92 A provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs was made for training course, workshop, computer modelling projects, provision of PC/AT Computer to about 10 States during the Current financial year including provision of UTs without legislature. A total grant of

Rs. 17.03 lakh was disbursed setting up computer units at state level IREP cells during 1988-89. Against proposed eight training courses uptill now six training course for training staff of IREP Cells have been organised. An expenditure of Rs. 1.91 lakh has been incurred during the year.

IREP Computer Modelling Project on Rural Energy Planning

7.93 The IREP Computer Model developed by Rural Energy Division has been adapted in PC environment with the help of National Productivity Council. This model prepares block level optimal energy plans. This model was tested and validated in the Planning Commission mainframe computer.

7.94 An amount of rupees one lakh has been sanctioned during the current year to National Productivity Council for developing IREP monitoring system and creating data banks on computer for Rural Energy Sector. The NPC would be responsible for conducting three National Training Workshop on IREP Computer Modelling and Monitoring System.

7.95 Provision of Rs. 9.83 crores has been made for IREP programme in States in Annual Plan 1988-89. This amount is to be utilised for implementing the block level IREP projects which will include additional financial incentives to rural beneficiaries for adoption of new energy technologies. Statement showing statewise and yearwise break-up of approved outlays and expenditure is at Annexure II. During 1988-89, 172 IREP projects have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

Review Meeting on IREP

7.96 A Review meeting of IREP programme with Member (Energy) was organised in June, 1988 to assess the physical and financial progress of IREP achieved so far. The meeting concluded that IREP programme should be intensified and should basically focus on meeting basic needs of cooking, heating and lighting, loads creating planning and project preparation and implementation capacities at the micro level.

National level Review Meeting with IREP State level Officers with Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning

7.97 A meeting with State level IREP Project Directors and Economists with Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning was organised on 2nd and 3rd November 1988. The objectives of this meeting was to assess the impact of IREP programme in improving quality of life of the rural people and to increase productivity and accelerating development through planned inputs of energy. Almost all States/UTs. participated in the meeting. The meeting was addressed by Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning, Member (Energy) and Secretary, Planning.

Programme for 1989-90 and Budget Estimates

7.98 During 1989-90, Integrated Rural Energy Planning Cells will be operational in all the States and UTs. Besides the 172 block level cells set up upto 1988-89, 28 more blocks will be taken up during 1989-90. The IREP Programme in 1989-90 would consist of the components given in the Seventh Plan document, and would also include the following features :

(i) Setting up of regional training centres.

(ii) Setting up of technical back up units in the national institutions which have been carrying training programme.

(a) Grants in Aid to National Training Centre at Bakoli village

7.99 A training Centre is being set up at Bakoli village in Delhi for training of staff of the Rural Energy Cell. The civil works are expected to be completed by end of current financial year. The Centre will start functioning from August 1989. Provision for grants-in-aid to this to DEDA for running this training Centre has to be made during 1989-90.

(b) Setting up of 4 Regional Trainnig Centres

7.100 Four Regional Training Centres are being set up to develop planning capabilities in States/UTs. implementing IREP Programme during 1989-90. The IREP staff working in various energy cells in the country would be trained in these training centres.

7.101 (c) Technical Back up Units

It is proposed to set up 16 Technical back-up units during 1989-90. These technical back-up units would be set up mainly in the institutions who organised National Training Workshop on IREP during 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1988-89 on the behalf of Planning Commission. These technical back-up units will be responsible to carry R & D work and would provide technical guidance and support to IREP programme at the State level and would thus contribute in improving impact of IREP for development of rural people.

(d) Setting up of 10 State level Computer Units

7.102 In pursuance with revised EFC memo approved by Ministry of Finance 10 State level Computer Units will be set up during 1989-90 in addition to 10 such units already set up during last year. The objective of setting up of these cells is to use computer as an efficient tool in energy planning. With the help of the computers PC/AT to be set up at State headquarters, block level optimal energy plans would be prepared to ensure effective use of scarce energy sources.

(e) 7.103 Training Courses, studies, computer modelling and research projects will also be taken up during 1989-90 to build up a suitable infrastructure to prepare foundation of the enlarged programme in the Eighth Plan.

(f) Workshops and National level meeting with State level IREP staff

7.104 It is proposed to organise two National Workshops during 1989-90 to give new directions to IREP and the eighth plan. Two National level meetings will also be organised with State level IREP staff to make an assessment of IREP Programme in the States/UTs.

IV. Energy Conservation Programme in the Centre

7.105 The Deptt. of Power is the nodal department dealing with the Energy Conservation. The funds for energy conservation has been provided in the budget of Deptt. of Power.

Review for 1988-89

7.106 During 1988-89, against the approved outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores the expenditure was only Rs. 7.48 crores. A brief review of the various programme is given below :—

1. Awareness and Information Campaign

7.107 An outlay of Rs. 217.00 lakhs was provided for this programme. Actual expenditure of Rs. 95.50 lakhs was incurred during 1988-89.

2. Energy Audits

7.108 An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs was provided for this programme Energy audit through NPC, TERI, Balmer Lawrie, EIL etc. were carried out and the actual expenditure is Rs. 30.50 lakhs.

3. Training Courses Seminar

7.109 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was provided for this programme. Studies and Training Programme through NPC & Institute of Paper Technology Saharanpur were taken up and the actual expenditure is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

4. Demonstration Projects

7.110 An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs was provided for this programme. Actual Expenditure of Rs. 613.00 lakhs was incurred on different demonstration projects during 1988-89.

5. Administrative Expenses (on energy conservation)

7.111 An outlay of Rs. 43 lakhs was provided for Administrative expenses but no expenditure has been incurred on it during 1988-89.

1989-90 Programme

7.112 An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is sanctioned for year 1989-90 for the various programmes of energy conservation. The funds has been provided in the budget of Department of Power. Adviser (Energy Conservation), Cabinet Secretariat is supervising. Since it is a new programme, the details of the schemes are under preparation. However, the major activities are mentioned below.

TABLE 7.25

Sl. No.	Activity	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Energy Conservation Commission . .	43.00
2.	Energy Management Centre . . .	43.00
3.	Awareness Compaign	200.00
	(i) Organising energy conservation work	
	(ii) Publicity by SEB's	
	(iii) Publicity by Centre	
	(iv) Seminar, workshops, exhibition etc.	
4.	Detailed Energy Audits . . .	140.00
5.	Training Programmes	74.00
6.	Demonstration Projects . . .	500.00
	(i) Rectification of pumpsets	
	(ii) Power System Improvement . .	

Energy Generation in 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (Utilities)

(Million Units)

Region	1987-88				1988-89								1989-90			
	Actual				Target				Actual				Target			
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern	21072	37049	1396	59517	23200	41980	1160	66340	23720	40442	1871	66033	24895	52135	2520	79550
Western	4838	62506	1601	68945	6550	66049	1760	74359	7326	64089	1896	73311	6695	70910	1880	79485
Southern	17535	28062	2037	47634	22635	29639	2580	54854	21779	30548	2053	54380	24965	33660	2500	61225
Eastern	3016	20630	—	23646	3980	24030	—	28010	3594	21220	—	24814	3985	24048	—	28033
North Eastern	935	1217	—	2152	1635	1302	—	2937	1323	1117	—	2440	1460	1547	—	3007
Total :	**47396**	**149464**	**5034**	**201894**	**58000**	**163000**	**5500**	**226500**	**57742**	**157416**	**5820**	**220978**	**62000**	**182300**	**7000**	**251300**

Annexure-7

Annual Plan 1988–89 PLF of SEB/Central Organisation

Sl. No.	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	DESU	70.7	44.7
2.	H.S.E.B.	40.5	41.2
3.	R.S.E.B.	70.0	52.6
4.	P.S.E.B.	68.5	56.0
5.	U.P.S.E.B.	49.1	54.1
6.	G.E.B.	57.2	56.1
7.	M.S.E.B.	53.5	53.4
8.	M.P.E.B.	51.1	50.1
9.	A.P.S.E.B.	75.6	69.6
10.	T.N.E.B.	60.9	66.7
11.	K.E.B.	65.2	66.4
12.	B.S.E.B.	31.8	37.1
13.	O.S.E.B.	36.4	30.9
14.	W.B.S.E.B.	40.7	35.7
15.	W.B.P. DEV. C.	50.3	49.4
16.	D.P.L.	31.0	21.5
17.	A.S.E.B.	33.4	27.6
	Total : : SEB's	**52.6**	**51.6**
	Central Sector		
1.	N.T.P.C.	59.8	66.8
2.	Neyveli	60.4	70.3
3.	D.V.C.	49.8	41.8
	All–India	**54.8**	**55.0**

Annexure-7.3

Target and Achievement of Additions to Generating Capacity 1988–89

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Unit No.	State/Agency	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)	Slippage (MW)	Advancement (MW)	Date of Commissioning/ Rolling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Sector							
	Hydro							
1.	Panchet Hill Extn.	2	Bihar/DVC	40	—	40	—	
	Thermal							
1.	Anta G.T.	1&2	Raj/NTPC	—	176	—	176	1/89, 3/89
2.	Auraiya GT	1	UP/NTPC	—	112	—	112	3/89
3.	Vindhyachal	2 & 3	MP/NTPC	420	420	—		7/88, 2/89
4.	Korba STPS	6	MP/NTPC	500	500	—	—	2/89
5.	Ramagundem STPS	4 & 5	AP/NTPC	500	1000	—	500	6/88, 3/89
6.	Maithon GT	1, 2, 3	Bihar/DVC	90	90	—	—	3/89
	Total : Central (T)			**1510**	**2298**	—	**788**	
	Nuclear							
1.	Narora	1	UP/DAE	235	235	—	—	3/89
	Total : Central (H+T+N)			**1785**	**2533**	**40**	**788**	
	State Sector							
	Hydro							
1.	W.Y.C.	5 & 6	Haryana	16	8	8	—	3/89
2.	Bhaba	1, 2, 3	H.P.	120	120	—	—	3/89 (R)
3.	Mukerian PH-II	4, 5, 6	Punjab	45	45	—	—	5/88, 6/88, 2/89
4.	Mukerian PH-III	7, 8 ,9	Punjab	39	58.5	—	19.5	2/89 2/89,3/89
5.	Mukerian PH-IV	10, 11, 12	Punjab	—	58.5	—	58.5	3/89,3/89, 3/89
6.	U.B.D.C.	1	Punjab	15	15	—	—	3/89 (R)
7.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar Stage-II	1	Raj	45	45	—	—	2/89
8.	Bargi	2	M.P.	45	45	—	—	11/88
9.	Kadana PSS	1	Guj.	60	—	60	—	
10.	Kadamparai PSS	3	T.N.	100	100	—	—	9/88 (R)
11.	Lower Mettur PH-IV	1&2	T.N.	30	30	—	—	3/89 (R), 12/88
12.	Lower Bhavani	1&2	T.N.	4	—	4	—	
13.	Vaigai Dam Toe	1&2	T.N.	6	—	6	—	
14.	Pykara	1	T.N.	2	—	2	—	
15.	Varahi	1&2	Kar.	230	—	230	—	
16.	Upper Kolab	3	Orissa	80	—	80	—	
17.	Rengali Extn.	1	Orissa	50	—	50	—	
18.	Mini/Micro Hydels		All-India	10	7.25	2.75	—	
19.	Do.		U.P.	—	0.45	—	—	
	Total : State Sector (H)			**897**	**532.7**	**442.75**	**78**	
	Thermal							
1.	Panipat	5	Haryana	210	210	—	—	3/89
2.	Ropar St. II	4	Punjab	210	210	—	—	1/89
3.	Kota Extn.	3	Raj.	210	210	—	—	9/88
4.	Unchahar	1&2	UP	420	420	—	—	11/88, 3/89
5.	Tanda	2	UP	110	110	—	—	3/89
6.	Rajghat (DESU)	2	Delhi	67.5	67.5	—	—	3/89
7.	Pampore GT	1	J & K	25	25	—	—	3/89
8.	Sabarmati Repl.		Guj.	110	110	—	—	9/88
9.	Khaperkheda Extn.	1	Mah.	210	210	—	—	3/89
10.	Mettur	3	T.N.	210	210	—	—	3/89
11.	Chandrapur Extn.		Assam	30	30	—	—	1/89
12.	Diesel Sets	1&2	Manipur	2	—	2	—	
13.	Diesel Sets		Mizoram	—	6.8	—	—	88/89
	Total : State sector (T)			**1814.5**	**1819.3**	**2**	—	
	Total States (H+T)			**2711.5**	**2352.0**	**444.75**	**78**	
	Grand Total			**4496.5**	**4885@**	**484.75**	**866**	

R—Rolled

@—Includes 866 (MW) advanced from 1989-90 programme and 7.25 MW (6.8 MW from Diesel Sets in Mizoram and 0.45 MW Micro-Hydel in UP) outside programme.

Annexure- 7.4

Details of Units Slipped from 1988–89

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	TYPE	Name of the State/ Executing Ageny	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Reasons for slippages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hydro					
1.	W.Y. Canal . . .	H	Haryana	6	8	Due to last minute problems with oil pipe lines of Governing System.
2.	Kadana	H	Gujarat	1	60	Slow progress of unit bay civil works and consequently unit erection.
3.	Varahi	H	Karnataka	1	115	Non-readyness of water conductor system.
4.	Varahi	H	Karnataka	2	115	Slow progress of unit bay civil works and unit erection.
5.	Lower Bhavani . . .	H	Tamil Nadu	1	2	Slow progress of Power House civil
6.	Lower Bhavani . . .	H	Tamil Nadu	2	2	works and unit erection
7.	Vaigai	H	Tamil Nadu	1	3	Do.
8.	Vaigai	H	Tamil Nadu	2	3	Do.
9.	Pykara	H	Tamil Nadu	1	2	Do.
10.	Panchet Hill . .	H	D.V.C.	1	40	Slow progress of unit erection activities
11.	Upper Kolab . . .	H	Orissa	3	80	Slow progress of erection of penstock and lining work of pressure shaft.
12.	Rengali Extn. . . .	H	Orissa	1	50	Due to withdrawal of services of BHEL on account of issue concerning payment of sales tax.
13.	Mini/Micro . . .	H	All-India		2.75	
			Sub Total (H)		**482.75**	
	Thermal					
14.	Diesel Sets-Imphal . . .	T	Manipur	1&2	2	Delay in award of Civil works contract. Delay in commencement of erection of main equipment
			Sub-total : (T)		**2**	
			Total :		**484.75**	

Annexure- 7.5

Statement showing improvement in PLF of Thermal Units where substantial R & M works have been carried out as on 30-12-1988

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	PLF before renovation average Figure (%)	PLF after renovation April—Dec. 1988	Expected PLF after completion of R&M Scheme (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Badarpur	1	100.0	45.7	62.40	
		4	210.0	44.2	70.60	
		5	210.0	37.0	74.70	61
2.	I. P.	3	62.5	53.5	65.90	
		5	60.0	50.3	51.50	65
3.	Faridabad	3	60.0	21.1	46.70	45
4.	Obra	2	50.0	45.7	51.50	
		4	50.0	49.9	46.70	
		5	50.0	43.8	56.70	
		6	100.0	37.9	53.00	
		8	100.0	43.2	45.60	
		9	200.0	33.3	61.00	
		10	200.0	31.4	56.40	
		11	200.0	26.4	70.70	
		12	200.0	40.2	75.50	
		13	200.0	35.1	53.60	50
5.	Panki	4	110.0	43.2	63.50	60
6.	Harduaganj	5	60.0	40.9	52.00	
		6	60.0	38.1	55.30	
		7	110.0	37.4	46.80	50
7.	Ukai	2	120.0	38.7	51.50	57
8.	Amarkantak-I	3	120.0	39.2	48.20	60
9.	Satpura	1	62.5	51.5	64.20	70
10.	Kothagodam	1	60.0	40.0	31.60	
		2	60.0	57.8	84.60	
		4	60.0	54.9	73.50	
		5	110.0	27.6	61.00	
			110.0	23.9	54.40	
		7	110.0	17.3	39.80	
		8	110.0	34.2	61.70	54
11.	Ramagundam B	1	62.5	70.4	62.30	
12.	Ennore	1	60.0	51.0	79.50	
		2	60.0	48.7	80.80	
		3	110.0	33.8	38.00	
		4	110.0	25.2	35.10	
		5	110.0	26.4	53.40	50
13.	Tuticorin	1	210	46.0	68.50	
		2	210	47.0	76.90	
		3	210	40.4	86.60	60
14.	Patratu	1	50	32.8	52.40	
		2	50	25.2	68.50	
		3	50	34.2	53.30	
		5	100	39.3	43.20	36

Annexure—7.6

Outlays/Expenditure—Power Sector

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Appd.)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (Appd.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	**STATES**				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.02	214.65	214.65	235.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.26	12.20	12.38	14.12
3.	Assam	126.70	142.26	125.88	148.56
4.	Bihar	162.76	438.04	254.04	450.00
5.	Goa	5.65	7.70	7.12	7.10
6.	Gujarat	247.99	335.18	265.00	368.41
7	Haryana	147.42	182.83	140.00	202.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78.09	57.25	54.37	58.45
9	Jammu & Kashmir	80.24	121.00	114.35	129.00
10.	Karnataka	144.37	207.80	182.80	296.05
11.	Kerala	62.05	102.65	79.63	114.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	430.20	553.20	505.39	610.75
13.	Maharashtra	565.09	544.56	460.51	551.31
14.	Manipur	9.30	10.23	10.96	15.60
15.	Meghalaya	26.01	31.00	31.00	35.51
16.	Mizoram	11.15	14.94	15.40	17.91
17.	Nagaland	6.90	8.55	8.55	9.56
18.	Orissa	134.66	224.03	158.26	261.14
19.	Punjab	492.19	375.97	375.97	317.52
20.	Rajasthan	206.00	207.56	192.25	214.00
21	Sikkim	10.77	11.45	11.29	13.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	372.30	498.88	349.25	385.00
23.	Tripura	17.90	16.35	16.35	19.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	444.16	787.56	482.35	870.05
25.	West Bengal	198.08	299.73	299.73	386.00
	Total (STATES)	**4196.26**	**5405.57**	**4367.48**	**5729.74**
B.	**UNION TERRITORIES**				
1.	A & N Islands	2.74	16.73	16.73	8.00
2.	Chandigarh	7.22	7.92	7.91	8.70
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.85	1.23	1.23	1.400
4.	Delhi	175.33	181.50	171.65	170.00
5.	Daman & Diu	1.39	1.43	1.43	1.49
6.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95
7.	Pondicherry	3.53	6.00	6.00	8.50
	Total (U. Ts.)	**192.05**	**215.81**	**205.95**	**199.03**
	Total (States & UTs)	**4388.31**	**5621.38**	**4573.43**	**5928.77**
	Central Sector	**2707.98**	**3962.70**	**4163.55**	**5493.70**
	All India,	**7096.29**	**9584.08**	**8736.98**	**11422.47**
	N.E.C.	**44.88**	**51.13**	**51.13**	**58.21**

Annexure—7·7

Projects to be commissioned during 1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Unit No.	State/Organisation.	No. & size of unit	Total Capacity (MW)	Expected date of Commissioning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NORTHERN REGION					
Hydro					
1.	Mahi-II, U-2	Raj	1× 45	45	9/89
2.	Suratgarh, U-1, 2	Raj.	2× 2	4	1/90, 3/90
3.	Mangrol, U-1 2, 3	Raj.	3× 2	6	1/90, 3/90, 3/90
4.	WYC U-6	Haryana	1× 8	8	4/89
		Sub-total		**63**	
Thermal					
1.	Auraiya GT, U-'2, 3 4	NTPC	3× 112	336	5/89, 7/89, 9/89
2.	Rihand U-2	NTPC	1× 500	500	5/89
3.	Anta GT, U-3	NTPC	1× 88	88	6/89
4.	Kota-II, U-4	Raj.	1× 210	210	5/89
5.	Pampore GT, U-2 3,	J & K	2× 25	50	5/89, 8/89
6.	Zainakote GT U-1, 2	J & K	2× 25	50	12/89
7.	Rajghat U-1	DESU	1× 67·5	67·5	9/89
8.	Tanda U-3	U.P.	1 110	110	12/89
		Sub-Tota		1411·5	
		TYTAL (H+T)		**1474.5**	
WESTERN REGION					
Hydro					
1.	Kadana PSS U-1, 2	Guj.	2× 60	120	10/89, 2/90
2.	Khadakwasla, U-1, 2	Mah.	2× 8	16	12/89, 1/90
3.	Bhatsa U-1	Mah.	1× 15	15	2/90
		Sub-total		**151·0**	
Thermal					
1.	Vindhayachal U-4	NTPC	1× 210	210	12/89
2.	Gandhi Nagr. Extn. U—3	Guj.	1× 210	210	12/89
3.	Kutch Lignite U-1	Guj.	1× 70	70	2/90
4.	Khaperkheda U-2	Mah.	1× 210	210	12/89
5.	Trombay U-6	Tata	1× 500	500	1/90
		Sub-total		**1200**	
		TOTAL (H+T)		**1351**	
SOUTHERN REGION					
Hydro					
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar RBC Extn. U-1	A.P.	1× 30	30	12/89
2.	Varahi U-1, 2	Kar.	2× 115	230	4/89, 10/89
3	Lower Bhavani U-5	T. N.	4× 2	8	9/89, 10/89.. 11/89, 12/89
4.	Vaigai Dam Toe U-1, 2	T. N.	2× 3	6	9/89, 10/89
		Sub-total		**274**	
Thermal					
1.	Ramagundam U-6	NTPC	1× 500	500	2/90
2.	Vijjeswaram GT U-1, 2	A. P.	2× 33	66	1/90, 3/90
3.	Vijayawada U-3, 4	A. P.	2× 210	420	10/89, 3/90
4.	Mettur Extn. U-4	T. N.	1× 210	210	2/90
5.	Kovilkalappal GT	T. N.	1× 5	5	3/90
6.	Bhuvanagiri GT	T. N.	1× 5	5	3/90
		Sub-total		**1206**	
		TOTAL (H+T)		**1480**	

Annexure—7·7

Sl. No.	Name of the project/Unit No,	State/Organisation	No. of size of unit	Total Capacity (MW)	Expected date of Commissioning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
EASTERN REGION					
	Hydro				
1.	Panchet Hill Extn., U-2	DVC	1×40	40	10/89
2.	Upper Kolab St. I, U-2	Orissa	1×80	80	9/89
3.	Hirakud St. III, U-1	Orissa	1×37·5	37·5	1/90
4.	Rengali Extn U-1, 2	Orissa	2×50	100	5/89, 10/89
		Sub-total		**257·5**	
	Thermal				
1.	Kolaghat U-1	W. B.	1×210	210	3/90
2.	Diesel Sets U-1-5	A & N	5×2·5	12·5	1/90, 2/90, 2/90, 3/90, 3/90
		Sub-total		**222·5**	
		TOTAL (H+T)		**480·0**	
	NORTH EASTERN REGION				
	Hydro				
1.	Tago U-1,3	Ar. Pradesh	3×1·5	4·5	2/90, 3/90, 3/90
2.	Umiam Umtru-IV, U-1 2	Meg.	2×30	60	2/90, 3/90
		Sub-toal		64·5	
	Thermal				
1.	Baramura G.T U-3	NEC	1×6. 5	6. 5	1/90
2.	Rokhia GT U-1, 2	Tri.	2×8	16	1/90, 3/90
3.	Diesel Sets at Imphal	Manipur	2×1	2	8/89
		Sub-tota		**24.5**	
		TOTAL (H+T)		**89**	
	ALL INDIA				
1.	Mini/Micro Hydel	All India		17·9	
		Sub-total		**17·9**	
		TOTAL ALL-INDIA			
		Hydro		**827. 9**	
		Thermal		**4064·5**	
		TOTAL (H+T)		**4892·4**	

400 KV Lines — **Transmission programme for 1989–90** — (Ckt. km.)

Sl. No.	Line Section	Agency	Total Length strg. Completed upto 3/89 (Ckt. km.)	Quarterwise Stringing Programme. I	II	III	IV	Total for 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CENTRAL SECTOR								
1.	Rihand—Dadri, HVDC	NTPC	817 / 409	150	100	158	—	408
2.	LILO of Muradnagar—Panipat line at Dadri.	NTPC	59 / 46	13	—	—	—	13
3.	Ballabgarh—Dadri—Mandaula, D/C	NTPC	196 / —	—	—	100	96	196
4.	Auriya—Agra, D/C	NTPC	332 / —	100	100	100	32	332
5.	Agra—Ballabgarh, /C	NTPC	175 / —	—	—	—	20	20
6.	Korba—Bhilai, S/C III rd ckt	NTPC	211 / —	—	—	100	111	211
7.	VTPS—Jabalpur, D/C	NTPC	724 / 623	80	21	—	—	101
8.	Jabalpur—Itarsi, D/C	NTPC	464 / —	100	50	50	150	350
9.	Itarsi—Indore, S/C	NTPC	207 / —	100	50	57	—	287
10.	Ramagundam—Chandrapur, D/C	NTPC	360 / —	—	—	—	50	50
11.	Kahalgaon—Maithon, D/C	NTPC	344 / —	—	—	10	50	60
12.	Maithon—Jamshedpur, D/C	NTPC	306 / —	—	—	—	50	50
13.	Farakka—Bhagalpur, D/C	NTPC	260 / —	—	—	50	50	100
14.	Bhagalpur—Biharshariff D/C	NTPC	330 / —	—	—	30	40	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Chamera—Moga, D/C	NHPC	472 — —	—	—	—	100	100
16.	Jeypore—Rengali, S/C	NHPC	427 — 298	60	29	40	—	129
17.	Neyveli—Salem, S/C	NLC	170 — —	—	—	—	50	50
18.	Salem—Udumalpet, S/C	NLC	152 — —	—	—	—	50	50
19.	Udumalpet—Trichur (North) D/C	NLC	260 — —	—	—	—	50	50
	Total Central Sector			**603**	**350**	**695**	**899**	**2547**
STATE SECTOR								
1.	Patratu—Tenughat—Biharshariff, S/C	BSEB	250 — 54	50	30	40	76	196
2.	Dehar—Bhiwanir, S/C	BCB	310 — 298	—	—	12	—	12
3.	Lonikhand—Kalwa, S/C	MSEB	132 — 62	35	10	25	—	70
4.	Talguppa—Shimoga, D/C	KEB	94 — —	—	—	—	25	25
	Total State Sector			**85**	**40**	**77**	**101**	**303**
	Total 400 KV			**688**	**390**	**772**	**1000**	**2850**

220 KV LINES.

Sl. No.	Line Section	Agency	Total Length	Quarterwise Stringing Programme.				
			Strg. completed upto 3/89.	I	II	III	IV	Total for 89-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CENTRAL SECTOR								
1.	Anta-Bhilwara, D/C	NTPC	373	10	—	—	—	10
			363					
2.	Anta-Jaipur, D/C	NTPC	556	100	100	100	50	350
			—					
3.	Kawas-Navasari, D/C	NTPC	94	20	30	44	—	94
			—					
4.	Kawas-Bharuch, D/C	NTPC	162	—	50	50	62	162
			—					
5.	Tanakpur-Bareilly, D/C	NHPC	180	—	—	—	50	50
			—					
6.	Bokaro-Jamshedpur, D/C	DVC	312	100	60	54	—	214
			98					
7.	Phunt-sholing-Birpara, S/C	NHPC	40	10	8	—	—	18
			22					
	Total Central Sector			240	248	248	162	898
STATE SECTOR.								
1.	Ballabgarh-Palwal, D/C	HSEB	40	14	—	—	—	14
			26					
2.	Narwana-Kaithal, S/C	HSEB	32	—	—	32	—	32
			—					
3.	Majri-Paonta, S/C	HPSEB	18	—	—	—	18	18
			—					
4.	Jalandhar II-Sultanpur, S/C.	PSEB	40	40	—	—	—	40
			—					
5.	Patiala-Mohali, S/C	PSEB	65	—	—	65	—	65
			—					
6.	Batala-Verpal, S/C	PSEB	48	48	—	—	—	48
			—					
7.	Khetri-Reengus, S/C	RSEB	98	32	40	—	—	72
			26					
8.	Kota-Beawar, S/C	RSEB	180	—	40	70	70	180
			—					
9.	Unchahar-Fatehpur, D/C	UPSEB	120	—	—	60	60	120
			—					
10.	NAPP-Khurja, D/C	UPSEB	120	—	30	60	30	120
			—					
11.	Muradnagar-Patparganj, S/C	DESU	38	38	—	—	—	38
			—					
12.	Bhiwani-Dadri, D/C	BCB	68	30	24	—	—	54
			14					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Koshod-Kodinar, S/C	GEB	65	—	30	35	—	65
14.	Malanpur-Mohgaoan, S/C	MPEB	30	—	10	20	—	30
15.	Bansagar-Satna, S/C on D/C	MPEB	57	—	18	30	9	57
16.	Khaparkheda-Wardha, D/C	MSEB	24	—	—	—	24	24
17.	Lower-Sileru-Bommur, S/C	APSEB	132	—	45	45	—	90
18.	V.T.S.—Guntur, S/C.	APSEB	42 20	—	—	—	20	20
19.	Kurnool-Somayajullapalli (Strg. of 2nd ckt).	APSEB	110	—	—	55	55	110
20.	Gazuwaka-Girividi, S/C	APSEB	85	—	40	45	—	85
21.	Sabirigiri-Edamon, D/C	KSEB	104	—	—	20	32	52
22.	Tuticorin-Kayathar, S/C	TNEB	53	—	53	—	—	53
23.	Attur-Neyveli, S/C	TNEB	92	—	—	12	26	38
24	Pugalur-Madurai, S/C	TNEB	120	—	—	20	40	70
25.	Pugalur-Udumalpet, S/C	TNEB	100	—	—	20	30	50
26.	Biharshariffbeguearai, D/C (upto Ganga River Crossing at Hathidoh.)	BSEB	120	120	—	—	—	120
27.	Fatwa-Khagwal S/C on D/C.	BSEB	40	—	—	—	40	40
28.	Rengali-Dubri, D/C	OSEB	258	—	—	75	75	150
29.	Longpi-Guwahati, D/C (upto khanapara)	ASEB	188	—	—	16	—	16
			172					
	Total State Sector			**322**	**330**	**690**	**529**	**1871**
INTER STATE								
1.	Bhabha-Panchkula, D/C (Haryana portion)	HSEB	84	22	—	—	—	22
2.	Kolhapur-Ponda, S/C (Strg. of 2nd ckt.)	MSEB/ Goa.	62 162	42	40	60	—	142
3.	Nagjhari-Ponda, D/C	KEB/ Goa.	20 204	20	20	20	20	80
4.	Korba-Rourkela, D/C (Orissa portion)	OSEB	7 226	50	50	80	27	207
			19					
	Total I/S			**134**	**110**	**160**	**47**	**451**
	Total 220 kv			**696**	**688**	**1098**	**738**	**3220**

ANNEXURE—7.9

Break-up of Approved outlays for Annual Plan 1989-90—Power Sector

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Generation			R & M	T & D	Misc.	Total Excld. R.E.	R. E	Total
		Ongoing	New Starts	Sub-total						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.	STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13456	200	13656	1276	7228	40	22200	1300	23500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	560	600	0	255	10	865	547	1412
3.	Assam	4790	1250	6040	385	5741	153	12319	2537	14856
4.	Bihar	29126	100	29226	1600	9554	120	40500	4500	45000
5.	Goa	20	0	20	0	653	7	680	30	710
6.	Gujarat	18341	2000	20341	1030	13520	150	35041	1800	36841
7.	Haryana	5213	4240	9453	1108	8079	10	18650	1550	20200
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1701	1125	2826	400	1866	14	5106	739	5845
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3000	2950	5950	400	5317	233	11900	1000	12900
10.	Karnataka	13820	5150	18970	440	9390	85	28885	720	29605
11.	Kerala	4617	487	5104	300	5450	96	10950	450	11400
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22747	7905	30652	2946	22427	300	56325	4750	61075
13.	Maharashtra	29149	2851	32000	500	15448	300	48248	6883	55131
14.	Manipur	104	101	205	0	455	29	689	871	1560
15.	Meghalaya	1793	10	1803	0	883	65	2751	800	3551
16.	Mizoram	170	179	349	0	1077	15	1441	350	1791
17.	Nagaland	0	397	397	0	434	10	841	115	956
18.	Orissa	11644	0	11644	750	5858	5162	23414	2700	26114
19.	Punjab	12071	8000	20071	148	10333	100	30652	1100	31752
20.	Rajasthan	4901	1691	6592	0	12485	23	19100	2300	21400
21.	Sikkim	606	45	651	0	400	99	1150	220	1370
22.	Tamil Nadu	20883	2526	23409	2140	11801	150	37500	1000	38500
23.	Tripura	905	25	930	50	390	20	1390	510	1900
24.	Uttar Pradesh	52829	12150	64979	891	14381	1000	81251	5754	87005
25.	West Bengal	27233	20	27253	950	5600	337	34140	4460	38600
	Total (States)	279159	53962	333121	15314	169025	8528	525988	46986	57297
B.	UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	A. & N. Islands	800	0	800	0	0	0	800	0	800
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	870	0	870	0	870
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	140	0	140	0	140
4.	Delhi	0	3400	3400	155	13075	270	16900	100	17000
5.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	145	0	145	3	148
6.	Lakshadweep	0	95	95	0	0	0	95	0	95
7.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	850	0	850	0	850
	Total (U.Ts)	800	3495	4295	155	15080	270	19800	103	19903
	Total (States & UTs.)	279959	57457	337416	15469	184105	8798	545788	47089	592877
C.	CENTRAL SECTOR									
1.	Deptt. of Power (DOP)									
	(a) NTPC	179720	48700	228420	279	50661	1175	280535	0	280535
	(b) NHPC	37339	13700	51039	250	7594	500	59383	0	59383
	(c) CEA	0	0	0	0	0	1500	1500	0	1500
	(d) Inter State	0	0	0	0	0	2169	2169	0	2169
	(e) R. & M.	0	0	0	7000	0	0	7000	0	7000
	(f) Misc.	19100	12000	31100	0	7000	6083	44183	0	44183
	Sub-Total (DOP)	236159	74400	310559	7529	65255	11427	394770	0	394770
2.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy	38200	31600	69800	0	0	2700	72500	0	72500
3.	Damodar Valley Corporation	20652	200	20852	1265	1759	1024	24900	0	24900
4.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	36580	6180	42760	1300	13140	0	57200	0	57200
	Total (Central Sector)	331591	112380	443971	10094	80154	15151	549370	0	549370
	ALL INDIA	611550	169837	781387	25563	264259	23949	1095158	47089	1142247
	N E C	3002	1315	4317	0	1450	54	5821	0	5821

ANNEXURE 7·10

Scheme–wise details of Outlay and expenditure for Generation schemes— States/UTs.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Capacity in MW)	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Actual	1987-88 Actual	1988-89		1989-90 Appd.
					Appd.	RE	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ANDHRA PRADESH						
1.	Srisailam HES St. I (4×110)	850	1519	1363	1400	1500	1500
2.	Srisailam HES St. I (4×110)	60	15	30	15	15	70
3.	Vijayawada TPS St. I (2×210)	280	86	(—)4	—	—	—
4.	Nagarjunasagar St. II (3×100)	396	535	(—)8	25	70	60
5.	Srisailam HES St. II (3×110)	832	293	84	25	110	100
6.	Prochampad HES (3×9)	962	621	135	90	125	25
7.	A.P. Power House at Balimela (2×30)	181	17	95	25	50	100
8.	Penna Ahobilam (2×10)	50	258	413	200	200	276
9.	Nagarjunasagar LBC (2×30)	101	99	419	1400	1500	2050
10.	Nagarjunasagar RBC (30)	17	9	111	600	600	700
11.	Vijaywada TPS St. II (2×210)	3775	5036	8044	7500	7650	6000
12.	Srisailam Left Bank (9×110)	—	—	—	500	10	150
13.	Muddamur TPS (2×210)	—	53	29	1000	100	2000
14.	GT at Vijjeswaram	—	—	—	1000	600	325
15.	Other Schemes	86	158	62	300	50	300
	Total	7590	8699	10773	14080	12580	13656
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH						
1.	Anini Micro (2×50 KW)	19	5	—	1	—	—
2.	Tissul (4×500 KW)	71	20	0.5	—	—	—
3.	D.G. Sets at Bhalukp ong.	16	—	5	0·5	—	—
4.	Aug. of Power Supply	—	—	3·0	17	—	—
5.	Ganga (2×250 KW)	0	0	8·0	1	—	—
6.	Miechuke (2×50 KW)	4	18	18	20	25	15
7.	Meho (2×250 KW)	20	0	—	1	—	—
8.	Ego-Ichi (4×100 KW)	30	37	50	6	15	10
9.	Sissiyi	52	24	32	1	1	—
10.	Deopani	58	51	34	3	3	1
11.	Ampani	11	23	21	10	36	9
12.	Tapargram	0	0	4	12	1	5
13.	Tuting	14	6	1	1	0	—
14.	Tago (3×500 KW)	0	83	138	200	380	200
15.	Sessa (3×500 KW)	2	27	26	60	33	100
16.	Kemang (4×150 MW)	—	—	—	50	—	10
17.	Nuranang (3×2)	—	—	1	—	15	100
18.	Tippi	—	—	5	—	15	—
19.	Diesel	5	71	71	150	114	50
20.	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Improvement Aug.	15	57	—	80	110	100
	Total	**320**	**423**	**482**	**610**	**667**	**600**

ANNEXURE—7·10 (*Contd.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ASSAM							
1.	Bongaigaon TPS TPS St. II (2×60)	1783	937	466	454	445	600
2.	Namrup WHP (1×22)	115	89	23	266	200	153
3.	Chanderpura TPS Extn. (1×30)	1326	352	188	98	330	37
4.	Lakwa TPS Ph. II (4×15)	146	202	123	—	—	—
5.	Karbi Langphi (2×50)	1040	1004	1116	1000	1000	1000
6.	Dhansiri (15×1·33)	—	69	159	700	530	800
7.	Other schemes	37	73	1338	1827	551	3250
	Total	4447	2726	3413	4345	3056	5840
BIHAR							
1.	Subernrekha HEP (2<65 MW)	144	15	20	86	86	36
2.	Patratu TPS St. IV 9th & 10th Units	1821	991	640	800	800	358
3.	Barauni St. III & IV 6th & 7th Units (2×110 MW)	1114	491	492	250	250	725
4.	Muzaffarpur TPS (2×110 MW)	2842	1443	1085	200	200	327
5.	Tenughat TPS St. I (2×210 MW)	2413	5594	3032	14600	10000	15000
6.	Eastern Gandak (3×5 MW)	213·6	945·6	1334·73	580	—	500
7.	North Koel (2×12 MW)	342·7	727·28	415·17	600	298**	530
8.	Sone Western Link Canal (4×1.65 MW)	249·89	520·65	187.61	700	—	700
9.	Sone Eastern Link Canal (2×1.65 MW)	102·58	202·82	56·73	500	—	550
10.	Patna TPS (2×67·5 MW)	—	—	—	10	10	100
11.	Chandil Dam Left Bank Canal (2× 4 MW)	—	—	—	75	—	350
12.	Tenu Bokaro Link Canal (1× 1 MW)	—	—	—	25	—	50
13.	Tenughat TPS Ext. St. II (3×210 MW)	—	—	—	10000	—	10000
	Total	9242·77	10930·35	7263·24	28426	11644	29226
GOA							
1.	Anjunem (3× 400 KW)	0·15	1·44	5·13	50·00	0·50	15·00
2.	Selaulim (1×2000 KW)	—	1·07	0·06	5·00	0·10	4·00
3.	Other Schemes	1·09	0·07	0·04	—	—	1·00
	Total	1·24	2·58	5·23	55·00	0·60	20·00
GUJARAT							
1.	Wanakbori (T) (3×210 MW)	303	106	76	111	111	—
2.	Ukai V (T) (1×210 MW)	1174	1174	116	—	—	—
3.	Kadana I (2× 60 MW)	984	781	600	1500	700	1500
4.	Kadana II (2× 60 MW)	0	0	—	800	—	800
5.	Ukai LBC (2×2·5 MW)	91	126	85	57	30	26
6.	Wanakbori Ext. (3×210 MW)	4397	3928	2003	2000	1800	1100
7.	Lignite Based Kutch (2×70 MW)	1608	3774	3331	3000	2400	2000
8.	Sikka Replacement (1×120 MW)	3028	4016	2100	1000	900	700
9.	Gandhinagar Ext. U-III (1×210 MW)	2222	5552	4060	6000	6469	6000
10.	Gandhinagar Ext. U-IV (1×210 MW)	—	—	1985	4701	2701	2786
11.	A.E. Co. Extn. (1×110 MW)	350	1000	1350	—	—	—
12.	Sikka Ext. U-II (1×120 MW)	25	—	—	1000	525	1000
13.	Lignite based Kutch Extn. Unit-3 (1×70 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	1000
14.	Micro Hydel Schemes	—	—	—	100	—	100
15.	Sardar Sarovar Project -Guj's Share (16% i.e., 232 MW)	436	303	1466	1037	900	1329
16.	Other New Schemes	0	0	0	1200	0	2000
	Total	14618	20760	17172	22506	16536	20341

** Lumpsum for BHPC in 1988-89 (RE)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HARYANA							
1.	Beas-I & Extn. (H)	—79	—47	—30	—100	—107	—55
2.	Beas-II & Extn. (B)	—3	423	0	—2	—7	—186
3.	Faridabad (T) (1×60)	124	67	82	197	50	73
4.	Panipat-II (T) (2×110)	1829	1030	1130	1033	690	883
5.	Panipat-III (T) (1×210)	3379	3324	4032	5700	5700	4200
6.	W Y O-I (H) (6×8)	1045	1095	746	631	400	298
7.	Yamunanagar (T) (4×210)	311	183	71	357	0	2000
8.	W.Y.C. II (H) (2×8)	0	0	0	0	0	200
9.	Panipat-IV (T) (1×210)	0	0	0	100	94	2000
10.	Other Schemes	1	269	553	10	20	40
	Total	6607	6344	6584	7893	6750	9453
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
1.	Rongtong (H) (4×0.5)	315	289	30	40	20	20
2.	Bhabha (H) (3×40)	3165	3139	1807	600	800	315
3.	Andhra (H) (3×5.65)	1109	1239	758	100	100	0
4.	Thirot (H) (3×1.5)	58	216	303	600	450	600
5.	Baner (H) (3×4)	20	16	50	300	300	500
6.	Gaj (H) (3×3.5)	18	18	156	300	300	266
7.	Larji (H) (3×42)	0	23	171	520	420	300
8.	Ghanvi (H) (3×7.5)	0	0	8	20	10	50
9.	Killer (3×0.1)	6	11	—11	20	2	25
10.	Nathpa Jhakri (H) (6×250)	167	185	438	100	100	500
11.	Uhl III (H) (4×17)	0	0	5	200	100	50
12.	Kol Dam	0	0	0	0	0	200
13.	Other Schemes	—6	36	—7	0	0	0
	Total	4852	5172	3733	2800	2602	2826
JAMMU & KASHMIR							
1.	Upper Sindh-II (H) (2×35)	1964	1900	2100	2500	2350	2900
2.	Karnah (H) (2×1)	116	310	215	160	200	100
3.	Pahalgam (H) (2×1.5)	22	50	100	250	160	350
4.	Gas Turbine Sets (3×25)	0	0	500	3400	340	1500
5.	2nd GT Station Zainakate	0	0	0	0	0	500
6.	Other schemes	109	188	281	100	1	600
	Total	2211	2448	3196	6410	6111	5950
KARNATAKA							
1.	Kalinadi HEP St. I (6×135+2×50)	2091	1163	652	200	596	—
2.	Raichur TPS St. I (2×210)	3833	2646	74	100	100	—
3.	Varahi HEP (2×115+2×4.5)	2228	2847	2701	900	1800	1000
4.	Ghatprabha HEP (2×16)	51	167	151	1300	800	700
5.	Small Hydels	12	58	117	380	350	420
6.	Diesel Generators (77.7)	—	—		500	10	100
7.	Raichur TPP 3rd Unit (210)	11	921	2672	5000	6040	8000
8.	Kalinadi St. II (3×40+3×50+2×30)	136	124	692	3000	1680	3700
9.	Raichur TPP 4th Unit (210)	—	—	—	900	100	3400
10.	Sharavathy TRP (4×60)	—	3	56	600	150	500
11.	DG Sets at Yahlanka, Bangalore	—	—	—	500	500	1000
12.	Others schemes	70	71	37	20	40	150
	Total	8432	8000	7152	13400	12166	18970

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KERALA						
1. Idamalayar (2×37.5)	4	293	112	15	100	10
2. Idukki St. II (3×130) and Azhutha Diversion Aug	831	433	172	275	202	130
3. Kakkad HEP (2×25)	437	1045	515	1000	400	1000
4. Kallada HEP (2×7.5)	342	123	132	250	100	200
5. Lower Periyar HEP (2 × 60)	263	586	1566	1800	2050	3000
6. PUY-ankutty St. I HEP (2×120)	—	55	29	25	20	25
7. GT at Cochin	—	—	—	100	—	120
8. Other Schemes	139	175	224	200	126	619
Total	2016	2710	2750	3665	2998	5104
MADHYA PRADESH						
1. Amarkantak (Additions of capital Nature)	47	160	372	220	180	100
2. Korba East (Additons of capital Nature)	98	20	713	393	393	357
3. Satpura VIII & IX Unit	797	1214	597	822	704	1096
4. Korba West I & II Unit	500	300	288	476	412	226
5. Korba West III & IV (2×210 MW)	2568	1296	2380	1050	1553	600
6. Sanjay Gandhi TPS (Birsinghpur) (2×210 MW)	1278	2165	4548	6000	3875	7000
7. Pench Thermal Power Stn. (2×210 MW)				500		2400
8. Sanjay Gandhi TPS Ext. (2×210 MW)						1500
9. Pench (MP'share) 2/3 of (2×80) i.e., 107 MW	434	459	492	389	389	250
10. Bansagar Tons (3×105+2×15+3×20)	4408	6267	5325	6500	5950	5000
11. Bargi (Unapprobed) (2×45 MW)	1542	1181	726	121	121	127
12. Hasdeo Bango (3×40 MW)	700	835	33	900	900	500
13. Indirasarovar (Bodhghat) (4×125 MW)	835	648	440	500	395	300
14. Bir Singhpur HEP (1×20 MS)		63	24	700	700	700
15. Mini/Micro Hydel	0	32	123	744	330	866
16. Other new schemes	0	0	0	400	400	450
17. NARMADA PROJECTS						
(a) Sardar Sarovar	138	143	1695	1397	2429	3370
(b) Narmada Sagar	573	491	1865	5403	4044	5710
(c) Omkareshwar	133	107	127	100	156	70
(d) Maheshwar	93	98	99	100	118	30
Sub-Total (Narmada Projects)	2637	839	3785	7000	6747	9180
Total	15844	15479	19846	26715	23049	30652
MAHARASHTRA						
A. HYDRO						
1. Kenya Stage I&II (4×65+4×75 MW)	167	177	204	53	47	11
2. Vaitarna HEP (1×60 MW)	39	59	46	37	54	37
3. Bhatgar & Vir HEP (1×16+2×4.5 MW)	6	15	38	1	1	
4. Koyna HEP Stage III (4×80 MW)	123	169	147	159	209	132
5. Koyna DPH (2×20 MW)	—0.16					
6. Paithon HEP (1×12 MW)	99	99	70	1	7	1
7. Pench (Maha'share) 1/3 of (2×80) i.e., 53 MW	812	505	691	0		
8. Tillari HEP (1×60 MW)	708	557	349	0		
9. Bhira Tail Race (2×40 MW)	662	801	625	210	312	160
10. Bhandaradara P.H. I (1×10 MW)	264	130	15	1	1	1
11. Bhandaradara P.H. II (1×34 MW)	12	170	587	790	863	650
12. Pawana HEP (1×10 MW)	256	198	183	50	110	72
13. Vaitarna Dam Toe (1×1.5 MW)	59	83	35	8	10	11
14. Bhatsa HEP (1×15 MW)	104	409	139	242	197	355
15. Khadakwasla (2×8 MW)	198	621	335	315	287	466
16. Ujjani HEP (1×12 MW)	65	75	605	1140	1460	477
17. Yoteshawar HEP (1×75 KW)	4	10	5	2	2	1

(In Lakhs)

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18. Surya HEP (1×6 MW)	46	63	134	257	259	205
19. Manikdoh HEP (1×6 MW)	16	42	97	280	210	163
20. Kanher HEP (1×4 MW)	9	32	82	202	206	190
21. Dhom HEP (2×1 MW)	7	19	32	178	154	129
22. Dimbhe HEP (1×5 MW)	30	83	41	257	180	132
23. Warna HEP (2×8 MW)	134	74	220	570	562	454
24. Terwanmedhe HEP (1×200 KW)		6	11	50	22	22
25. Surya RBC Drop HEP (1×750 KW)				(LS)	2	20
26. Dudhganga HEP (2×12 MW)	305	316	331	825	625	450
27. New Schemes (Unapproved)	45	79	437	754	677	1851
28. Sardar Sarovar Project	725	300	30	1749	618	2244
—Maha's Share (27% i.e., 392MW)						
Total HYDRO (A)	4895	5092	5462	8131	7075	8235
B. THERMAL						
1. Koradi TPS U-5, 6, 7 (1×200+2×210 MW)	636	465	277	5	6	
2. Nasik Unit 3 (1×210 MW)	539	1384	264	0		
3. Nasik Units 4 & 5 (2×210 MW)	243	257	61	0		
4. Bhusawal Unit 3 (1×210 MW)	547	379	630	0	50	
5. Chandrapur U-1 & 2 (2×210 MW)	57	568	—567	0		
6. Parli TPS Unit -4 (1×210 MW)	1302	267	346	50	115	
7. Chandrapur Units 3&4 (2×210 MW)	3064	1478	1195	243	400	
8. G.T. Ext. U-5,6,7 (3×108 MW)	1469	170	29	0		
9. G.T. Ext. Unit-8 (1×108 MW)	2761	77	30	0		
10. Parli Unit 5 (1×210 MW)	3064	5432	7065	1000	1700	2300
11. Khaperkheda Units 1&2 (2×210 MW)	2064	9403	10354	12600	12600	8000
12. Chandrapur Units 5&6 (2×500 MW)	3940	1583	7090	9000	7300	11000
13. Uran WH Recovery Plant (3×120 MW)				500		1100
14. Khaperkheda Extn. Unit 3&4 (2×210 MW)				1000		
15. New Schemes (Unapproved)	117	182	576	123	0	1000
Total THERMAL (B)	19802	21643	27350	24521	22171	23400
Total GENERATION (THERMAL+HYDRO)	24697	26735	32812	32652	29246	31635
MANIPUR						
1. Nunghangkhug (3×500 KW)	31	12	2	—	1	—
2. Lokchao HES (2×200 KW)	37	38	10	—	1	—
3. Booning HES (2×500 KW)	15	40	13	40	40	50
4. Keithelmumb HES (2×0.2+2×0.1 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Galnel	35	28	15	40	40	9
6. Leimakhung ST III (2×500 KW)	35	40	25	25	25	5
7. Replacement of DG Set by 2 MW Set P. H. Imphal	31	12	27	28	28	40
8. Aug. Diesel P. M. on Dist. and Sub-Division HQR	0	4	10	10	10	50
9. Khunga Hydel (3×500 KW)	—	—	—	1	1	1
10. Maklung (800 KW)	14	31	2	30	30	50
11. Tuipaki (3×500 KW)				10	10	
12. Kazarilok Hydel 400 (KW)				1	1	—
Total	**212**	**205**	**104**	**185**	**185**	**205**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Meghalaya							
1.	Umiam Umtru St. IV with Upper Kheri Diversion (2×30)	829	1397	1665	1900	1900	179
MIZORAM							
1.	Sarlui Micro Hydel	6.00	—		—	—	—
2.	5.1 MW Diesel	12.00	5.0		—	—	—
3.	Diesel Scheme at Lawngtlai	5.00	—		—	—	—
4.	Other diesel Schemes	53.00	3.0		—	—	—
5.	Khawiva Mini Hydel (1.1 MW)	21.0	46	383	51	51	—
6.	Tuisungui Mini Hydel (0.30 MW)	18.0	35		22	22	—
7.	Tuisungui Hydel (0.45 MW)	—	—		40	40	80
8.	Tuipui Hydel (0.45 MW)	—	—		50	50	90
9.	Maicham Hydel (2.0)				50	50	100
10.	8.8 MW Diesel Generation		70		260	260	79
	Total	**115**	**159**	**383**	**473**	**473**	**349**
Nagaland							
1.	Dikhu Micro	65	150	93	—	—	—
2.	Ghho (2×20 KW)	—	—	—	6	—	—
3.	Ghekhu	—	—	—	9	15	78
4.	Dzulad				40	40	94
5.	Tsiulha				60	60	125
6.	Likimro (3×5 MW)				10	10	100
	Total	**65**	**150**	**93**	**125**	**125**	**397**
ORISSA							
(i)	Rengali HE Project (2×50 MW) St. I	865	537	694	584	583	500
(ii)	Upper Kolab (3×80 MW)	1265	1971	1443	1115	925	1100
(iii)	Upper Indravati (4×150 MW)	2065	3331	4969	4500	4000	4500
(iv)	Hirakud (7th Unit (1×37.5)	506	445	261	500	500	594
(v)	Potteru Small hydel (2×3)	0	0	46	100	10	50
(vi)	Upper Kolab 4th Unit (1×80)	0	0	144	700	530	1100
(vii)	Rengali (HEP St. II (3×50)	100	954	906	1500	1300	1100
(viii)	Ib TPS 4×210)	38	200	939	5810	2468	2700
	Total	**4839**	**7438**	**9402**	**14809**	**10316**	**11644**
PUNJAB							
1.	Beas Projects	−123	−77	−49	−146	−72	−79
2.	Ropar-I (T) (2×210)	1515	598	297	70	70	0
3.	Mukerian (H) (6×15+6×19.5)	4703	7635	7782	3000	3000	1000
4.	Ropar II (T) (2×210)	4200	10744	15094	8000	8000	1000
5.	UBDC-II (H) (3×15)	248	265	1179	1600	1600	1600
6.	Micro Hydels	290	234	253	240	240	50
7.	Thein Dam MHP	7877	10000	10634	12000	12000	8500
8.	S.Y.L. (H) (2×18+2×7)	0	0	278	1000	1000	1500
9.	Shahpurkhandi (H) (2×47)	26	6	469	500	500	100
10.	Ropar-III (T) (2×210)	0	0	2000	100	100	5000
11.	Gurnanak (T) (2×210)	0	0	0	0	0	1000
12.	Other Schemes	1164	572	766	0	0	0
	Total	**19900**	**29977**	**38703**	**26364**	**26438**	**19671**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
RAJASTHAN							
1.	Beas Projects	—64	—38	—19	—68	—66	—38
2.	Mahi (H) (2×25+2×45)	1864	2908	2240	2470	2200	779
3.	Kota II (T) (2×210)	6000	8507	10400	7500	7500	3000
4.	Ramgarh Gas (1×3)	0	25	10	40	40	50
5.	Other ongoing Hydel Schemes	300	503	1000	1000	900	1110
6.	Other new Schemes	50	10	50	10	135	291
7.	Kota TPS (Stage III (1×210)	0	0	0	1000	500	1200
8.	Other Schemes	0	0	200	300	700	200
	Total	**8150**	**11905**	**13881**	**12182**	**11309**	**6592**
SIKKIM							
(i)	Repair works of capital nature	7.85	24.55	22.58	25	25	70
(ii)	Rimbi (H) II (2×500 KW)	54.65	35.79	44.87	35	35	21.37
(iii)	Rongnichu (H) II (5×50 0KW)	141.41	134.8	150	145	145	64.63
(iv)	Mayong (H) (4×1 MW)	0	6.03	40	125	125	150
(v)	Upper Rongnichu (4×2 MW)	0	7.88	34.49	175	175	300
(vi)	Hee Khalez (2×MW)	0	0	0	20	20	25
(vii)	Other Micro/Mini Hydels	0	0	0	—	0	20
	Total	**203.91**	**209.05**	**291.94**	**525**	**525**	**651**
TAMIL NADU							
1.	Servalar (1×20)	403	270	211	—	119	87
2.	Kadampara PSS (4×100)	2558	1597	1069	211	762	194
3.	Lower Mattur (HEP (4×2×15)	2300	1507	1344	600	725	250
4.	Kundah V Addl. Unit (20)	201	533	307	(—)102	162	(—)35
5.	Pykara Micro (1×2)	16	19	227	126	203	30
6.	Lower Bhawani Micro (4×2)	16	43	1029	320	346	80
7.	Vaigai Micro (2×3)	12	37	635	240	278	107
8.	Mettur TPP St. I (2×210)	12601	7600	1036	107	107	9
9.	Mettur TPP St. II (2×210)	2001	6500	10999	11000	8500	5161
10.	G. T. Basin Bridge (4×30)	—	—	—	10	0	600
11.	G. T. Kovilkalappal (1×5)	—	—	—	428	150	700
12.	G. T. Bhuvanagiri (1×5)	—	—	—	—	130	700
13.	Tuticorin TPP (St. III (2×210)	1171	3501	3600	3000	8029	10000
14.	North Madras TPP St. I (3×210)	144	560	2500	8000	1000	5000
15.	Pykara Ultimate Stage (3×50)	—	—	—	200	200	300
16.	Other Schemes	29	11	56	234	100	226
	Total	**21452**	**22118**	**23013**	**30374**	**20811**	**23409**
TRIPURA							
1.	Gumti 3rd Unit (1×5 MW)	24	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Maharian Micro Hydel	49	23	1	—	1	5
3.	Baramura Gas Turbine (2×5 MW)	485	70	1	—	—	—
4.	Gas Turbine at Rohia (2×5 MW)	—	136	881	300	300	900
5.	Rambhadra Micro Hydel (2×500 KW)	—	1	10	20	20	25
	Total	**558**	**230**	**893**	**920**	**920**	**930**

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
UTTAR PRADESH						
1. Garhwal—Chilla (H) (4×36)	148	204	28	0	9	0
2. Yamuna II (H) (4×60+4×30)	63	229	100	0	5	0
3. Maneri—Bhali-I (H) (3×30)	419	513	236	150	160	100
4. Obra-II & III (T) (3×100+5×200)	794	1048	406	100	130	240
5. Panki Extn. (T) (2×110)	215	204	238	100	160	170
6. Harduanganj 'C' (2×60+1×110)	498	697	308	100	200	190
7. Paricha (T) (2×110)	1232	546	551	392	150	239
8. Maneri Bhali-II (H) (4×76)	2640	1811	1237	1200	1190	500
9. Anpara 'A' (T) (3×210)	7776	3964	3436	2300	2500	2000
10. Tanda (T) (4×110)	2816	4773	4984	6000	4400	3000
11. Unchahar (T) (2×210)	11653	13761	5186	2500	4100	2100
12. Anpara 'B' (T) (2×500)	41	69	165	31000	10650	43690
13. Tehri Complex (4×250)	1551	1914	390	100	40	0
14. Lakhwar Vyasi MPP (3×700+2×60)	452	634	973	1400	340	500
15. Vishnu Prayag (H) (4×120)	132	172	141	100	165	100
16. Srinagar Comosite	0	227	205	2000	4000	5500
17. Khara (H) (3×24)	1752	2507	3161	2500	1570	1000
18. Unchahar Extn. (T) (2×210)	0	0	300	100	100	5500
19. Rajghat (H) (3×15)	0	0	0	0	0	150
Total	**32182**	**33273**	**22045**	**50042**	**26269**	**64979**
WEST BENGAL						
(i) Replacement of Southern Generatingistation CESC (2×67.5) (Private)	0	0	700	800	800	500
(ii) Kolaghat TPS St. I (3×210)	3325	1662	1700	1500	1000	700
(iii) Rammam St. II (4×12.5)	802	807	822	800	500	1000
(iv) Kolaghat TPS St. II (3×210)	7202	4672	6144	13337	12500	14000
(v) Aug. of Kurseong St. II (Fazi) (1×1.2)	19	53	50	50	50	60
(vi) Rinchington Aug. (1×1))	21	22	17	26	26	23
(vii) Teesta Canal St. I to IV (3×3×7.5) MW	40	135	352	1250	1250	1850
(viii) Bakreshwar TPS (3×210 MW)	—	24	28	500	200	9100
(ix) Other Schemes	1780	967	391	136	136	20
Total	**13189**	**8342**	**10204**	**18399**	**16462**	**27253**
DELHI						
1. Gas Turbine (6×30)	5566	2884	275	300	300	200
2. Rajghat (2×67.5)	1986	6695	6952	4500	4500	2200
3. Waste Heat Recovery Units (3×30)	0	0	0	500	0	1000
Total	**7752**	**9579**	**7227**	**5300**	**4800**	**3400**

Annexure 7.11

Scheme-wise details of Outlay and Expenditure for Generation Schemes—Central Sector

NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Capacity in MW)	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Approved)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (Approved)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Badarpur TPS (720 MW)	619	1541	2063	1866	1777	1493
2.	Singrauli Stage—I & II (5×200+2×500 MW)	13967	11508	482	5009	5859	4000
3.	Korba Stage—I (3×200+1×500 MW)	12095	7702	7154	2638	2347	882
4.	Korba Stage-II (2×500 MW)	7785	12349	9676	4355	5043	5089
5.	Ramagundam Stage-I (3×200+1×500 MW)	7710	12416	10149	5735	4320	1702
6.	Ramagundam Stage---II (2 ×500 MW)	6551	7991	13041	14552	11285	9373
7.	Farakka Stage—I (3×200 MW)	10384	9012	1400	3033	5682	2558
8.	Farakka Stage—II (2×500 MW)	865	1905	6299	13506	17440	25500
9.	Vindhychal—I (6×210 MW)	24457	27690	27024	16266	14520	10949
10.	Rihand—Stage—I (2×500 MW)	25149	37116	24729	13018	16688	12917
11.	Kahalgaon (4×210 MW)	648	1940	2752	9038	10738	35000
12.	Gas Turbines at Kawas (600 MW)	78	178	846	19259	5811	18354
13.	Gas Turbines at Anta (430 MW)	33	126	3520	13611	14446	10580
14.	Gas Turbines at Auraiya (600 MW)	—	234	5409	21000	24168	14323
15.	NCTPP Dadri (4×210 MW)	528	762	6645	9068	6879	21000
16.	Talcher—I (2×500 MW)	8	31	75	7387	6806	6000
17.	Vindhyachal—II (2×500 MW)	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
18.	Rihand—II (1000 MW)	—	—	—	3000	—	8000
19.	Farakka—III (500 MW)	—	—	—	500	—	3500
20.	Chandrapur (1000 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	North Karanpura (1000 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	1000
22.	CBCPP—Dadri (817.2 MW)	—	—	—	3000	4788	12100
23.	Yamuna Nagar (4×210 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	7000
24.	Anta Gas—II (430 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	3000
25.	Faridabad Gas (800 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	4000
26.	Godavari Gas	—	—	—	—	—	4000
27.	Gandhar Gas	—	—	—	—	—	4000
28.	Tripura Gas	—	—	—	—	—	100
29.	Kayamkulam TPS	—	—	—	—	—	500
30.	Mangalore TPS	—	—	—	—	—	500
	Total	**110875**	**132521**	**121264**	**166843**	**158395**	**228420**
	National Hydro Electric Power Corporation						
1.	Baira Siul (3×60 MW)	71	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Loktak HEP (3×35 MW)	196	90	—30	50	50	—
3.	Salal Stage—I (3×115 MW)	9283	6203	3230	1500	1500	1439
4.	Chamera HEP—I (3×180 MW)	10859	18108	16037	19000	20143	19000
5.	Tanakpur HEP (3×40 MW)	3478	3360	5071	6000	6000	5800
8.	Koel Karo (4×172.5+1×20 MW)	94	33	73	100	100	100
7.	Dulhasti (3×130 MW)	1521	929	1238	9000	9000	11000
8.	Uri HEP (4×120 MW)	—	44	448	1200	21000	4000
9.	Rangit (60 MW)	—	117	162	500	300	1200
10.	Dhauliganga (4×65 MW)	—	—	30	100	50	1000
11.	Salal—II (3×115 MW)	—	—	—	1000	600	2300
12.	Baglihar (3×150 MW)	—	51	108	900	230	700
13.	Sawalkot (3×200 MW)	—	—	33	500	92	400
14.	Dhaleshwari (3×40 MW)	—	—	—	100	20	100
15.	Chamera—II (3×100 MW)	—	—	89	1500	500	4000
	Total :	**25502**	**28935**	**26689**	**41450**	**59585**	**51039**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Capacity in MW)	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Approved)	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (Approved)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation						
1.	Nathpa Jhakri (6×170 MW)	—	—	—	5000	5000	8000
2.	Kol Dam	—	—	—	—	—	1000
	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation :						
1.	Tehri Stage—I (4×250 MW)	2098	3417	3507	7000	7000	17000
2.	Tehri Stage—II (4×250 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	500
3.	Koteshwar Dam Project (4×100 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	500
	Sardar Sarovar Project (Centre's Contribution)	234	—	1498	2296	2296	2100
	Kathalguri Gas Turbine (270 MW)	—	—	—	2000	900	2000
	Damodar Valley Corporation						
1.	Durgapur TPS—Unit-4 (210 MW)	—163	113	—66	—	—	—
2.	Bokaro—B—TPS Stage-I (210 MW)	3656	1396	—654	484	620	437
3.	Bokaro—B—TPS Stage-II (2×210 MW)	3187	2116	3241	5000	3529	4817
4.	Panchet Hydel—II (40 MW)	1732	575	214	500	335	282
5.	Majia TPS (3×210 MW)	8	3571	2398	5000	4224	15000
6.	Gas Turbines at Maithon	—	12	2844	1841	2100	116
7.	Maithon TPS (4×210 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	200
	Total	**8420**	**7783**	**7977**	**12835**	**10808**	**20852**
	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.						
1.	Second Mine Cut TPS Stage-I (3×210 MW)	3641	2977	1413	1500	2952	1580
2.	Second Mine Cut TPS Stage-II (4×210 MW)	3099	6308	5897	20000	23159	35000
3.	Neyveli Third TPS (3×500 MW)	—	—	10	10	10	10
4.	Neyveli First TPS Expansion (2×210MW)	—	—	—	10	17	170
5.	Additional 210 MW Unit at Second TPS	—	—	—	1000	37	4000
6.	Power Station at Rajasthan	—	—	—	10	29	2000
	Total	**6740**	**9285**	**7320**	**22530**	**26204**	**42760**
	Nuclear Power Corporation						
1.	RAPP—2 (220 MW)	339	211	—	—	—	—
2.	MAPP—1 (235 MW)	226	25	—	—	—	—
3.	MAPP—2 (235 MW)	1322	297	251	—	—	—
4.	NAPP—1 & 2 (2×235 MW)	4581	6373	5769	3300	4500	2200
5.	Kakrapar A.P.P. 1 & 2 (2×235 MW)	6419	7569	9651	13500	14700	13000
6.	Kaiga 1 & 2 (2×235 MW)	1533	2654	1717	7500	6700	11000
7.	RAPP—3 & 4 (2×235 MW)	1412	3333	1689	9000	7700	10000
8.	Kaiga—3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th (4×235 MW)	—	—	—	4000	3400	8000
9.	TAPP—3rd & 4th (2×500 MW)	—	1331	2211	7300	5900	13100
10.	RAPP—5th, 6th, 7th & 8th (4×500 MW)	—	—	—	—	—	8500
11.	Kudankulaw A.P.P. (2×1000MW)	—	—	—	—	1000	2000
	Total	**15832**	**21793**	**21268**	**44600**	**43900**	**69800**

Annexure—7.12

Annual Plan 1989-90—Physical Targets (Revised)
—Village Electrification (No. 5)

S. No.	States/UTs.	State Plan	REC (N)	MNP	SPA	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350	300	—	—	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	70	40	—	135
3.	Assam	998	460	245	—	1703
4.	Bihar	—	400	1900	—	2300
5.	Goa	40W	—	—	—	40W
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	100	—	—	100
10.	Karnataka	30	—	—	—	30
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300	2000	4000	—	2700
13.	Maharashtra	50	100	—	—	150
14.	Manipur	5	50	195	—	250
15.	Meghalaya	—	190	40	—	230
16.	Mizoram	—	—	65	—	65
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	35	350	400	—	785
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	10	600	400	—	1010
21.	Sikkim	3	35	—	—	38
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	—	145	15	—	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	365	1300	700	—	2365
25.	West Bengal	60	1100	400	—	1560
26.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	**2231**	**7200**	**4800**	—	**14231**

W=Wadas

Annexure—7.13

Annual Plan 1989-90—Physical Targets (Revised)

—Pumpset Energisation (No. 5)

S. No.	States/UTs.	State Plan	REC (N)	MNP	SPA	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1500	—	75500	7700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	300	100	—	—	400
4.	Bihar	—	1600	3400	5000	10000
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	4000	—	14000	18000
7.	Haryana	200	3000	—	5000	8200
8.	Himachal Prades	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kash mir	—	100	—	—	100
10.	Karnataka	—	2000	—	38800	40000
11.	Kerala	—	1000	—	9000	10000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	6000	1000	58000	65000
13.	Maharashtra	2000	300	—	70450	72750
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	300	350	100	3550	4300
19.	Punjab	—	6000	—	12000	18000
20.	Rajasthan	4000	1200	800	10000	16000
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	35000	35000
23.	Tripura	—	50	—	—	50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	6000	500	13500	20000
25.	West Bengal	160	4400	600	7000	12160
26.	Delhi	500	—	—	—	500
	Total	**7460**	**37600**	**6400**	—	**14231**

ANNEXURE 7·14

Scheme-wise Details of Plan-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1985-90)

(Rs. incrores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outlay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	RE	BE
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Dhemomain U.G.	1·29	2·69	11·34	4·27	5·00
2.	Amritnagar U.G.	1·86	3·02	2·84	1·51	1.00
3.	Kunustoria U.G.	0·91	1·89	2·44	0·48	—
4.	Satgram U.G.	3·28	6·40	2·53	8·53	9·50
5.	J.K. Nagar	1·20	1·50	2·22	1·79	9·00
6.	Jhanjra U.G.	11·31	14·87	17·43	39·98	44·50
7.	Rajmahal OCP	19·95	26·24	9·50	37·46	80·80
8.	Sonepur Bazari OCP	3·53	4·80	2·35	3·55	1·00
9.	Kalidaspur	0·46	1·01	1·49	2·22	1·00
10.	Others	9·57	16·36	21·31	22·06	9·43
	Total (Continuing)	54·45	78·78	73·44	118·85	161·23
II.	EXISTING	65·11	59·97	51·25	28·50	28·00
	TOTAL (Continuing & Existing)	119·56	138·75	124·69	147·35	189·23
III.	NEW SCHEMES					
11.	Kottadih U.G. (II)	—	—	—	1·80	9·60
12.	Others	—	—	0·03	0·05	0·17
	Total (New)	—	—	0·03	1·85	9·77
	Total (Mining)	119·56	138·75	124·72	149·20	199·00
NON-MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING**					
1.	Exploration	8·20	10·32	8·69	15·38	14·50
2.	Others	9·42	7·16	16·20	14·24	9·10
	Total (Continuing)	17·62	17·48	24·89	29·62	23·60
II.	NEW SCHEMES					
3.	Captive Power (2×10)	—	0·03	0·69	12·00	20·50
4.	Others	—	—	0·19	2·47	1·90
	Total (NEW)	—	0·03	0·88	14·40	22·40
	Total (Non-Mining)	17·62	17·51	25·77	44·02	46·00
	GRAND TOTAL (E.C.L.)	137·18	156·26	150·49	193·22	245·00
BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Katras U.G.	0·58	1·03	3·80	32·00	7·60
2.	Bhalgora U.G.	3·50	2·95	3·06	3·78	6·00
3.	Moonidih U.G.	11·76	14·45	17·48	6·00	—
4.	Pootkee Ballihari U.G.	7·59	12·62	14·51	10·41	20·35
5.	Block II OCP	8·08	7·10	38·78	15·00	33·10
6.	Damodar OCP	5·52	7·05	1·80	0·95	0·25
7.	Others	9·12	17·08	21·42	26·47	23·31
	Total (Continuing)	46·15	62·28	100·85	94·61	90·61
II.	EXISTING MINES	83·41	52·63	42·92	40·00	40·00
	Total (Continuing & Existing)	129·56	114·91	143·77	134·61	130·61
III.	NEW SCHEMES					
8.	Others	0·40	—	—	—	—
	Total (New)	0·40	—	—	—	—
	Total (Mining)	129·96	114·91	143·77	134·61	130·61

ANNEXURE 7·14

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme-wise Details of Plan-wise Outlay ane Expenditure (1985-90)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outlay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	RE	BE
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
WASHERIES						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Mahuda Washery	0·82	0·62	1·06	0·70	—
2.	Madhuband Washery	7·36	2·79	14·42	10·33	30·00
3.	Modernisation of Bhujudih Washery	—	—	—	5·19	5·00
4.	Others	—	—	—	—	5·00
	Total (Continuing)	8·18	3·41	15·48	16·22	40·00
II.	**EXISTING WASHERIES**	4·82	3·08	3·85	3·12	4·00
	Total (Continuing & Existing)	13·00	6·49	19·33	19·34	44·00
III.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
5.	Pootkee	—	—	—	0·10	10·90
	Total (New)	—	—	—	0·10	10·90
	Total Washeries	13·00	6·49	19·33	19·44	54·90
NON-MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Exploration	8·47	15·84	8·10	9·49	12·20
2.	Others	6·25	16·96	—	—	—
	Total Continuing	14.72	32 80	8·10	9·49	12·20
II.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
3.	Capitive Power (2×10)	—	—	4·34	11·11	21·00
4.	D and F Ropeways	1·26	—	1·25	0·90	3·00
5.	Others	7·68	16·15	8·54	15·50	13·29
	Total (New)	8·94	16·15	14·13	27·51	37·29
	TOTAL NON-MINING	23·66	48·95	22·23	37·00	49·49
	GRAND TOTAL (B.C.C.L.)	166·62	170·35	185·33	191·05	235·00
CENTRAL COALFIELDS LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Churi U.G. R.O.	0·66	0·83	0·37	2·10	4·30
2.	Selected Dhori (Kalyani)	3·13	8·06	3·80	3·48	8·00
3.	Karkatta OCP	5·49	5·56	6·05	2·71	5·00
4.	Rajrappa OCP	6·00	8·90	3·83	11·72	30·00
5.	Amlo (Dhori West) OC	1·62	4·76	3·76	2·19	4·60
6.	Piparwar (Incl. advance action)	1·53	0·46	1·57	2·40	35·50
7.	Pipradh OC R.O.	—	0·94	1·79	1·02	2·50
8.	Others	21·26	30·92	18·23	21·22	30·02
	Total (Continuing)	39·69	60·43	39·40	46·84	119·92
II.	**EXISTING MINES**	45·65	37·27	24·05	29·10	33·00
	Total (Continuing & Existing)	85·34	97·70	63·45	75·94	152·92
III.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
9.	K.D. Expension	—	—	—	—	5·00
10.	Others	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (New)	—	—	—	—	5·00
	TOTAL MINING	85·34	97·70	63·45	75·94	157·92

ANNEXURE 7·14

Scheme-wise Details of Plan-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1985-90)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outlay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	RE	BE
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
WASHERIES						
I.	**CONTINUING**					
1.	Rajrappa Washery	8·68	2·32	0·79	2·07	5·00
2.	Kedla Washery (Incl. CCT)	5·01	4·41	5·44	5·60	14·05
3.	Others	0·25	0·85	0·42	0·36	3·40
	Total (Continuing)	13·94	7·58	6·65	8·03	22·45
II.	**EXISTING WASHERIES**	2·85	1·63	0·66	0·93	1·00
	Total (Continuing + Existing)	16·79	9·21	7·31	8·96	23·45
III.	**NEW WASHERIES**	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Washeries)	16·79	9·21	7·31	8·96	23·45
NON-MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Capitive Power	—	—	4·73	11·11	20·83
2.	B. & K. Rly. line Div.	0·01	—	—	3·78	5·50
3.	Exploration	6·41	4·49	4·00	8·78	6·87
4.	Others	—	—	0·46	3·42	2·80
	Total (Continuing)	6·42	4·49	9·19	27·09	36·00
II.	**EXISTING**	6·54	6·65	11·49	15·41	17·63
	Total (Continuing Existing)	12·96	11·14	20·68	42·50	53·63
III.	**NEW SCHEMES**	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (NON-MINING)	12·96	11·14	20·68	42·50	53·63
	GRAND TOTAL (C.C.L.)	115·09	118·05	91·44	127·40	235·00
NORTHERN COALFIELDS LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Jhingurdah OCP	1·57	4·42	2·24	—	—
2.	Bina OCP RPR	10·14	20·45	10·73	13·14	25·00
3.	Jayant OCP RPR	14·37	45·30	26·70	36·10	40·00
4.	Amlori OCP	26 03	29 36	107·45	72·26	80·00
5.	Kakri OCP	3·11	6·46	10·53	8·14	20·00
6.	Dudhichua OCP	26·65	44·19	32.68	55·82	90·00
7.	Negahi OCP	1·79	4·07	8·45	58·66	70·00
8.	Gorbi Expansion	—	—	—	5·00	8·00
9.	Khadia OCP	4·63	10·83	45·37	59·23	85·00
	Total (Cont.)	88·29	165·08	243·79	308·35	418·00
II.	**EXISTING MINES**	3·90	2·42	1·79	5·45	14·00
	Total (Continuing + Existing)	92·19	167·50	245·58	313·80	432·00
III.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
10.	Gorbi Block 'B'	—	—	—	10.00	5.00
11.	Others	—	0.18	—	—	0.23
	Total (New)	—	0.18	—	10.00	5.23
	Total (Mining)	92.19	167.68	245.58	323.80	437.23

ANNEXURE 7.14

Scheme wise Details of Plan-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1985-90)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outlay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	RE	BE
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NON-MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING**					
1.	Central Workshop (Singrauli)	0.88	10.01	10.06	8.87	12.00
2.	I.W.S.S.	6.94	3.39	2.16	1.29	1.50
3.	Exploration	—	3.88	1.94	2.60	4.50
4.	Others	0.55	1.63	5.33	2.91	2.50
	Total (Cont.)	8.37	18.91	19.49	15.67	20.50
II.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
5.	Others	—	—	—	4.53	7.27
	Total (New)	—	—	—	4.53	7.27
	Total (Non-Mining)	8.37	18.91	19.49	20.20	27.77
	Grand Total (N.C.L.)	100.56	186.59	265.07	344.00	465.00
WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Sasti OCP	5.30	6.40	2.15	10.35	12.00
2.	Padampur OCP	12.46	11.24	2.77	6.58	6.50
3.	Ghugus OCP	14.02	8.70	4.60	8.65	8.50
4.	Durgapur OC Expansion	—	—	7.48	13.95	2.00
5.	Silewara PH-II	3.53	4.61	4.16	3.00	5.00
6.	Saoner U.G.	2.36	2.49	3.49	5.42	8.00
7.	Tandsi U.G.	0.03	1.07	3.18	5.37	4.3
8.	Niljai O.C.	—	5.78	8.43	13.77	20.00
9.	Gouri O.C.	—	0.28	—	5.82	8.00
10.	Kawadi O.C.	—	—	—	8.28	5.00
11.	Saoner O.C.	—	—	—	0.40	10.50
12.	Others	21.53	25.90	21.42	25.88	35.40
	Total (Continuing)	59.23	66.47	57.68	107.47	125.20
II.	**EXISTING MINES**	51.47	43.06	23.61	18.47	28.50
	Total (Cont. Existing)	110.70	109.53	81.29	125.94	153.70
III.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
13.	Kamptee Exp.	—	—	—	—	4.80
14.	Others	—	—	—	—	3.00
	Total (New)	—	—	—	—	7.80
	Total (Mining)	110.70	109.53	81.29	125.94	161.50
WASHERIES						
I.	**CONTINUING**					
1.	Nandan	0.62	0.56	0.37	0.16	0.50
	Total (Cont.)	0.62	0.56	0.37	0.16	0.50
II.	**NEW SCHEMES**	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Washeries)	0.62	0.56	0.37	0.16	0.50
NON-MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING**					
1.	Central Workshop (Chandrapur)	0.22	—	0.40	1.43	8.00
2.	Exploration	8.59	6.68	5.58	9.64	10.50
3.	Others	10.58	5.25	5.78	12.19	16.50
	Total (Continuing)	19.39	11.93	11.76	23.26	35.00
II.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
4.	Others	—	—	—	0.64	1.00
	Total (NEW)	—	—	—	0.64	1.00
	Total (NON-MINING)	19.39	11.93	11.76	23.90	36.00
	Grand Total (W.C.L.)	130.71	122.02	93.42	150.00	198.00

ANNEXURE 7.14

Scheme-wise Details of Plan-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1985-90)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outlay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	RE	BE
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTH-EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
1.	Jamuna U.G.	1.16	1.06	1.83	1.67	1.80
2.	Rajnagar U.G.	2.79	2.73	1.19	1.32	2.60
3.	Belpahar O.C.	6.58	5.43	6.23	6.00	12.00
4.	Bharatpur	2.07	7.70	18.23	20.70	28.00
5.	Churcha West.	0.33	3.67	—	25.46	12.00
6.	Balgi O.C.	2.10	3.43	2.45	4.21	9.60
7.	Pali U.G.	0.87	2.01	1.41	3.93	5.20
8.	Dhanpuri. O.C.	2.34	7.95	3.90	3.78	5.70
9.	Amali OC.	6.99	2.46	2.86	1.39	5.00
10.	Gevra O.C.	23.44	16.07	24.31	47.01	42.00
11.	Dipka O.C.	6.64	11.97	5.74	8.55	11.00
12.	Bangwar U.G.	—	0.57	0.50	1.60	3.60
13.	Laxman	—	—	—	6.90	9.40
14.	Lilari	—	—	—	8.20	5.30
15.	Others	1.47	0.95	11.10	10.78	18.30
	Total (Continuing)	56.78	66.00	79.75	151.50	171.50
II.	**EXISTING MINES**	99.61	104.63	42.31	60.32	80.50
	Total (Continuing & Existing)	156.39	170.63	122.06	211.82	252.00
III.	NEW SCHEMES					
16.	Somleshwari	—	—	0.70	5.24	10.00
17.	Ananta O.C.	—	—	0.28	6.91	15.00
18.	Dugga	—	—	—	3.62	6.00
19.	Kalinga O.C.	—	—	0.04	2.17	6.70
20.	Others	—	—	0.05	0.71	16.3
	Total New Schemes	—	—	1.07	18.65	54.00
	Total (MINING)	156.39	170.63	123.13	230.47	306.00
NON-MINING						
I.	CONTINUING					
1.	Exploration	4.02	10.55	8.43	14.43	16.00
2.	Others	3.59	8.59	53.48	30.65	63.00
	Total (Continuing)	7.61	19.14	61.91	45.08	79.00
II.	NEW SCHEMES	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Non-Mining)	7.61	19.14	61.91	45.08	79.00
	GRAND TOTAL (S.E.C.L.)	164.00	189.77	185.04	275.55	385.00
NORTH-EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**	—	—	—	—	—
II.	**EXISTING**	5.16	4.18	4.96	2.88	4.30
	Total (Cont. & Existing)	5.16	4.18	4.96	2.88	4.30
III.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
1.	Simsong U.G.	—	0.02	0.07	0.20	1.00
2.	Baregolai	—	0.04	—	0.05	0.20
3.	Others	0.93	1.23	0.06	—	0.30
	Total New Schemes	0.93	1.29	0.13	0.25	1.50
	Total (MINING)	6.09	5.47	5.09	3.13	5.80

*RE for 88-89 was restricted to Rs. 269.55 Cr. in Budget.

ANNEXURE 7.14

Schemewise Details of Plan-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1985-90)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outlay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	RE	BE
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NON-MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING**					
1.	Exploration	—	—	—	1.17	1.70
2.	Others	0.48	1.02	0.56	2.12	1.40
	Total (Cont.)	0.48	1.02	0.56	3.29	3.10
II.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
3.	Others	—	—	—	0.62	0.20
	Total (NEW)	—	—	—	0.62	0.20
	Total (Non-Mining)	0.48	1.02	0.56	3.91	3.30
	Grand Total (N.E.C.)	6.57	6.49	5.65	7.04	9.10
COAL INDIA LTD.						
I.	**CONTINUING**					
1.	C.M.P.D.I.L.	5.42	9.19	9.03	12.00	11.90
2.	Dankuni Coal Complex	15.51	20.31	17.04	20.00	11.25
3.	C.I.L. HQ.	1.07	1.38	1.53	5.74	4.75
	Total (Continuing) :	22.00	30.88	27.60	37.74	27.90
II.	**NEW SCHEMES**	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Cont. New)	22.00	30.88	27.60	37.74	27.90
	Total Coal India	842.73	980.41	1004.04	1326.00*	1800.00
	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	3.24	3.97	11.45	11.95*	10.00
	REGIONAL EXPLORATION	—	—	—	—	2.00
SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO. LTD.						
MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING (SCHEMES)**					
1.	Venkatesh Khani-7	1.66	2.84	0.80	—	—
2.	Ramagundam O.C.-I	16.90	9.43	9.17	—	—
3.	Sarangpalli (Indramkhani-1 & 1-A)	0.35	1.03	1.18	2.34	2.50
4.	Godavari Khani-11A	2.30	4.68	6.67	6.03	30.70
5.	Jawahar Khani-5	1.21	5.53	4.34	18.12	7.00
6.	Manuguru OC-II	4.06	25.34	20.17	28.55	30.30
7.	Godavari Khani-8 Incline	—	—	—	1.00	2.00
8.	Godavari Khani-10A	0.35	1.30	1.62	3.00	5.00
9.	Srirampur 3 & 3A	0.12	0.79	1.09	1.90	2.50
10.	Ravindrakhani-1A	1.03	0.73	2.81	3.57	4.50
11.	Ramagundam O.C.-II	1.98	4.31	5.38	5.83	9.50
12.	Yellandu O.C.-I Block 'BB'	—	—	3.98	7.57	1.00
13.	GDK-10 Thick Seam	—	0.05	1.96	5.23	6.80
14.	Bellampalli O.C.-II	—	—	2.29	5.12	2.50
15.	Ramagundam O.C.-III	—	—	—	2.97	9.00
16.	Others	16.88	9.86	8.85	3.96	24.70
	Total (Continuing)	46.84	65.89	70.31	95.19	138.00
II.	**EXISTING MINES**					
	Total (Continuing & Existing) :	71.52	91.68	93.37	130.58	169.00

NOTE : *RE finure for 1988-89 was Provisionally Estimated at the time of Annual Plan 89-90 formulation. The final RE as per Budget is Rs. 1317.0 Crores against Provisional Estimate of Rs. 1326.0 Crores for Coal India Ltd. and Rs. 9.0 crores against 11.95 crores for S&T Rs. 9.0 crores against Rs. 12.0 crores for CMPDI.

ANNEXURE 7.14 (*Contd.*)

Scheme-wise Details of Plan-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1985–90)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	III. NEW SCHEMES					
17.	Ravindrakhani 7A	0.19	0.49	1.41	0.84	3.60
18.	Manuguru O.C.-III	—	—	—	0.01	1.10
19.	Prakashkhani 1&2 L.W.	—	—	1.26	—	—
20.	Others	—	—	0.78	—	1.30
	Total (New)	0.19	0.49	3.18	0.85	6.00
	Total (Mining) :	71.71	92.17	96.55	131.43	175.00
	NON-MINING					
	I. CONTINUING					
1.	Exploration	2.83	5.47	5.84	8.12	9.20
2.	Others	3.95	4.19	9.11	11.96	25.80
	Total (Continuing)	6.78	9.66	14.95	20.08	35.00
	II. NEW SCHEMES					
3.	Others	—	—	—	0.10	1.00
	Total (New)	—	—	—	0.10	1.00
	Total (Non-Mining)	6.78	9.66	14.95	20.18	36.00
	GRAND TOTAL (S.C.C.L.)	78.49	101.83	111.50	151.61*	211.00
	NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.					
	MINING					
	I. CONTINUING SCHEMES					
1.	Second Mine	16.07	16.23	3.28	0.97	—
2.	Second Mine Expansion	42.41	95.23	226.86	300.00	213.00
3.	Land for MINE-I	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.04	0.70
4.	Others	15.59	27.86	9.04	0.57	—
	Total (Continuing)	74.17	139.52	239.33	301.58	213.70
	II. NEW SCHEMES					
5.	Mine-I Expansion	0.06	—	0.21	0.04	8.00
6.	III Mine (Advance Action)	0.36	—	0.67	0.16	1.00
7.	Float Machine for mine I & II	—	—	—	0.20	3.70
8.	Mine at Rajasthan	—	—	—	0.33	10.80
	Total (New)	0.42	—	0.88	0.73	23.50
	Total Mining	74.59	139.44	240.21	302.31	237.20

NOTE : *R.E. for 1988-89 was Provisionally Estimated at the time of Annual Plan 1989-90 formulation. The final R. E. as per Budget is Rs. 140.00 crores in addition to Rs. 10.00 crores of A.P. State Govt's Share, against a Provisional Estimate of Rs. 151.61 crores (including 10.0 Crores A.P. Govt.'s share).

ANNEXURE 7.14 (*contd.*)

Scheme-wise Details of Plan-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1985-90)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Expenditure			Outlay	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Actual	Actual	Actual	R.E.	B.E.
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NON-MINING						
I.	**CONTINUING SCHEMES**					
	1. Diversion of Rly. Line for Mine I	—	—	0.17	0.37	3.80
	2. Geological Investigation at Neyveli	0.63	1.79	1.74	1.80	2.00
	3. Lignite Exploration at Rajasthan and J. & K.	2.44	4.46	3.82	3.60	4.00
	4. Science and Technology	—	—	—	0.21	1.00
	5. Electronification Mine-I and II	—	—	—	1.02	2.00
	Total (Continuing)	3.07	6.25	5.73	7.00	12.80
II.	**NEW SCHEMES**					
	TOTAL (NON-MINING)	3.07	6.25	5.73	7.00	12.80
	GRAND TOTAL NEYVELI (MINES)	77.66	145.59	245.94	309.31	250.00
1.	Coal India Ltd.	842.73	980.41	1004.04	1326.00*	1800.00
2.	Singareni	78.49*	101.83*	111.50*	151.61*	211.00*
3.	Neyveli (Mines)	77.66	145.69	245.94	309.31	250.00
4.	Science and Technology	3.24	3.97	11.45	11.95*	10.00
5.	Regional Exploration	—	—	—	—	2.00
	GRAND TOTAL (COAL AND LIGNITE)	1002.12	1231.90	1372.93	1798.87**	2273.00

NOTE : *(1) The figures of Singareni includes share of Andhra Pradesh State Government. The break is as follows :—

1985-86—7.0 crores, 1986-87—9.0 crores, 1987-88—10.0 crores, 1988-89—10.0 crores, 1989-90—11.0 crores.

**(2) R.E. for 1988-89 was provisionally estimated at the time of Annual Plan 1989-90 formulation. The final R.E. as per Budget for Coal and Lignite is Rs.1775.31 (excluding Rs. 10.0 Crores A.P. State Govt's share for Singareni) against a provisional estimate of Rs. 1798.87 (including A.P. Govt.'s share for S.C.C.L.).

*R.E. for C.I.L., S.C.C.L. S. & T. is Rs. 1317.0, Rs. 140.0, Rs. 9.0 crores IN BUDGET.

Annexure 7.15

Crude Oil Production

(Million tonnes)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Achieve-ment	Target
I. O.N.G.C.						
A. ONLAND						
(i) Cambay Basin	4.32	4.56	4.99	5.50	5.404	6.21
(ii) Upper Assam	2.37	2.68	2.74	3.10	3.090	3.30
(iii) S.R.B.C.	—	—	0.02	—	0.031	0.20
Sub-Total	6.69	7.24	7.75	8.60	8.525	9.71
B. **OFFSHORE**	20.82	20.62	20.16	20.68	21.113	21.90
TOTAL (ONGC)	27.51	27.86	27.91	29.28	29.638	31.61
II. OIL	2.68	2.64	2.45	2.90	2.420	2.70
TOTAL (ONGC+OIL)	30.19	30.50	30.36	32.18	32.058	34.31

23—310PC/89

Annexure 7.1

Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Organisation/Refinery	Installed Capacity		Crude Throughput			
		1)4-88	1-4-89	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
				Actual	Target	Achieve-ment**	Target
1.	IOC, Guwahati	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.85
2.	IOC, Barauni	3.30	3.30	2.64	3.10	2.82	3.10
3.	IOC, Gujarat	8.10	9.50	8.44	8.30	8.65	9.00
4.	IOC, Haldia	2.50	2.75	2.81	2.63	2.64	2.63
5.	IOC, Mathura	6.00	7.50	6.53	6.55	6.56	7.20
6.	IOC, Digboi	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.52	0.57	0.52
7.	HPC, Bombay	5.50*	5.50*	5.46	5.50	5.50	5.50
8.	HPC, Vizag	4.50	4.50	3.62	4.20	3.77	4.27
9.	BPC, Bombay	6.00	6.00	6.53	6.11	6.13	6.76
10.	MRL, Madras	5.60	5.60	5.13	5.40	5.47	5.35
11.	CRL, Cochin	4.50	4.50	4.11	4.50	4.76	4.50
12.	BRPL, Bongaigaon	1.35	1.35	1.11	1.29	1.17	1.28
	TOTAL	48.70	51.85	47.75	48.90	48.80	50.96

*Includes 2.0 million tonnes of swing refinery.

**Provisional.

Annexure 7.17

Organisation-Wise Plan Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Organisation	VII Plan Outlay	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Actual	1987-88 Actual	1988-89		1989-90 Plan Outlay	Total Expected VII Plan
						B.E.	R.E.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	**Exploration and Production**								
	1. ONGC . .	8752.67	2123.27	2214.02	2040.97	2350.00	2120.67	2330.00	10828.93
	2. OIL . .	950.00	182.36	191.13	147.98	225.00	175.00	225.00	921.47
	3. GAIL . .	950.00	252.67	592.96	421.42	270.00	378.57	239.27	1884.89
	Sub-Total (A) .	10752.67	2558.30	2998.11	2610.37	2855.00	2674.24	2794.27	13635.29
B.	**Refining and Marketing**								
	4. IOC . . .	958.00	119.29	112.14	131.33	249.68	142.95	280.34	786.05
	5. HPCL . .	299.00	83.93	81.93	65.79	81.94	83.80	78.28	393.73
	6. BPCL . .	366.00	64.66	88.76	122.67	97.57	96.07	59.61	431.77
	7. MRL . . .	33.00	12.68	16.62	21.54	8.32	8.64	39.40	98.88
	8. CRL . . .	28.00	13.04	10.78	6.16	10.53	11.17	26.40	67.55
	9. BRPL . .	252.00	0.20	0.01	—	0.10	—	0.60	0.81
	10. LIL . . .	18.00	4.20	2.87	2.90	4.86	5.68	8.54	24.19
	11. EIL . . .	21.00	4.56	4.07	8.22	4.00	7.58	3.55	27.98
	Sub-Total (B) . .	1975.00	302.56	317.18	358.61	457.00	355.89	496.72	1830.96
C.	**Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas** . .	—	17.37	11.12	50.57	25.00	25.00	65.01	169.07
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C) . .	12627.67	2878.23	3326.41	3019.55	3327.00	3055.13	3356.00	15635.32

Annexure 7.18

Product-wise Output & Demand of Petroleum Products

(Million Tonnes)

	1987-88 (Actual)			1988-99 (Rev. OEB)			1989-90 (Prl. OEB)		
	Output	Demand	Sur/Def	Output	Demand	Sur/Def.	Output	Demand	Sur/Def.
Light Ends									
LPG	1.03	1.68	—0.65	1.01	1.96	—0.95	1.10	2.11	—1.01
MS	2.63	2.81	—0.18	3.14	3.05	0.09	3.35	3.32	0.03
Naphtha	5.46	2.83	2.63	5.01	3.33	1.68	4.72	3.59	1.13
Others	0.18	0.19	—0.01	0.24	0.25	—0.01	0.44	0.32	0.12
Total (LE)	9.30	7.51	1.79	9.40	8.59	0.81	9.61	9.34	0.27
Middle Dist.									
ATF	1.69	1.65	0.04	1.82	1.70	0.12	1.88	1.85	0.03
SK	5.10	7.21	—2.11	5.10	7.71	—2.61	5.21	8.57	—3.36
HSD	16.30	17.59	—1.29	16.38	18.70	—2.32	17.17	20.45	—3.28
LDO	1.26	1.24	0.02	1.38	1.40	—0.02	1.30	1.30	0.00
Others	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.34	0.35	—0.01
Total (MD)	24.56	27.90	—3.34	24.95	29.78	—4.83	25.90	32.52	—6.62
Heavy Ends									
FO/LSHS	8.46	8.08	0.38	8.21	8.38	—0.17	8.96	9.01	—0.05
Lubes	0.48	0.80	—0.32	0.49	0.87	—0.38	0.52	0.89	—0.37
Bitumen	1.38	1.38	0.00	1.62	1.48	0.14	1.75	1.70	0.05
Others	0.55	0.53	0.02	0.63	0.66	—0.03	0.70	0.70	0.00
Total (HE)	10.87	10.79	0.08	10.95	11.39	—0.44	11.93	12.30	—0.37
GRAND TOTAL	44.73	46.20	—1.47	45.30	49.76	—4.46	47.44	54.16	—6.72

Annexure 7.19

Scheme-wise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actuals	Plan-Outlay	Revised Estimates	Plan-Outlay
I.	**Exploration Production and Transportation of Oil and Natural Gas**				
	A. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) Continuing Scheme				
	(i) Surveys	143·24	127·73	138·36	153·94
	(ii) Exploratory Drilling	499.84	665·49	678·30	746·61
	(iii) Development Drilling	324·12	358·57	287·83	395·00
	(iv) South Bassin Dev. Phase II	51·04	77·46	66·63	66·00
	(v) Additional Oil Recovery Project for B. H. South	247·04	141·41	131·90	31·60
	(vi) Ethane /Propane Recovery Plant, Uran.	10·89	30·00	25·00	40·00
	(vii) Gas Sweetening Plant Phase II	30·46	47·68	50·68	46·27
	(viii) Cambay Basin Petroleum Project	73·02	79·71	45·28	74·74
	(ix) Other Capital Acquisation	162·62	394·24	368·95	215·97
	(x) R & D including Institutes	31·42	66·75	77·02	88·72
	(xi) Heera Development Phase II	—	100·00	84·00	165·00
	(xii) Gas Lift Project for B. H. field.	—	50·00	20·00	80·00
	(xiii) Other Schemes	467·28	132·75	145·52	134·15
	Sub Total :	**2040.97**	**2271·79**	**2119·47**	**2238·00**
	New Schemes				
	(i) Panna Development Phase II	—	15.00	1·00	30·00
	(ii) Development of R-Series (R7 R 9 R13)	—	0·62	—	25·00
	(iii) Mid & South Tapt. Dev.	—	0.01	—	25·00
	(iv) NGL Fractionating Plant (Hazira)	—	0·10	0·10	10·00
	(v) Other Scheme	—	62·48	0·10	2·00
	Sub Total	**—**	**78·21**	**1·20**	**92·00**
	Total (ONGC)	**2040·97**	**2350·00**	**2120.67**	**2330·00**
	B.Oil India Ltd. (OIL)				
	Continuing Schemes				
	(ii) Backup Equipment & Facilities	34·21	97·46	73·75	100·55
	(ii) Drilling & Surveys	56·25	86·03	70·29	80·37
	(iii) Rajasthan Exploration Project	4·98	22·25	12·82	21·28
	(iv) N. E. Coast	29·93	14·67	10·86	13·12
	(v) Others	22·71	4·59	7·30	9·68
	Sub Total	**147·98**	**225·00**	**175·00**	**225·00**
	Total (OIL)	**147·98**	**225·00**	**175·00**	**225·00**
	C. Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL)				
	Continuing Schemes				
	(i) HBJ Pipeline Project	416.55	175·10	297·25	118·00
	(ii) LPG Plant at Bijapur	—	15·00	16·70	88·99
	(iii) LPGL - Vegora Spur Pipelines	4·77	12·85	4·54	3·69
	(iv) Barala-Noida -DESU- Faridabad Spur Pipelines	—	55·45	60·08	19·29
	Sub Total	421·42	258·40	378·57	223·97
	New Schemes				
	(i) Feasibility Studies	—	—	—	5.30
	(ii) Eq. Participation in Jt. Venture Poly propylene Plant & Feasibility Study	—	—	—	5·00
	(iii) Gas Pipeline to Amguri, Assam	—	—	—	5·00
	(iv) Other Schemes	—	11.60	—	—
	Sub Total	—	11·60	—	15·30
	Total GAIL	**421·42**	**270·00**	**378·57**	**239·27**
	Total (I)	**2610·37**	**2845·00**	**2674·24**	**2794·27**

Annexure 7.19

Scheme -wise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actuals	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
II.	**REFINING AND MARKETING**				
A.	**Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)**				
(a)	**Continuing Schemes**				
1.	Gujarat Refinery Addl. Sec. Proc. Fac	16·46	89·84	45·00	90·00
2.	Karnal Refinery	—	3·00	—	3·00
3.	Mathura Delhi-Ambala Jullundur Pipeline	0·55	1·62	1·00	2·25
4.	Viramgam-Chaksu-Karnal Pipeline	0·30	20·00	0·50	0·10
5.	Marketing of LPG-Phase III	42·26	35·00	25·00	17·00
6.	Marketing Terminal At Karnal	—	5·00	0·60	10·00
7.	Other Schemes	71·03	67·61	67·09	55·44
	Sub Total	**130·60**	**222·07**	**139·19**	**177·79**
(b)	**New Schemes**				
1.	Catalytic Reformer at Barauni	—	—	0·11	0·60
2.	Kandla-Bhatinda Product Pipeline	0·48	1·00	0·50	60·00
3.	Tap Off point on KBPL	—	1·00	1·00	15·00
4.	Modernisation of Digboi Refinery	0·02	12·00	0·50	12·00
5.	Other Schemes	0·23	13·61	1·65	14·95
	Sub Total	**0·73**	**27·61**	**3·76**	**102·55**
	Total (IOC)	**131·33**	**249·68**	**142·95**	**280.34**
B.	**Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (H/PC)**				
(a)	**Continuing Schemes**				
1.	Captive Power Plant at Bombay	7·99	27·00	41·00	9·29
2.	Captive Power Plant at Vizag	—	4·00	3·34	15·00
3.	Bombay-Pune Product Pipeline	0·20	0·62	0·20	1·10
4.	Marketing of LPG-Phase III	19·18	18·00	13·13	8·37
5.	Other Schemes	38·64	22·22	21·03	29·02
	Sub Total	66·01	71·84	78·70	62·78
(b)	**New Schemes**				
1.	Lube Base Stock Augmentation Facilities	—0.35	0·10	—	1·00
2.	Mangalore Refinery	0·13	10·00	5·00	5·00
3.	Other Schemes	—	—	0·10	9·50
	Sub Total	**—0·22**	**10·10**	**5·10**	**15·50**
	Total (HPC)	**65·79**	**81·94**	**83·80**	**78·28**
C.	**Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPC)**				
(a)	**Continuing Schemes**				
1.	Captive Power Plant at Bombay	34·47	20·00	11·90	2·13
2.	Marketing of LPG-Phase III	21·78	20·00	22·65	2·13
3.	New Oil Terminal At Cochin	1·93	15·00	10·00	16·00
4.	Other Schemes	46·45	41·21	51·02	36·04
	Sub Total	**122·63**	**96·21**	**95·57**	**56·30**
(b)	**New Schemes**				
1.	Bombay-Manmad Product Pipeline	0.04	0·10	—	0.10
2.	Other Schemes	0.04	1·26	0·50	3·21
	Sub Total	**0·04**	**1·36**	**0·50**	**3·31**
	Total (BPC)	**122·67**	**97·57**	**96·07**	**59·61**
D.	**Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL)**				
(a)	Continuing Schemes	21·54	5·02	6·69	2·00
(b)	**New Schemes**				
1.	Lube Plant Expansion	—	1·00	0·25	15·00
2.	Distillation Facilities in Cauvery Basin	—	—	0·50	1·00
3.	Other Schemes	—	2.30	1.20	21.40
	Sub Total	—	**3.30**	**1.95**	**37.40**
	Total (MRL)	**21.54**	**8.32**	**8.64**	**39.40**

Annexure—7·19 (contd.)

Scheme-wise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Approved Outlay	1988-89 Revised Estimates	1989-90 Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
E.	**Cochin Refinery Ltd. (CRL)**				
	(a) Continuing Schemes				
	1. Captive Power Plant	—	4·00	2·50	16·00
	2. Other Schemes	6·16	6·53	8·42	10·00
	Sub Total	**6·16**	**10·53**	**10·92**	**26·00**
	b) New Schemes	—	—	0·25	0·40
	Total (CRL)	**6·16**	**10·53**	**11·17**	**26·40**
F.	**Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL)**				
	(a) Continuing Schemes	—	—	—	—
	(b) New Schemes	—	0.10	—	0·60
	Total (BRPL)	—	0·10	—	**0·60**
	Lubrizol India Ltd (LIL)				
	(a) Continuing Schemes	2·90	4·52	5·63	7·39
	(b) New Schemes	—	0·34	0·05	1.15
	Total (LIL)	**2·90**	**4·86**	**5·68**	**8·54**
H.	**Engineers India Ltd.** (EIL)				
	(a) Continuing Schemes	8·22	3·78	7·30	3.55
	(b) New Schemes	—	0.22	0.28	—
	Total (EIL)	8.22	4.00	7.58	**3·55**
	Total (II)—(Refining and Marketing)	358·61	457·00	355·89	496·72
III.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	50·57	25·00	25·00	65·01
	Total Petroleum Sector (I+II+III)	**3019·55**	**3327·00**	**3055·13**	**3356·00**

Annexure 7.20

Estimated Savings Due to PCRA Activities

		1988-89	1989-90
1. LPG	Tonnes	25,196	31,620
	Rs. Crores	10·1	12.59
2. MS :	Tonnes	11,608	14,510
	Rs. Crores	12.24	15.30
3. SK :	Tonnes	54,025	67,372
	Rs. Crores	15.46	19.28
4. HSD :	Tonnes	135,486	171,553
	Rs. Crores	57.40	72.68
5. FO/LSHS :	Tonnes	90,590	113,510
	Rs. Crores	32.48	40.70
6. Lubes :	Tonnes	3,534	4,418
	Rs. Crores	4.77	5.96
Total :	Tonnes	320,439	402,983
	Rs. Crores	132.47	166.51

Annexure—7.21

DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

(Rs. in Crores)

No.	Sector /Programme	Seventh Plan Allocation	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 B.E.	1988-89 R.E.	1988-89 Actual (Provisional)	Outlay 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Family Size Biogas Plants	177.00	46.79	53.48	53.48	55.32	57.50
2.	CBP/IBP (WRRRS)	17.00	2.87	3.00	3.00	2.06	4.00
3.	R&D in Biogas	6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00
4.	National Programme on Improved Chullahs	40.00	8.86	10.00	10.00	9.90	12.00
5.	Solar Thermal Energy	32.00	6.69**	7.00***	7.00***	5.70	9.00
6.	Solar Photovoltaic	27.00	8.82	9.50	9.50	18.37	9.50
7.	Wind Energy	20.00	6.91	5.50	5.50	5.25	6.00
8.	Rural Renewable Energy Systems	0.50	0.69	0.25	0.25	0.43	0.25
9.	Biomass and DAP	0.00	6.17	6.00	6.00	4.19	6.00
10.	Energy from Urban/Agricultural waste and residues	14.00	2.40	2.25	2.25	††	1.15
11.	Alternate fuels/BP Vehicles	5.00	—	0.50	0.50	††	0.50
12.	Magneto Hydro Dynamics	10.00	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.13	0.50
13.	Geothermal Energy	2.85	—	0.10	0.04	††	0.25
14.	Chemical Sources of Energy	4.00	—	0.40	0.40	††	0.50
15.	Ocean Energy	3.00	—	0.05	0.05	††	0.05
16.	Hydrogen Energy	5.00	—	0.40	0.40	††	0.50
17.	Micro Hydel Energy	5.00	—	1.00	1.00	††	2.05
18.	IREDA	10.00	—	2.50	2.50	0.50	3.25
19.	Regional Offices/Monitoring Cells	0.65	0.07	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.50
20.	Information & Public Education	1.00	0.43	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.40
21.	Seminar/ Conferences etc.	—	—	0.10	0.10	††	0.10
22.	International Co-operation	0.35	0.30	0.02	0.02	††	—
23.	Others	—	2.38	—	—	7.23	—
	Total	**412.35**	**98.15**	**105.00**	**104.94**	**111.75**	**115.00**

*Includes under Sl. No. 20 above.

***Includes provision of Rs. 0.75 crores made in the budget of Urban Development for SEC, Building.

††Included in Others.

Annexure—7·22

PHYSICAL TARGETS—1989-90

Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

S. No.	Programme	Units	1987-88 Achv.	1988-89 Target	1988-89 Achv.	1989-90 Target
1.	NPBD (Family Size)	in lakhs	1.74	1.50	1.67	1.60
2.	CBP/IBP	Nos	111	100	104	—
3.	NPIC	In lakhs	15.13	15	18.33	18
4.	**SOLAR THERMAL**					
	a. Systems	In sq. Meters	30800	25000	25800	30000
	b. Solar Cookers	Nos	20000	15000	15300	25000
	c. Comm. S. Cookers	No	—	750	N.A.	2000
5.	Solar P. V.					
	a. Street Lights	Nos	714	300	699	300
	b. Water Pumps	Nos	219	100	139	100
	c. PV Power Units	Kwp	91.03	100	120.34	100
	d. Battery Charges	No	96	100	300	—
	e. Commu. Lights/TV	Nos	—	—	79	100
	f. Domestic Lights	Nos	504	—	—	—
6.	WIND ENERGY					
	a. Wind Pumps	Nos	326	500	329	500
	b. Wind Farms	MW	2.12	2.00	2.45	2.00
	c. Battery Charges	Nos	16	50	30	50
	d. Stand Alone Syst	Nos	—	10		10
7.	BIO MASS					
	a. Energy Plantation	Hect	3842	4000	4200	4000
	b. Gassifiers	KW	2000	1000	1000	1000

Annexure —7.23

Approved outlay Expenditure (year-wise) for the State Plan sector of the Seventh Five Year Plan—IREP

(in Rs. lakhs)

States/ Union Territories	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
States :										
1. Andhra Pradesh	50.00	10.00	—	15.00	—	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	5.00	0.67	12.00	8.00	12.00	11.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
3. Assam	50.00	10.00	10.00	16.00	16.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	57.00
4. Bihar	200.00	50.00	—	50.00	48.00	50.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	60.00
5. Goa	50.00	17.00	—	15.00	—	10.00	—	15.00	15.00	18.00
6. Gujarat	250.00	30.00	—	25.00	12.00	40.00	46.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
7. Haryana	100.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	50.00	48.00	50.00	50.00	60.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	400.00	50.00	14.00	32.00	31.00	75.00	48.00	75.00	75.00	85.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	50.00	20.00	—	—	—	10.00	4.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
10. Karnataka	100.00	20.00	—	30.00	21.35	60.00	26.00	90.00	90.00	72.00
11. Kerala	150.00	25.00	—	30.00	12.00	30.00	1.00	21.00	21.00	30.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	300.00	35.00	—	35.00	3.00	49.00	14.00	50.00	50.00	65.00
13. Maharashtra	300.00	50.00	7.00	30.00	12.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
14. Manipur	35.00	8.00	—	8.00	1.00	10.00	—	10.00	10.00	10.00
15. Meghalaya	125.00	10.00	—	10.00	4.00	15.00	14.00	19.00	19.00	25.00
16. Mizoram	10.00	2.00	0.20	12.00	13.00	15.00	29.00	15.00	15.00	—
17. Nagaland	20.00	4.00	—	—	—	5.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
18. Orissa	150.00	35.00	—	15.00	15.00	20.00	—	25.00	25.00	60.00
19. Punjab	90.00	17.00	—	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00
20. Rajasthan	120.00	15.00	—	35.00	—	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00
21. Sikkim	50.00	10.00	—	2.00	1.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	16.00
22. Tamil Nadu	500.00	30.00	36.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
23. Tripura	—	—	—	10.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	600.00	75.00	82.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	135.00
25. West Bengal	75.00	10.00	—	25.00	10.00	30.00	13.00	31.00	31.00	—
Total (States)	**3825.00**	**568.00**	**169.87**	**579.50**	**386.35**	**817.00**	**614.00**	**866.00**	**866.00**	**951.00***
Union Territories										
26. A & N Islands	20.00	10.00	—	8.00	0.18	4.00	—	4.00	4.00	4.00
27. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.00	3.00	0.50	3.50	1.34	3.50	—	3.50	3.50	3.50
29. Delhi	300.00	65.00	40.00	40.00	32.10	90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	65.00
30. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Lakshadweep	10.00	2.00	—	4.00	—	0.40	—	0.40	0.40	3.00
32. Pondicherry	20.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.93	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total (UTs)	**360.00**	**84.00**	**44.50**	**61.50**	**39.52**	**105.90**	**97.33**	**117.90**	**117.90**	**91.50**
Grand Total	**4185.00**	**652.00**	**214.37**	**641.00**	**425.87**	**922.90**	**711.33**	**983.90**	**983.90**	**1091.50**

*This does not include approved outlay for Mizoram and West Bengal.

CHAPTER 8

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Village and Small industries which have inherent advantages of low capital intensity and high employment generation potential continue to play a signincant role in the industrial economy of the country. The important role of this sector has also been emphasised in Point No. 1D of Twenty Point Programme. Besides widening entrepreneurial base, the development of this sector also promotes industrial dispersal.

8.2 For exploiting the potential of growth in the Village and Small industries Sector, various policy measures have been adopted over the years. Additional fiscal measures have been included in the Central Budget for 1989-90. Jute yarn supplied to a registered handloom cooperative society or an organisation set up or approved by the Government and the units set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Boards would be exempted from excise duty. This exemption would be available for the purpose of development of handlooms for manufacture of fabrics other than those used for jute sacks. Further, the existing small scale concession for products of village industries marketed by or with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been extended to furniture and ceramic products also.

8.3 A separate apex bank known as Small Industries Development Bank of India has been established for development, expansion, diversification and modernisation of small scale units. In order to mitigate the difficulties and delays in securing working capital and finance, a single window scheme for financing both term loan for fixed assets and working capital to new tiny and small scale units has been introduced by IDBI.

8.4 The progress in respect of production, export and employment during the Seventh Plan period set out in Annexure 8.1 to 8.3 shows that targets fixed for 1988-89 in the case of small scale sector and powerlooms are likely to be exceeded. However, shortfalls are expected in handlooms and khadi sectors. It will be seen from Annexure 8.4 that targets fixed for setting up/registering small scale units under 20 Point Programme during the Seventh Plan period have been fulfilled by most of the States.

Small Scale Industries

8.5 According to the latest available estimates, the targets for production, employment and exports fixed for 1988-89 for small scale industries would be achieved. In fact, during the first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985–89) targets would be exceeded in respect of production, employment and exports in the sub-sector. The target of production has been fixed at Rs. 80220 crores (1984-85 prices) for 1989-90, while that of employment has been fixed at 119 lakh persons. Exports of certain items like sports goods, ready-made garments, gems and jewellery, processed tobacco, snuff and bidi and sanitary castings originate from this sector, while it has a dominant share in the export of marine products, woollen garments and knitwear, finished leather and leather products, lac and mechanical pumps. The target for export has been fixed at Rs. 4140 crores for 1989-90 as against Rs. 3696 crores for 1988-89. To boost exports, SIDO proposes to organise training programmes at the Small Industries Service Institute to create the much needed consciousness about packaging problems of SSI exporters and to educate them about scientific packaging techniques as well as the latest designs of packaging technology. It is also proposed to conduct export potential studies of SSI products.

8.6 SIDO network will continue to provide a comprehensive range of facilities and services including consultancy in techno-economic matters, managerial aspects, training, common facilities, processing, testing and tooling facilities, marketing assistance to SSI units. It assisted 49961 entrepreneurs to set up new industries during 1987-88.

8.7 One of the measures which seeks to afford protection to small scale sector is to reserve items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. A high power Advisory Committee periodically reviews the list of items for addition/deletion and the number of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the sector stood at 846 as on 31st December 1988. The number of items reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale sector by Central Government agencies including Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal, Railways and Defence etc. continue to be 409 during 1988-89.

8.8 With the object of mitigating the problem of unemployment among educated youth in the country, a scheme for providing self-employment opportunities through industry, business and service was initiated in 1983 which would remain in operation till the end of the Seventh Plan. The progress of the operation of the scheme showing year-wise targets, number of cases sanctioned by banks and amount sanctioned by banks since the inception of the scheme is indicated in Annexure 8.5.

8.9 For providing all the services and support to small entrepreneurs under a single roof at the district level, District Industries Centres Programme was initiated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1978 and it is continuing since then. The total number of

DICs at present is 422 covering 431 districts out of 436 districts in the country. The four metropolitan cities, viz, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are outside the purview of the programme, while Laksnadweep Island is yet to set up a DIC. The achievements of the programme during the first four years of the Seventh Plan are shown in Annexure 8.6. The in-depth evaluation of the programme which was assigned to Gujarat Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, Ahmedabad, Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and Ahmedabad and Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi has since been completed and reports received in respect of 55 DICs are under consideration.

8.10 With the new thrust for the development of industries in the backward areas and for the weaker sections, entrepreneurship training programmes were diversified in 1988-89 to serve new categories of entrepreneurs like rural artisans, educated unemployed, weaker sections of the society, women entrepreneurs, students and physically handicapped persons. These programmes are broadly classified into two categories, viz, (i) identification, selection and motivation of entrepreneurs; and (ii) entrepreneurial development training programmes for various target groups like rural artisans, women, educated unemployed, physically handicapped, etc. Sixty programmes including ten special programmes covering 2000 persons of various target groups would be completed in backward areas in 1988-89 as against 53 campaigns including five special campaigns benefitting about 1000 persons organised in 1987-88.

8.11 The programme of modernisation and upgradation of obsolete technology through identification of input needs of small scale units would continue. The list of industries which was earlier limited to 20 groups of industries on All India basis and 38 industries on the State Concentration basis has been revised and all industries qualifying for modernisation are now covered under the modernisation programme. However, special thrust on 21 groups of; industries has been given for modernisation during 1988-89. IDBI has introduced a new scheme for providing concessional finance to units for modernisation, while the Industrial Finance Corporation of India operates a scheme of subsidy to encourage tiny, small scale and ancilary units to modernise their units. As on 31st March, 1989, 740 small scale units had registered themselves under the modernisation programme. By the end of March 1989, 231 Industry Clinics, 412 Industry Workshops and Seminars and 71 Modernisation Courses were completed.

8.12 The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Limited will continue to provide support to small scale sector by way of supply of indigenous and imported machinery on hire purchase terms and special concessional terms for units in backward areas as well as for units promoted by entrepreneurs from weaker sections of society, supply of indigenous and imported machines on lease basis, marketing of products in the domestic and international market, enlisting units and facilitating their participation in Government Stores Purchase Programme, procurement and distribution of raw materials, development of prototypes of machines, equipment and tools, technical training and common facility services. The total sales turnover of the Corporation has increased from Rs. 36.98 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 72.00 crores in 1988-89. The progress of its major activities during the period is given in the Annexure 8.7. To meet the requirements of industry, Prototype Development and Training Centre at Okhla including its sub-centres, Rajkot, Howrah and Madras including its subcentres will continue to impart training to trainees in various trades. The number of trainees who passed out of these centres and the quantum of common facilities provided during the first four years of the Seventh Plan are indicated in the Annexure 8.7.

Coir Industry

8.13 Production of coir fibre during 1988-89 is anticipated at 2.01 lakh tonnes and the exports at Rs. 33.00 crores and hence the targets set for the year are not expected to be achieved. Coir industry has remained stagnant over the last several years due to low yield/productivity, lack of mechanisation, shortage of husks availability etc. The target of production of coir fibre during 1989-90 has been fixed at 2.23 lakh tonnes and that of exports at Rs. 36.80 crores.

8.14 Emphasis on Research and Technology Programme will be continued to improve quality of coir products through research in various aspects of coir industry covering development of improved methods of extraction and processing of coir fibres, product betterment/diversification, design development, improvement in bleaching and dyeing, elimination of drudgery and identification of new areas for use of coir products.

Handicrafts

8.15 The latest estimates for 1988-89 indicate that the performance of handicrafts during the year will match the targets for production and employment. In case of exports, performance wil exceed the targets set for the year. The export of gems and jewellery has increased significantly. Handicrafts sector provides employment to more than three million artisans and craftsmen mostly residing in rural and semi-urban areas in the country. During 1989-90, the production of handicrafts is targeted to increase to Rs. 9750 crores.

8.16 Training remains the most important programme to boost production in the sector. Advance training is imparted in carpet weaving, art material, cane and bamboo crafts, hand printing, wood carving etc. There are about 511 training centres in India which provide training to about 14,000 persons every year.

8.17 As a part of marketing strategy, financial assistance is extended to State Handicrafts Corporations/Apex Societies for establishment/renovation of

sale outlets. Sales of handicraft products from Central/State Handicrafts Corporations increased from Rs. 47.82 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 64.52 crores in 1988-89 (Annexure 8.8). 47 Marketing and extension service centres are functioning in different parts of the country. Since the inception of Marketing Extension Programme, 929 products promotion programmes, 184 market meets and 180 fairs and festivals have been held upto 31st March 1988. This benefited about 11,102 artisans in the country. Through State Corporations/Apex Societies/Voluntary Organisations, approximately 300 handicrafts exhibitions have been held during 1988-89.

Khadi & Village Industries

8.18 The promotion and development of khadi and village industries are achieved under programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) through their 28 Khadi & Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), 1138 registered institutions, 31,000 industrial cooperatives and 147 departmental units. The estimated production of khadi and village industries in 1988-89 was Rs. 1745.30 crores against the target of Rs. 1588.00 crores, while employment was 43.50 lakh persons as compared to the target of 41.51 lakh persons. The likely achievement in employment is 45 lakh persons in 1989-90 against the original Seventh Plan target of 50 lakh persons.

8.19 During 1989-90 it is proposed to open additional 593 Bhandars under marketing scheme and to organise 20 exhibitions to ease out the problem of accumulated khadi stocks.

8.20 At present, KVIC's training programme for khadi is implemented by 12 departmental and 20 non-departmental training centres. During 1989-90 training will be provided to 2500 persons in khadi and 9664 persons in village industries.

8.21 Numbers of persons trained in khadi and various other village industries during the Seventh Plan period as well as tools and equipment distributed for selected village industries are shown in Annexure 8.9 and 8.10 respectively.

Handloom Industry

8.22 The performance of handloom industry during 1988-89 has been mixed; production of handloom cloth estimated at 3665 million metres though recording a growth of 4.5 per cent over the previous year is far short when viewed in the context of the Seventh Plan target of 4600 million metres in 1989-90. Exports of handloom fabrics, made-ups and ready made garments valued at Rs. 304.90 crores in 1988-89 have been encouraging for the last two years and have for the first time exceeded during the Seventh Plan the achievement of Rs. 275.18 crores in 1984-85. The production of 'Janata' cloth meant for the weaker sections of the society has been increasing steadily though it may not reach the target of 700 million square metres for 1989-90 as envisaged in the Textile Policy of 1985. The decline in the number of handlooms revealed in the all-India census of handlooms (1987-88) in some of the major States like Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Rajasthan, etc. is indicative of problems faced by handloom weavers on account of competition from powerlooms and ruling high prices of hank yarn.

8.23 In the case of production of blended and synthetic fabrics some headway has been made. 'Susman' cloth (blended fabrics) was released in the market in 1988; production of sarees and dhoties from concessional polyester filament yarn has, however, to pick up. With effect from 1-4-1989, a scheme of 'Market Development Assistance' through merger of scheme of rebate on sale of handloom cloth and share capital assistance to apex handloom cooperative societies/State handloom development corporations, share capital assistance to primary handloom cooperative societies and managerial subsidy to primary handloom cooperative societies has been introduced. The scope of 'Janata' cloth scheme has also been widened through taking up production of woollen janata cloth' from 1989-90 with a view to ensure availability of woollens and blankets at reasonable prices to economically weaker sections particularly in hill areas. A target of production of 1.4 million square metres of woollen janata cloth has been kept for 1989-90. It has further been enjoined that marketing of Janata cloth should mainly be through outlets of public distribution system and/or approved agencies. The scope of Centrally-sponsored scheme of Pre-loom and Post-loom Processing Facilities has been widened to assist garment manufacturers using handloom cloth.

8.24 For 1989-90, the target of production of handloom cloth, employment coverage and exports have been set at 4500 million metres including 600 million metres of 'Janata' cloth, 98.14 lakh persons and Rs. 360 crores respectively.

Powerlooms

8.25 During 1988-89 the production of powerloom cloth is estimated at 6994 million metres which exceeds the revised Seventh Plan target of 6400 million metres. Exports of cotton piece goods and made ups of powerloom cloth are valued at Rs. 346.30 crores which is about 38.6% higher than the level achieved during the previous year.

8.26 The number of powerloom service centres operated to help weavers in technical upgradation of their looms, product improvement, enhancing their skills through training, development and testing of samples etc. is 16; 12 centres operating under the control of Textile Commissioner and 4 under different textile research associations. It is envisaged to set up 2 more such centres at Noapara (Assam) and Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) during 1988-89. In addition to continuing these centres, 4 powerloom service centres are proposed to be opened at Surat (Gujarat), Bangalore (Karnataka), Malegaon (Maharashtra) and Meerut (U.P.) in 1989-90.

8.27 The production of powerloom cloth and employment coverage in 1989-90 is expected to reach the level of 7500 million metres and 49.10 lakh persons respectively.

Sericulture Industry

8.28 Sericulture industry maintained its good performance in the spheres of production and exports throughout the first four years of the Seventh Plan. It surpassed the targets set for 1988-89; production of raw silk was 10,255 tonnes against the target of 10,155 tonnes and exports were of the order of Rs. 330.54 crores against the target of Rs. 270 crores. In percentage terms, the production and exports were higher by 7.8 and 29.64 respectively over the levels of the previous year. The slightly lower production of mulberry raw silk during 1988-89 was off-set by higher production of non-mulberry silks. The average price of filature/cotton basin variety of mulberry silk increased by 22.3 per cent from Rs. 637/kg in 1987-88 to Rs. 780/kg in 1988-89 and that of Charakha variety registered an increase of 20% from Rs. 524/kg to Rs. 629/kg during the same period.

8.29 A National Sericulture Project with assistance from World Bank and the Swiss Development Co-operation is proposed to be implemented in five traditional silk producing States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir and 12 other States on a pilot basis by the Central Silk Board from 1989-90 over a period of five years. The total project cost including about Rs. 166 crores of credit component is estimated at Rs. 555.9 crores. The implementation of this project is expected to increase the production of mulberry silk in the country from the existing level of 9000 tonnes to 15000 tonnes. About 58000 hectares of additional area including 11200 hectares in non-traditional States will be brought under mulberry plants. For the implementation of this project, the Central Silk Board will develop seed farms, grainages, technical service centres, chowki rearing centres, cocoons markets with testing facilities, cocoon drying chambers, etc.

8.30 For 1989-90, the targets of production of raw silk, exports and employment coverage have been fixed at 11,160 tonnes, Rs. 413 crores and 62.95 lakh persons respectively.

Plan Outlay

8.31 Details of the Plan outlay for different sub-sectors of village and small industries are given in Annexure 8.11. The scheme-wise break up of outlay in the Central sector is indicated in Annexure 8-12.

Annexure 8.1

Targets and Achievements in Production in Village and Small Industries

Sub-Sector	Unit	Seventh Plan Terminal year 1989-90 Original Target	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Actual 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 Target
						Target	Ant. Ach.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Traditional Industries								
1. Khadi . .	M/ sq. mt.	180.00	108.58	106.42	114.68@@	120.00	120.00	128.00
	Rs./Cr.	300.00	186.30	201.95	226.49	238.00	271.52	320.00
2. Village Ind. . .	Rs./Cr.	1700.00	900.38	1034.00	1265.23	1350.00	1473.78	1680.00
3. Handlooms . .	M/Mts.	4600.00	3236.00	3449.00	3508.00	4250.00	3665.00	4500.00
	@Rs./Cr.	3680.00	2589.00	2759.20	2806.00	3400.00	2932.00	3600.00
4. Sericulture . .	L/Kgs.	109.00	78.97	89.00	94.98	101.55	102.55	111.60
	@Rs./Cr.	510.00	370.00	417.00	445.00	393.68	481.00	523.00
5. Handicrafts . .	Rs./Cr.	5400.00	4100.00	5100.00	6150.00	5900.00	8250.00	9750.00
6. Coir fibre .	L/Tonnes	2.23	1.83	1.85	1.95	2.11	2.01	2.23
	@Rs./Cr.	170.00	139.51	141.03	148.65	160.85	153.23	170.00
Total (A) . .	**Rs/Cr.**	**11760.00**	**8285.19**	**9653.18**	**11041.37**	**11447.53**	**13561.53**	**16043.00**
B. Modern Small Industries								
7. Small Scale Ind. .	@Rs./Cr.	80220.00	57100.00	64500.00	72880.00	73125.00	73125.00	80220.00
8. Powerlooms . .	M/Mts.	5400.00	5886.00	6222.00	6457.00	6400.00	6994.00	7500.00
	@Rs./Cr.	7020.00	7652.00	8089.00	8394.00	8338.17	9092.00	9750.00
Total (B) . . .	**Rs./Cr.**	**87240.00**	**64752.00**	**72589.00**	**81274.00**	**81463.17**	**82217.00**	**89970.00**
Total (A+B) . .	**Rs./Cr.**	**99000.00**	**73037.19**	**82242.18**	**92315.37**	**92910.70**	**95778.53**	**106013.00**

@1984-85prices

@@Provisional.

Note : In addition annual production of the order of Rs.1100 Crores is broadly estimated under 'other, units in VSI sector not covered by the above specified groups.

Annexure 8.2

Targets and Achievements in Exports in Village and Small Industries

(Value in Rs./Crores)

Sub-Sector	Seventh Plan Terminal Year 1989-90 Original Target	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Actual 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 Target
					Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Traditional Industries							
1. Khadi and Village Ind. . .	5.90						
2. Hand-looms	485.00	205.42	196.86	271.38	345.00	304.90	360.00
3. Sericulture	190.00	159.82	201.49	255.00	270.00	330.44	413.00
4. Handicrafts	2591.00	2001.50	2740.82	3175.94	3100.00	4770.00	7360.00
5. Coir	32.00	32.85	31.44	32.20	34.00	33.00	36.80
Total (A)	**3303.90**	**2399.59**	**3170.61**	**3734.52**	**3749.00**	**5438.44**	**8169.80**
B. Modern Small Scale Industries :							
6. Small Scale Ind. . . .	4140.00	2785.00	3648.00	3648.00 (Target)	3696.00	3696.00	4140.00
7. Powerlooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (B)	**4140.00**	**2785.00**	**3648.00**	**3648.00**	**3696.00**	**3696.00**	**4140.00**
Total (A+B)	**7443.90**	**5184.59**	**6818.61**	**7382.52**	**7445.00**	**9134.44**	**12309.80**

Targets and Achievements in Employment in Village and Small Industries

(Lakh Persons)

Sub-Sector	Seventh Plan Terminal Year 1989-90 Original Target	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Actual 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 Target
					Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Traditional Industries							
1. Khadi	20.00	15.00	13.66	14.01@	14.51	14.71	15.20
2. Village Ind.	30.00	25.55	26.00	27.77	27.00	28.79	29.80
3. Handlooms	98.13	69.04 @@	73.58 @@	74.84 @@	90.67 @@	78.19 @@	96.00 @@
4. Sericulture	24.25	53.64	55.00	57.65	60.30	60.30	62.95
5. Handicrafts	35.80	28.80	31.70	34.85	34.00	38.30	42.15
6. Coir	3.27‡	2.85	2.95	3.00	3.14	3.10	3.27
	5.96*	5.18	5.35	5.46	5.71	5.64	5.95
Total (A)	**214.14**	**197.21**	**205.29**	**214.58**	**232.19**	**225.93**	**252.05**
B. Modern Small Scale Industries							
7. Small Scale Ind.	119.00	96.00	101.40	107.00	112.00	112.00	119.00
8. Powerlooms	35.32	38.40	40.60	42.10	35.32	45.50	49.10
Total (B)	**154.32**	**134.40**	**142.00**	**149.10**	**147.32**	**157.50**	**168.10**
Total (A+B)	**368.46**	**331.61**	**347.29**	**363.68**	**379.51**	**383.43**	**420.15**

@Provisional

‡‡Full time employment

*Corresponding part time employment.

@@Including employment in agricultural operations.

+In addition employment of about two to three million persons is broadly estimated under 'other' units not covered in the above specified groups.

Annexure 8.4

Small Scale Industrial Units Registered/Set up under 20 Pt. Programme

('000 Nos.)

	State/U.T.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment
01	Andhra Pradesh .	7.50	9.60	8.20	9.30	6.00	11.23	10.00	13.42
02	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.18	0.10	0.21	N.A.	N.A.	0.15	0.19
03	Assam . . .	1.10	1.18	1.20	1.36	1.50	2.03	1.80	2.23
04	Bihar . . .	5.80	10.21	5.80	7.73	11.50	12.57	11.00	10.15
05	Goa . . .	0.20	0.29	0.25	0.34	0.20	0.34	0.20	0.33
06	Gujarat . .	5.60	5.97	6.30	6.80	6.60	8.86	7.00	9.33
07	Haryana . .	4.50	7.60	6.00	9.20	6.00	6.29	6.00	6.24
08	Himachal Pradesh .	0.40	0.13	0.45	1.50	0.50	1.33	0.55	1.46
09	Jammu & Kashmir	2.40	1.84	2.40	2.80	2.40	2.69	2.40	2.38
10	Karnataka . .	6.80	14.60	7.00	13.90	8.00	10.53	8.00	9.63
11.	Kerala . .	2.00	3.50	3.60	5.00	4.00	6.85	6.85	8.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh .	19.25	20.60	21.20	21.90	21.00	21.71	21.71	21.61
13.	Maharashtra .	3.00	30.00	3.20	12.70	13.00	15.12	13.00	13.78
14.	Manipur . .	0.45	1.20	0.50	0.89	0.60	1.70	0.70	0.67
15.	Meghalaya . .	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.26
16.	Mizoram . .	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.29	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.30
17.	Nagaland . .	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.56	0.45	0.51	0.50	0.70
18.	Orissa . .	2.00	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.24	2.00	1.74
19.	Punjab . .	4.00	4.90	6.00	6.20	12.50	12.89	13.00	13.41
20.	Rajasthan . .	5.00	11.30	2.00	3.40	2.00	2.95	2.00	2.56
21.	Sikkim . .	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02
22.	Tamil Nadu .	6.00	8.90	6.00	9.40	6.00	8.10	6.00	8.38
23.	Tripura . .	0.10	1.70	—	1.70	1.22	0.76	0.38	0.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh .	16.00	16.60	18.00	18.90	20.00	20.87	22.00	23.15
25.	West Bengal .	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.80	15.00	15.84	9.50	8.01
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08
27.	Chandigarh . .	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.12
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
29.	Daman & Diu .	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
30.	Delhi . . .	2.00	5.30	4.00	4.70	4.00	4.38	5.00	4.54
31.	Lakshadweep .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02
32.	Pondicherry .	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.25	0.35
	Total . .	**109.06**	**173.98**	**119.53**	**156.82**	**145.28**	**170.79**	**150.67**	**163.88**

Annexure—8 .5

Scheme for Providing Self-Employment to educated Unemployed Youth
(Targets and Achievements)

Year	number of Beneficiaries Target (lakhs)	number of cases sanctioned by banks	Amount sanctioned by banks Rs./Crores.	Amount of capital subsidy authorised to RBI Rs./Crores.	Amount/ capital subsidy spent by RBI Rs./Cr.
1983-84	2.50	2,42,405	401 .54	10 .00	5 .55
1984-85	2 .50	2,28,800	429 .53	110 .00	99 .8
1985-86	2 .50	2,20,724	429 .99	95 .00	79 .48@
1986-87	2 .50	2,16,956	469 .91	94 .60	87 .44
1987-88	1 .25	1,20,224	259 .76	70 .00	70 .00
1988-89‡	2 .50	1,85,743	389 .91	100 .00	80 .54
1989-90 (Target)	1 .25				

‡—Provisional

@—Includes Rs. 3 crores released out of Rs. 3 crores refunded by State Bank of India for 1983-84.

Annexure—8.6

District Industries Centre (DIC)
(Achievements)

Item	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
I. New Units Established					
(i) Artisans	No ,000	265	316	328	338
(ii) SSI	No ,000	98	106	112	118
Total	**No '000**	**363**	**422**	**440**	**456**
II. Credit Provided by Financial Institutions	**Rs./Cr.**	**1109.40**	890.80	**1371.50**	**2095.00**

Annexure—8.7

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
(Progress of Activities)

Activity	Unit	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Achievement	1988-89 Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Value of machines supplied under hire-purchase & leasing	Rs./Cr.	12.99	16.57	21.84	21.59
2. Value of SSI products marketed & raw material assistance	Rs./Cr.	21.79	22.77	28.31	48.69
3. Govt. purchases from NSIC units under Govt. purchase programme . .	Rs./Cr.	459.24	594.00	620.00	740.00
4. Training Provided	Number/Persons	999	1595	1752	1780
5. Common facilities provided to SSI Units	Rs./Cr.	2.21	2.08	2.48	1.44 (upto Nov. 1988)

Annexure 8.9

Khadi and Village Industries Commission
Persons Trained Industrywise and Yearwise—1985-86 to 1989-90

Sr. No.	Industries	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Provisional)	1988-89	1989-90 (Target)
I.	**Khadi**	**988**	**991**	**907**	**2000**	**2500**
II.	**Village Industries**					
1.	P. C. P. I.	79	99	71	110	110
2.	Ghani Oil	562	873	789	1500	1500
3.	Village Leather	111	86	141	180	180
4.	Cottage Match	40	61	64	120	150
5.	Gur & Khandsari	52	26	9	120	125
6.	Palmgur	375	703	495	560	850
7.	N. B. O. Soap	158	609	102	170	200
8.	Handmade Paper	47	45	39	120	130
9.	Beekeeping	5296(b)	5213(b)	4757(b)	5085	5450
10.	Village Pottery	130	149	123	225	225
11.	Fibre	20	28	36	40	44
12.	Lime Manufacturing	127	115	133	180	200
13.	Gobar (Methane) Gas	603	475	134	500	500
	Total II	**7600**	**8041**	**6893**	**8910**	**9664**
	Total I+II	**8588**	**9088**	**7800**	**10910**	**12164**

(b) Includes summer courses.

Annexure—8 .8

Sales of **Handicrafts from Central/State Handicrafts Corporations/Apex Co-operative Societies**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Corporation	1986-87	1987-88	1988- 89 Estimated
1.	A. P. Handicrafts Development Corpn. Ltd.	399 .00	245 .11	232 .20
2.	Assam Govt. Mktg. Corpn.	23 .98	29 .68	16 .54
3.	Bihar State Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	10 .80	7 .31	5 .53
4.	Gujarat State Handlooms and Handicrafts Corpn. Ltd.	150 .36	309 .68	335 .19
5.	Haryana State Handlooms and Handicrafts Corpn. Ltd.	23 .54	6 .42	36 .79
6.	H. P. State Handicrafts and Handlooms Corpn. Ltd.	24 .15	29 .43	36 .69
7.	J & K Handicrafts (Sales and Export) Corpn. Ltd.	287 .19	357 .85	367 .24
8.	Karnataka State Handicrafts Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	470 .00	500 .27	454 .83
9.	Handicrafts Development Corpn. of Kerala Ltd.	211 .36	245 .72	282 .21
10.	M. P. Hastshilp Vikas Nigam	15 .65	15 .28	60 .89
11.	Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	138 .65	147 .44	173 .12
12.	Manipur Handloom and Handicrafts Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	17 .95	16 .45	23 .15
13.	Nagaland Handlooms and Handicrafts Dev. Corpn.	1 .61	1 .32	6 .08
14.	Orissa State Cooperative Handicrafts Corpn. Ltd.	250 .33	322 .81	298 .87
15.	Punjab Small Industries and Export Corpn. Ltd.	21 .00	25 .71	39 .33
16.	Rajasthan Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	212 .63	247 .95	309 .35
17.	Sikkim Small Industries Corpn.	—	15 .71	12 .82
18.	Tamilnadu Handicrafts Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	291 .20	386 .78	511 .80
19.	Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	23 .18	14 .95	29 .18
20.	U.P. Export Corpn.	426 .00	697 .72	771 .27
21.	U. P. Brassware Corpn.	9 .31	3 .59	20 .92
22.	W. B. Handicrafts Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	229 .00	217 .00	249 .00
23.	N. E. H. H. Dev. Corpn., Guwahati	17 .99	40 .00	32 .47
24.	H. H. E. Corpn., New Delhi	76 .00	73 .00	173 .00
25.	C. C. I. Corpn., New Delhi	1260 .65	1363 .63	1676 .68
26.	Delhi State Industries Dev. Corpn.	62 .71	72 .69	83 .63
27.	Goa Handicrafts Small Scale Ind. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	12 .20	10 .31	11 .48
28.	The Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society Ltd.	90 .64	63 .80	90 .72
29.	Trichur District Immitation Diamond Manufacturers Industrial Central Co-op. Society Ltd.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30.	J & K. Apex Co-op. Society Ltd.	24 .63	10 .31	22 .69
31.	West Bengal State Handicrafts Co-op. Society Ltd.	N.A.	N.A.	106 .00
	Grand Total	**4781 .71**	**5491 .82**	**6452 .05**

Note : Target for 1989-90 is not available.

Annexure 8·10

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Distribution of Tools and Equipments for Selected Industries

Sr. No.	Industries	Equipment	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Provisional)	1988-89 (Target)	1989-90 (Target)
I.	**Khadi**						
1.	Cotton Khadi	1. Six spindle New Model Charkha sets of 25 Charkhas	432	534	375	309	350
		2. 12 spindle New Model Charkha sets of 25 Charkhas	30	45	47	15	25
		3. Pot Charkhas (Nos.)	50	50	7	4	25
2.	Woollen Khadi	Improved woollen charkha sets of 20 charkhas	27	36	29	48	49
3.	Muslin Khadi	Muslin charkha sets of 50 Charkhas	55	21	29	75	75
II.	**Village Industries**						
1.	Ghani Oil	1. Power Ghani	1079	1040	1000	1508	1562
2.	Bee keeping	1. Improved Bee Hives	23369	18000	19543	20585	22000
		2. Honey Extractor	4500	2000	912	2316	2397
3.	Fibre	1. Pan making machine	600	6611	8305	8360	8440
		2 Patara charkhas	200	150	201	435	740
		3. Rope making machine	85	810	1605	1610	1655
		4. Paspador machine	15	27	10	19	21
4.	Gobar Gas	Gas Plants	18189	22419	11443	25000	30000

26—310PC/89

Annexure 8·11

Village and Small Industries —Plans Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

	1987-88)			1988-89			1989-90		
	Actual Expenditure			RE/Ant. Expdr.			Approved Outlay		
	Centre	States/ U.Ts.	Total	Centre RE	States/ U. Ts. Ant. Exp.	Total	Centre	States/ U.Ts.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Khadi & Village Ind. .	114·50	26·26	140·76	135·40	25·82	161·22	175·00	29·62	204·62
2. Handlooms . . .	24·85	66·32	91·17	30·75	91·52	122·27	35·00	110·18	145·18
3. Sericulture . . .	18·05	40·55	58·60	19·97	60·22	80·19	30·71	58·89	89·60
4. Handicrafts . . .	10·64	11·67	22·31	11·25	11·97	23·22	15·75	13·96	29·71
5. Coir	3·18	2·58	5·76	4·28	5·16	9·44	5·10	5·15	10·25
6. Small Scale Industries .	116·69	181·82	298·51	150·21	182·77	332·98	115·90	202·13	318·03
7. Powerlooms . . .	0·12	1·57	1·69	0·25	2·70	2·95	0·40	2·39	2·79
Total	**288·03**	**330·77***	**618.80**	**352·11**	**380·16†**	**732·27**	**377·86**	**422·32@**	**800·18**

*Aggregate States/UTs sectoral expenditure Rs. 328·82 Crores.

‡Revised Estimates (RE) Rs. 327·40 Crores.

@Including assistance to Hill Areas in U.P. Rs. 3·75 Crores.

Annexure 8·12

Village and Small Industries
Scheme-wise Central Plan Outlays

(Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure 1987-88	Anticipated Expenditure 1988-89	Budget Estimates 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
I.	**DEPT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**			
	Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)			
1.	(a) Strengthening of SIDO	21·89	27·00	29·00
	(b) Branch Institutes & Extension Centres in Backward Areas	61·89	79·00	80·00
2.	Modernisation of workshops	31·21	50·00	50·00
3.	Field Testing Stations	40·03	57·00	65·00
4.	Regional Testing Centres	30·72	16·00	25·00
5.	Land & Building for SIDO field offices	95·58	217·09	150·00
6.	Residental buildings in N.E. Region, hilly areas etc.	4·26	15·69	20·00
7.	Scheme for promotion of Hindi	1·27	2·00	2·00
8.	**Tool Rooms**			
	(a) Calcutta	15·00	50·00	45·00
	(b) Ludhiana	64·00	63·00	64·00
	(c) New Tool Rooms	—	—	100·00
9.	**Central Institute of Hand Tools**			
	(a) Jalandhar	49·00	50·00	56·00
	(b) Nagaur	0·24	20·00	25·00
10.	Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad	44·25	26·00	45·00
11.	Electronic Service & Training Centre, Ramnagar (UP)	11·00	10·00	40·00
12.	Central Footwear & Training Centres at Bombay & Calcutta	30·00	40·00	30·00
13.	**Process cum Product Development Centres ;**			
	(a) Meerut	18·00	20·00	25·00
	(b) Agra	50·00	50·00	50·00
	(c) Ranchi	4·34	—	5·00
14.	Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay	18·00	15·00	30·00
15.	Technical Publicity	8·42	10·00	12·00
16.	Technology Development Cell	—	—	7·00
17.	Consultancy for technical Services	0·47	1·00	2·00
18.	Ancillary Development & Sub-Contracting Exchanges	2·91	5·00	5·00
19.	Modernisation of selected small scale industries	7·89	10·00	10·00
20.	Upgradation of Rural Artisans, Alwar (Rajasthan)	2·63	4·00	3·00
21.	District Industries Centres	1980·25	2100·00	2150·00
22.	Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth	6999·45	10000·00	6000·00
23.	Marketing Assistance			
	(a) Other Expenditure	1·14	3·00	3·00
	(b) Publicity & Exhibition	6·95	6·50	12·00
	(c) Export Promotion	1·55	3·00	3·00
24.	**Statistics**			
	(a) Collection of Statistics, monitoring & evaluation	121·20	125·00	150·00
	(b) Census of Small Scale Industries	—	160·00	495·00
25.	Margin money for revival of sick units	28·50	30·00	50·00
26.	Interest subsidy to Engineers entrepreneurs	39·65	40·00	25·00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	**Human Resource Development**			
	(a) Industrial Management Training	5·39	8·00	10·00
	(b) Entrepreneur Development Prog.	14·40	16·00	20·00
28.	Integrated Trg. Centre, Nilokheri	2·64	8·25	10·00
29.	National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development	30·00	37·50	40·00
30.	National Institute for Small Industries Extn. & Trg. Hyderabad	40·79	40·00	50·00
31.	Incentive for quality certification	—	1·00	2·00
32.	National awards for small scale entrepreneurs	3·95	6·00	5·00
	Total (SIDO schemes)	**9888·86**	**13422·03**	**10000·00**
	Other Schemes of Department of Industrial Development			
33.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	900·00	600·00	400·00
34.	Industrial Cooperatives	62·00	70·00	65·00
35.	Appropriate Technology	21·00	25·00	25·00
	Total (Other Schemes)	**983·00**	**695·00**	**490·00**
	National Small Industries Corporaton (NSIC)			
36.	Hire purchase scheme	400·00	400·00	400·00
37.	Supply of raw materials and Bill Discounting/Marketing Development Centres	150·00	200·00	200·00
38.	Interest Subsidy	28.00	26.00	20.00
39.	Govt. Purchase Programme	—	2·00	5·00
40.	Development of N. E. Region	8·00	5·00	10·00
41.	Building for Trade Fairs	—	31·00	43·00
42.	Marketing promotion scheme	22·00	49·00	52·00
43.	Appropriate Technology	5·00	4·00	10·00
44.	Mini Tool Room	—	15·00	17·00
45.	**Prototype Development Training Centres (PDTC)**			
	(a) Madras	44·00	63·00	80·00
	(b) Hyderabad	—	20·00	80·00
	(c) Modernisation of PDTCs	100·00	30·00	143.00
	(d) Sub Centres of PDTCs	40·00	10·00	40·00
	Total (NSIC)	**797·00**	**875·00**	**1100·00**
	Coir Industry			
46.	Research & Technology for coir development	35·00	38·90	40·00
47.	Support for cooperativisation	52·79	75·00	85·00
48.	Other schemes	230·00	314·10	385·00
	Total (Coir Industry)	**317·79**	**428·00**	**510·00**
49.	**Khadi and Village Industries**	**11450·00**	**13540·00**	**17500·00**
	Total (Deptt. of I. D.)	**23436·65**	**28960·03**	**29600·00**
II.	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**			
	Handlooms ;			
1.	Weavers Service Centres/India Institutes of Handloom Technology and Buildings	145·33	198·00	300·00
2.	Institute of Fashion Technology	300·00	400·00	400·00
3.	Fabrics Society	28·44	25·00	35·00
4.	Assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation	500·00	600·00	566·00
5.	Office of DC (Handicrafts) including its srrengthening for implementation of Handloom Reservation Act.	19·67	25·00	29·00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Training of Managerial Personnel	18·66	20·00	40·00
7	Publicity & Exhibitions	155·80	200·00	200·00
8.	Share Capital Assistance to NHDC	—	125·00	200·00
9.	R & D Projects, Surveys & Studies	15·67	15·00	25·00
10.	Setting up of Enforcement Machinery in the States	25·0	30·00	40·00
11.	Marketing Complex	15·02	20·00	35·00
12.	Statistics including census (New Scheme)	40·28	130·00	30·00
13.	Share Capital Asssistance to Primaries	125·00	152·00	200·00
14.	Modernisation of Looms	204·64	224·00	350·00
15.	Share capital assistance to Handloom Development Corporations	192·00	80·00	20·00
16.	Share capital assistance to Apex Societies	149·75	35·00	20·00
17.	Special Projects for development of handloom weavers, belonging to minorities, hilly & tribal areas	100·00	130·00	200·00
18.	Processing Facilities	203·50	230·00	250·00
19.	Managerial subsidy to weavers cooperatives	31·00	36·00	10·00
20.	Housing Schemes for Weavers	149·73	300·00	400·00
21.	Thrift fund	65·64	100·00	150·00
	Total (Handlooms)	**2485.13**	**3075·00**	**3500·00**
22.	**Powerlooms**	**12·36**	**25·00**	**40·00**
	Sericulture Industry			
23.	Administration of CSB/ROs/RDOs etc.	221·73	210·00	175·00
24.	Other Development Projects	480·17	782·47	1435·00
25.	National Silkworm Seed Project, Bangalore	202·74	270·00	58·20
26.	Research & Development	850·36	1035·76	592·00
27.	Marketing & Price Stabilisation (Loan)	50·00	50·00	40·00
28.	Central Sericulture Project with World Bank Assistance	—	—	1700·00
29.	Other Schemes of Sericulture	—	59·00	171·00
	Total (Serculture)	**1805·00**	**2407·23**	**3071·00**
	Handicrafts			
30.	Preservation of heritage of crafts/skills	45·30	70·00	95·00
31.	Economic and crafts research survey and market studies	1·14	10·00	20·00
32	Exhibitions and publicity	118·09	90·00	165·00
33.	Financial assistance to Central Corporation for opening renovation of sale outlets	29·37	60·00	10·00
34.	Financial Assistance for State Corporations/Apex Societies	42·97	30·00	45·00
35.	Industrial Coorperatives housing cum worksheds	—	1·00	1·00
36.	Share participation in Central/State Handicrafts Corporations Apex Coop. societies	15·00	15·00	15·00
37.	Marketing & Service Extn. Centres	96·74	80·00	130·00
38.	Design and Technology Development	42·99	70·00	120·00
39.	Common Facility Centres/Raw Material Depots	43·03	60·00	80·00
40.	Training	629·55	600·00	825·00
41·	Assistance to States Primary Coops. for handicrafts	—	14·00	10·00
42.	Export Promotion/Regulation	0.07	2·00	2·00
43.	Other activities including coordination and welfare	0·10	5·00	17·00
44.	Schemes of NEHHDC	—	18·00	40·00
	Total (Handicarfts)	**1064·35**	**1125·00**	**1575·00**
	Total (Min. of Textiles)	**5366·84**	**6632·23**	**8186·00**
	Grand Total (VSI Sector)	**28803·49**	**35592·26** (RE ; 35211·00)	**37786·00**

CHAPTER—9

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Plan Performance

9.1 The performance of the industrial sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan has so far been quite encouraging. Against the 8.7 per cent growth rate targetted in the Seventh Plan for the output of the industrial sector as a whole, comprising mining, manufacturing and electricity generation, the average rate of growth achieved in the first four years (1985-89) was 8.5 per cent—8.7 per cent in 1985-86, 9.1 per cent in 1986-87, 7.3 per cent in 1987-88 and 8.8 per cent in 1988-89. The drought during 1987-88 had only a limited impact on the industrial performance as compared to droughts in earlier times, mainly because of the considerable resilience acquired by the economy over the years, timely and effective drought relief measures taken by the Government, as well as the policy measures initiated to maintain the supply of essential infrastructural inputs to the industry.

9.2 The liberalisation of industrial policy and procedures, which started late in the Sixth Plan and was continued with vigour during the Seventh Plan, has generally succeeded in creating the right kind of milieu for sustained industrial growth, by providing to industry, the degree of flexibility essential for smooth adjustment to changing demand—supply conditions. The structural changes, brought about as a result of deliberate planning, have succeeded to some extent in insulating the economy of the country and particularly the industrial sector, against the vagaries of the weather as well as external shocks.

9.3 The broad sectoral composition of industrial growth in the first four years of the Seventh Plan was 5.5 per cent in the mining sector against a target of 13 per cent and 9 per cent each in the manufacturing and electricity generation sectors, against the respective targets of 8 and 12 per cent.

9.4 The performance in 1988-89, displays the remarkable recovery of the industrial sector after slowing down in 1987-88. The growth rate of 8.8 per cent achieved in 1988-89 was not only higher than 7.3 per cent achieved in 1987-88 but marginally higher than the average growth of 8.5 per cent during 1985–89. In the manufacturing sector, the growth of 8.9 per cent achieved in 1988-89 was higher compared to 7.9 per cent in 1987-88 and almost equal to 9.0 per cent average growth in the first four years of the Plan. The performance of the mining and electricity generation sectors in 1988-89 shows remarkable improvement in comparison to 1987-88. The mining sector achieved a growth rate of 7.9 per cent in 1988-89 compared to 3.8 per cent in 1987-88 and 5.5 per cent (average) during 1985–89. The growth rate in electricity sector is 9.4 per cent in 1988-89 compared to 7.7 per cent in 1987-88 and the average of 9.00 per cent during the four years 1985–89.

9.5 The sectoral composition of industrial growth at the aggregate level of the two digit industrial groups for the first four years of the Seventh Plan, along with the Seventh Plan targets has been tabulated and presented overleaf. The table 9.1 also indicates the

TABLE 9·1

Industrial Growth in the Seventh Plan.

Two Digit Level Code	Industry	Weight the Index of Ind. Production	Seventh Plan Targeted Growth Rate Compound	(Gwowth Rates—Percent)				
				1985-86 Over 1984-85	1986-87 Over 1985-86	1987-88 Over 1986-87	1988-89 Over 1987-88	1985—89 Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Manufacture of ;							
20-21	Food Products	5·3		4·7	6·1	4·4	6·6	5·4
22	Beverages, Tobacco & Toabcco Products	1·6	6·4	0·4	(—)12·1	(—)13·8	8·5	(—)2·2
23	Cotton Textiles	12·3		8·0	1·9	(—)1·2	(—)3·2	1·4
25	Jute, Heap & Mesta Products	2·00	5·0	(—)2·2	4·0	(—)10·0	11·4	0·8
26	Textiles products in cluding wearing apparel other than footwear	0·8		18·0	(—)22·8	5·3	46·3	11·7
27	Wood & Wood products, furniture and fixtures	0·5		3·1	10·3	(—)34·3	6·2	3·7

TABLE 9·1—Contd.

Industrial Growth in the Seventh Plan

Two Digit Level	Industry Production	Weights in the Index of Ind.	Seventh Plan Targetted Rate Compound	(Growth Rates—Percent) 1985-86 Over 1984-85	1986-87 Over 1985-86	1987-88 Over 1986-87	1988-89 Over 1987-88	1985—89 Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28	Paper and Paper products & Printing industries . . .	3·2	8·5	12·6	9·9	1·9	3·0	6·8
29	Leather & Fur products except repair	0·5	4·3	21·1	5·0	4·4	(—)4·4	6·5
30	Rubber, plastics, petroleum & Coal products . . .	4·0	6·2	3·9	(—)2·2	3·9	8·6	3·5
31	Chemical & Che mical Products exceping petroleum & coal products	12·5	9·5	8·1	13·7	14·5	16·2	13·1
32	Non-metallic mineral products	3·0	5·6	13·7	1·9	(—)1·4	16·8	7·7
33	Basic metal and alloy products	9·8	8·1	9·0	8·4	6·9	6·9	7·8
34	Metal products & parts excepting machinery and transport equipments	2·3		9·2	8·5	4·1	3·0	6·2
35	Machinery, machine tools and parts excepting electrical machinery	6·2	11·8	2·0	8·9	(—)1·8	14·9	6·0
36	Electrical machinery, apparatu & appliances	5·8	12·5	34·8	27·0	31·6	4·6	24·5
37	Transport equipment and part	6·4	10·8	3·2	6·7	4·8	12·8	6·9
38	Other manufacturing Industries	0·9	9·8	24·3	54·2	15·6	11·1	26·3
	Manufacturing . . .	77·4	8·0	9·7	9·3	7·9	8·9	9·0
	Mining, Quarrying . .	11·5	13·0	4·2	6·2	3·8	7·9	5·5
	Electricity	11·4	12·0	8·5	10·3	7·7	9·4	9·0
	GENERAL INDEX . .	100·0	8·7	8·7	9·4	7·3	8·8	8·5

average growth rates achieved in 1985–89. The industries responsible for the highest growth during 1985–89 are other manufacturing industries (26.3 per cent growth) and electrical machinery group (24.5 per cent). However, these industries have recorded only modest improvements in performance in 1988-89 with 11.1 per cent in other manufacturing industries and 4.6 per cent growth in the electrical machinery group. Chemical products (excluding products of petroleum and coal) had sustained high growth rates during the period with 16.2 per cent in 1988-89 and 13.1 per cent average in 1985–89, while petroleum and rubber and plastics products had a low level of growth in the first three years, but picked up considerably to (8.6 per cent) in 1988-89. Other textile products including wearing apparel, non-metallic minerals products, transport equipment and non-electrical machinery (including machine tools) exhibited very high growth rates in 1988-89 as compared to 1985–88.

Programmes for 1989-90

9.6 The Annual Plan for 1989-90 has been formulated keeping in view the overall guidelines for the Seventh Five Year Plan. Appropriate outlays have been provided for essential on-going schemes, modernisation programmes and balancing facilities as well as for creation of new capacity. Provision has also been made wherever necessary, for advance action in regard to long gestation projects in the Eighth Plan and beyond. Specific outlays have been provided for essential S & T schemes. The Annual Plan 1989-90 provides an outlay of Rs. 5556.13 crores in the Central sector for projects in large and medium industry sector. Of this Rs. 3507.72 crores would be met through internal and extra budgetary resources of the public sector undertakings and the remaining amount of Rs. 2048.41 crores would be financed by budgetary support. The industrywise classification of outlay is summarised below (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2

Industrywise Classification of Central Sector Outlays

(Rs. crores)

Industry	Head of Development	Total Outlay	Budgetary Support	IEBR
1. Iron and Steel	12852	2316.00	620.00	1696.00
2. Non Ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	12853	415.00	130.00	285.00
3. Fertilizer	12855	495.00	171.00	324.00
4. Engineering Industries	12858	458.16	113.12	345.04
5. Petrochemicals	12856	465.56	59.90	405.66
6. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	12857	65.00	23.10	41.90
7. Consumer Industries	12860	327.68	160.98	166.70
8. Telecommunication & Electronics	12859	308.41	110.00	198.41
9. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	275.50	259.00	16.50
10. Cement & Non-Metallic Minerals	12854	90.00	62.00	28.00
11. Other outlay on Industries and Minerals	12885	324.95	324.85	0.10
12. Other Industries	12875	14.87	14.46	0.41
Total :		5556.13	2048.41	3507.72

Further, an outlay of Rs. 197.09 crores has been provided for industry and mineral schemes included in other sectors. This would mainly be met through budgetary resources (Rs. 190.10 crores) and only marginally through IERB (Rs. 6.99 crores). Departmentwise and schemewise details of outlays are given in Annexure 9.1.

9.7 A total outlay of Rs. 682.84 crores has also been provided for 1989-90 for large and medium industries, weights and measures schemes and the mining sector in the plans of the States and Union Territories. Of this, Rs. 622.46 crores are for industrial and weights and measures schemes and Rs. 60.38 crores for the mining sector. The details of the outlays provided for States/U.Ts are available in Annexure 9.2.

9.8 The Annual Plan targets of capacity and production for selected industries for 1989-90, which is also the final year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, are presented in Annexure 9.3. The actual achievements in respect of capacity and production for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, along with the targets and achievements (anticipated) for 1988-89 are also given in the Annexure. An assessment of the likely achievements in the Seventh Plan was done during the Mid-Term Appraisal. It would be seen that the capacity build up and production have generally been in accordance with this assessment. The Annual Plan targets of capacity and production for selected industries for 1989-90 have been fixed in the light of the latest information available in regard to implementation of projects in the public and private sectors and also the likely trends of production and demand in the coming years.

IRON ORE :

9.9 The production target for Iron ore for 1988-89 was fixed at 55.50 million tonnes including 4.70 million tonnes of concentrates from Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL). Of this, about 21 million tonnes were meant for domestic consumption and 34.5 million tonnes for exports (19.5 million tonnes ore by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, 11 million tonnes by Goan Shippers and 4 million tonnes of concentrates from Kudremukh). Pellet production to the extent of 1.2 million tonnes at the Mangalore Pellet Plant of KIOCL was also envisaged during 1988-89. The actual production in 1988-89 is 48.93 million tonnes, including 4.6 million tonnes of concentrates from Kudremukh. The exports are estimated at 32.06 million tonnes (18.04 million tonnes by MMTC, 11.02 million tonnes by Goan Shippers and 3.00 million tonnes of concentrates from Kudremukh). During the year, 1.66 million tonnes of pellets were also produced and exported. A production target of 53.00 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh has been fixed for 1989-89 to cater to domestic requirement of about 19.50 million tonnes and exports of the order of 33.50 million tonnes (19.50 million tonnes of ore by MMTC, 11 million tonnes by Goan Shippers and 4 million tonnes of concentrates from Kudremukh). Production of pellets to the extent of 2 million tonnes at the Mangalore Plant is also envisaged during 1989-90.

9.10 The Fine Ore Handling Plant of NMDC at Bailadila-5 to meet the fine ore requirement of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and exports has been completed and commissioned. Deeper level mining scheme at Bailadila-14, approved by the Government at a cost of Rs. 18.97 crores, is under implementation.

Steel

9.11 The production of saleable steel in 1988-89 is estimated at 11.54 million tonnes which is marginally lower than the Plan target of 11.92 million tonnes and higher by 5.7 per cent compared to the production of 10.92 million tonnes

achieved in 1987-88. The shortfall in terms of the production target was mainly due to the lower production in the public sector plants of SAIL (excepting Rourkela) and the mini steel plants. The production at the Burnpur Steel Plant was regulated by phased closure of some of the units as a prelude to modernisation of the plant. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) exceeded its production target for 1988-89. The consumption of finished steel in 1988-89 would be around 13.6 million tonnes against the original demand assessment of 12.93 million tonnes entailing imports of saleable steel to the extent of 1.61 million tonnes.

9.12 There has been considerable growth, both in the demand for finished steel as well as in production during the Seventh Plan period as compared to the Sixth Plan. The production target for saleable steel (in the integrated and mini steel plants) has been fixed at 12.43 million tonnes for 1989-90, which is marginally lower than the original Seventh Plan target of 12.64 million tonnes. However, production of finished steel in 1989-90 will be more than envisaged earlier because of higher availability from re-rollers. The demand for finished steel in 1989-90 is expected to exceed the original target of 13.86 million tonnes. The import of saleable steel in 1989-90 would be around 1.6 million tonnes in order to meet the gap between demand and domestic supply. The import of coking coal to the extent of 3.92 million tonnes has been planned for 1989-90 for SAIL plants, against 3.5 million tonnes in 1988-89.

9.13 The second cooling bed in the plate mill normalising facilities and VAD unit included in the 4 MT expansion programme of Bhilai Steel plant are now expected to be completed by 3rd and 4th quarter of 1989-90 respectively. The cold rolling mill complex of Bokaro 4 MT is expected to be commissioned in early 1989-90. The captive power plant at Bokaro was completed in March 1989. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Phase-I is now expected to be commissioned in March 1990 against March 1989 anticipated earlier. The modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant and Phase I of Rourkela Steel Plant modernisation have been approved by the Government in 1988-89.

9.14 The Annual Plan 1989-90 provides an outlay of Rs. 2316 crores for various schemes of the Department of Steel. with budgetary support of Rs. 620 crores, Rs. 1696 crores being met out of internal and extra budgetary resources. This outlay includes Rs. 64.58 crores for various projects in the ferrous minerals sector.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminium

9.15 Production of Aluminium in 1988-89 was 357,340 tonnes as compared to the target of 400,000 tonnes. The major shortfall in production was attributable to the lower production at the National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) mainly due to delay in completion of the second potline of 1,09,000 tonnes capacity and teething troubles in the first pot line. . Another major constraint on production was the inadequate availability of power to the smelters of the Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. (located in Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa) and Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. (MALCO) located in Tamilnadu. However, there was no import of aluminium in 1988-89, while NALCO exported 3,84,161 tonnes of aluminium valued at Rs. 181.21 crores and 14,800 tonnes of aluminium metal valued at Rs. 53.56 crores. Production target of 440,000 tonnes of aluminium has been set for 19899-90 keeping in view the likely availability of power and the projected energisation of the second potline of NALCO smelter. It should be possible to export some alumina in 1989-90.

9.16 The capacity of captive power plant of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) of 217 MW capacity was increased by and large on schedule, the last unit having been synchronised in March 1988. However, some problems relating to the operating parameters of the boilers and electrostatic precipitators arose which affected power availability from the captive power project and necessitated BALCO to draw emergency power supply from the State Electricity Board at comparatively higher rates. The technical problems relating to boilers have, by and large, been sorted out, while those concerning the electro-static precipitators are being tackled in a phased manner and are expected to be completed by 1991. The work on the Gandhamardhan Bauxite Project of BALCO has almost came to a halt due to non-clearance of the project from the environmental angle as well as local agitation. It is quite likely that this project may finally have to be shelved and BALCO will need to find alternate sources of Bauxite supply. NALCO is being contemplated as one of the potential sources of supply. Although production from phase-I of the Aluminium Complex of NALCO commenced in 1987-88, some technical problems arose which resulted in the short-circuiting of a number of pots. This problem has since been solved and the pots have been brought back to production. There has been delay in the completion of work on the potline-II. However, Bauxite mine, both the streams of aluminium plant, five units of the captive power plant and infrastructural facilities at the port have been fully commissioned. After commissioning of the second potline the Smelter is expected to fully stabilise in 1990-91.

9.17 Outlays of Rs. 33.37 crores for NALCO and Rs. 65.26 crores for BALCO have been provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Copper

9.18 Production of blister copper in 1988-89 was 44,840 tonnes as against the target of 42,000 tonnes. This was the highest production ever recorded by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL). The production of refined copper was 39,600 tonnes as compared to the target of 38,500 tonnes. Besides, production of 10,210 tonnes of toll smelted copper

is anticipated in 1988-89. The demand supply gap in copper continued to be met through import and about 59,800 tonnes of copper was imported in 1988-89. Production targets of 42,700 tonnes of blister copper and 41,000 tonnes of refined copper (Cathodes) have been set for 1989-90 after taking into accont various factors such as availability of power, annual shutdown etc. An import of about 80,000 tonnes of refined copper has been planned for 1989-90 to bridge the demand-supply gap.

9.19 The scheme for modernisation and de-bottlenecking of the smelters and refineries of Hindustan Copper Ltd. at the Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila (Bihar) and Khetri Copper Complex (Rajasthan) is under implementation. This scheme comprises a number of individual schemes many of which have been already completed. With the full implementation of the scheme in 1989-90 the Khetri Smelter is expected to attain its rated capacity of 31,000 tonnes per annum. Besides, considerable improvement is expected in the quality of copper used by Hindustan Copper Ltd.

9.20 An outlay of Rs. 58 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 for the various schemes of H.C.L.

Lead and Zinc

9.21 A production of 73,265 tonnes of Zinc was achieved in 1988-89 against the target of 72,000 tonnes. The production could have been still higher but for the acute shortage of water in Rajasthan which necessitated the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) to transport water from distant sources through tankers.

9.22 Production of primary lead was 18,594 tonnes as compared to the target of 24,500 tonnes in 1988-89. The shortfall in production was mainly due to power shortages and some problems at the Visakhapatnam Smelter of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. The demand supply gap for Zinc and Lead continued to be bridged through imports, 6550 tonnes of zinc and 20,499 tonnes of lead were imported in 1988-89. The production targets for 1989-90 have been set at 85,000 tonnes for zinc and 24,500 tonnes for primary lead. Imports of 75,000 tonnes of zinc and 30,000 tonnes of lead have been planned in 1989-90.

9.23 The government approved the setting up of the new lead-zinc smelter complex with annual capacity of 70,000 tonnes of zinc and 35,000 tonnes of lead, based on Rampura-Agucha lead zinc ore at a total cost of Rs. 617 crores. The Smelter is being located at Chanderia in Rajasthan and is expected to be completed in about 30 months' time. With the completion of this project the indigenous capacity will increase to 169000 tonnes of zinc and 65,000 of lead. The project is being taken with minimal budgetary support and will be financed to a large extent through external funding. The Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., a private sector company, completed its expansion programme during 1988-89 thereby adding 3000 tonnes to the annual capacity of zinc.

9.24 An outlay of Rs. 149.88 crores has been provided for Hindustan Zinc Ltd. in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Engineering Industries

9.25 The engineering industries cover a wide range of activity including the production of capital goods and consumer durables, both in the organised public and private sectors of the economy as well as in the small scale sector. This sector essentially represents the machine building capacity of the nation. In view of the close forward and backward linkages with all other sectors of the economy, the development of the engineering Industry become, a prerequisite for the electronic growth of the country as such. In fact, the percentage contribution of the engineering Industries (comprising metal products, electrical and non-electrical machinery and transport equipment) to the added value in the registered manufacturing sector has more than doubled from 13 per cent in 1951-52 to over 28 per cent in 1985-86.

9.26 The overall performance of the engineering sector has been quite satisfactory so far in the Seventh Plan with 11.5 per cent growth in the first four years and 11.6 per cent growth in 1988-89. The growth rates in 1988-89 are significantly higher, compared to the previous years in the case of non-electrical machinery and transport equipment and considerably lower in the case of metal products (excepting machinery) and electrical machinery and appliances.

9.27 In 1988-89, there was good growth performance in the industries like textile and printing machinery, electric motors, tractors, ship building, jeep, scooters, motorcycles and mopeds, bicycles, ball and roller bearings, typewriters, mechanical watches, storage batteries and domestic refrigerators. However, there was a negative growth in some items like cement and sugar, machinery, commercial vehicles, boilers, sewing machines, (organised sector) ACSR and AA conductors, dry cells etc.

9.28 The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has under its administrative control 37 enterprises, 24 of which are in the engineering sector, 9 in the non-engineering manufacturing sector and the balance 4 are consultancy/contracting organisations. A total investment of Rs. 3615.84 crores has been made in these enterprises till March, 1988. During 1988-89 the annual production of manufacturing enterprises under DPE was valued at Rs. 6517 crores, which represented a growth of 17% over the production of Rs. 5587 crores achieved during 1987-88. The actual production in 1988-89 was very close to the target of Rs. 6529 crores. In addition to above, the turnover of consultancy and contracting enterprises during 1988-89 was Rs. 137.45 crores, which was only 96.4 percent of the target, but was 18.1% more than the achievement in 1987-88.

9.29 An outlay of Rs. 690 crores (Rs. 264.00 crores as budgetary support and Rs. 426.00 crores as IEBR) has been provided for the schemes under the Department of Public Enterprises in the Annual Plan 1989-90. Of this, Rs. 411.82 crores are for engineering

industries and Rs. 278.18 crores for consumer, cement and other industries. Outlays for engineering industries have also been provided under Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Surface Transport (Ship building and repairs). The total outlay for engineering industries for 1989-90 and its funding pattern is given below :

Annual Plan 1989-90 : Engineering Industries — Outlays in the Central Sector

(Rs. crores)

Ministries/Department	Total Outlay 1989-90	Financing Pattern	
		Budgetary Support	Internal & Extra-Budgetary resources)
1. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas . .	29.34	0.20	29.14
2. Department of Industrial Development . .	5.00	5.00	0.00
3. Department of Public Enterprises . . .	411.82	95.92	315.90
4. Ministry of Surface Transport	12.00	12.00	0.00
Total	458.16	113.12	345.04

Ship-building and Repair

9.30 The capacity utilisation in respect of ship-building at Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL) in 1988-89 was around 62.5 percent compared to 51.32 percent in the previous year. The production at Cochin Shipyard has improved considerably in 1988-89 indicating a capacity utilisation of 30 percent against 19 percent in 1987-88. At the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. (HDPE), 745 tonnes of steel are expected to have been processed in 1988-89 for ship building against the previous of 346 tonnes in 1987-88.

9.31 The domestic ship-building industry has been adversely affected by competition from abroad, as well as the high prices of steel in the country. Foreign shipyards, which are heavily subsidised by their Governments, are in a position to supply ships at much cheaper prices, thereby affecting the demand for the output of the indigenous shipyards, which are faced with tight liquidity position and unhealthy order-book position in spite of Governmental subsidy. In order to improve the viability of the ship-building industry, the Ministry of Surface Transport and the shipyards have recently taken measures to diversify production into areas like manufacture of structural fabrications, off-shore platforms, specialised vessels for defence requirement, and various general engineering activities. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has carried out a detailed study of ship-building costs in India and their report is presently under consideration of the Government.

9.32 A major thrust has also been given to the development of ship repair, industry a more profitable area, where there is a large gap between the demand and the facilities available within the country. As such, the Indian Shipyards are now gradually giving more emphasis on ship repairing activities. The HSL did ship-repair work worth Rs. 7.5 crores in 1988-89 and a target of Rs. 9 crores has been set for 1989-90. The Cochin Shipyard Limited did repair work worth Rs. 3,75,000 in 1988-89 representing capacity utilisation of 37.5% against the corresponding figure of Rs. 2,80,361 and 28% capacity utilization in 1987-88. The number of vessels expected to be repaired in HDPE in 1988-89 is 26 numbers against 17 numbers in 1987-88.

Fertilizers

9.33 The Annual Plan targets for nitrogenous nutrients for 1988-89 were 8.22 million tonnes of capacity and 6.4 million tonnes of production. Against this, the achievements were 8.15 million tonnes of capacity and 6.71 million tonnes of production. In the case of phosphatic nutrients, the achievement of capacity and production at the end of 1988-89 were 2.75 million and 2.25 million tonnes of P_2O_5 respectively, which were marginally higher than the targets. The capacity utilisation for nitrogeneous nutrients was 85.2 percent in 1988-89 as compared to 77.6 percent in 1987-88 whereas in the case of phosphatic nutrients, the capacity utilisation was 86 percent in 1988-89 as compared to 71.5 percent in 1987-88. The capacity utilisation in the case of nitrogenous fertilizers was 71.1 percent in the public sector, 110.6 percent in the co-operative sector and 98.1 percent in the private sector. In the case of phosphatic nutrients, the sectorwise break-up of capacity utilisation was 86.3% in private sector. The public sector plants at Bhatinda, Rourkela, Gorakhpur, Ramagundam, Talcher, Namrup-II, Durgapur, Barauni etc. fell short of production targets in 1988-89 due to a number of problems relating to process and equipment, infrastructural limitations like power, water, coal etc. In addition, diammonium limitations like power, water, coal etc. In addition, diammonium sulphate production at Paradeep, Kandla etc. suffered from shortages of imported phosphoric acid.

9.34 There has been a considerable reduction in the stock position of fertilizers in 1988-89, mainly due to higher offtake consequent upon better monsoon in parts of the country.

9.35 The major fertilizer projects under implementation in the public sector are the Haldia project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC), Ammonium sulphate/caprolactam project of M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) and Aonla Project of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO). The caprolactam project is scheduled to go into production by July, 1989. Aonla project of IFFCO has gone into production in October, 1988. In the private sector, the Sikka project of Gujarat

State Fertilizer Corporation (GSFC), Kakinada project of M/s. Godavari Fertilizer Company and Jagdishpur project of Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Company have also gone into commercial production by November, 1988. The Amjhore project of PPCL is undergoing trial production of single and super phos-phate, which the production of sulphuric acid from pyrites is expected to commence by October, 1989. The location of the gas based project in Rajasthan has been shifted from Sawaimadhopur to Gadapan in Kota district, and is being implemented by M/s. Chambal Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited. The implementation of the project was delayed to some extent due to the change of site. The zero date for Babrala project, being implemented by Tatas is yet to be decided. The Department of Fertilizers is selecting a suitable promoter in the public/private sector for implementing the Shahjahanpur project, as the earlier promoter to whom letter of intent was granted, did not make any progress in two years.

9.36 The capacity and production targets of nitrogen for 1989-90 have been fixed at 9.25 million tonnes and 6.56 million tonnes respectively and for P_2O_5 the respective targets of capacity and production are 2.89 and 2.2 million tonnes. The production target fixed by the Department of Fertilizers for the year 1989-90 are 7.0 million tonnes of nitrogen and 2.4 million tonnes of P_2O_5.

9.37 An outlay of Rs. 495 crores has been provided for 1989-90 for the Department of Fertilizers, of which a sum of Rs. 171.00 crores is in the form of budgetary support and Rs. 324.00 crores are to be met out of IEBR of the undertakings.

Petrochemicals

9.38 The petrochemical industry which is being treated as a thrust area for development has made rapid strides during the last four years and the domestic production of various petrochemicals has registered an impressive growth. The demand for various polymers from downstream processors has also increased considerably. The production of thermoplastic and synthetic rubber and intermediates in 1988-89 is expected to be much more than that achieved in 1987-88 and in some items like H.D. Polythylene, Polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene and strene, butadiene rubber, the production targets are likely to be exceeded. The production of synthetic fibres/yarn and intermediates have registered significant increase in 1988-89 compared to the previous year. The production of LAB in 1988-89 has doubled compared to 1987-88.

9.39 In the case of IPCL, the production targets for 1988-89 were exceeded in respect of DMT, Xylenes, Propylenes, LD polyethylene LAB etc. However, some shortfalls in the achievement of targets was observed in the case of benzene, butadiene, acrylo nitrile, PBR/PVC etc. due to breakdown and shutdown of equipment. In the case of Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd., the total production for 1988-89 is anticipated at 9772 tonnes of PFY which exceeds the target by 13 per cent. In the case of Bongaigaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL) production during 1988-89 exceeded the target in respect of P-Xylene and the shortfall in DMT production was mainly due to problems in the plant and non-availability of raw material. Supply of polymers such as LD Polythylene and polypropylene was tight in the market, mainly due to the operation of only one plant, IPCL at Baroda, the other two plants in the private sector having been closed down. However, the supply position is likely to ease when the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex starts production early in 1990-91.

9.40 Petrochemicals sector is under the purview of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals while the feed stocks are under the purview of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The major projects implemented by the latter are the integrated petrochemical complex for manufacture of polyester staple fibre of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals, the aromatics projects of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation aromatics and Cochin Refineries Limited (CRL) propylene recovery and other projects of Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Madras Refineries Ltd., The integrated petrochemical complex of BRPL for the manufacture of polyster staple fibre was commissioned in April, 1988 and regular sustained production started from the third week of August, 1988. The Aromatics Project of CRL has been mechanically completed. With the commissioning of this project, it would be possible to meet the demand for Benzene as feedstock, including supply to the nearby caprolactam project of FACT (under Department of Fertilizers) and Phenol/Acetone Plant of Hindustan Organic Chemicals. The IPCL, under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is also implementing new projects such as DPTP vaccine in collaboration with a French Company and engineering plastics such as polycarbonates. Other major projects under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals are the NFY project and Spandex Projects of Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. which are to be funded entirely from their internal resources and borrowings.

9.41 An outlay of Rs. 465.56 crores has been provided for 1989-90 for the petrochemical industries in the Central sector as per funding pattern indicated below :

Annual Plan 1989-90 Central Sector : Petrochemical Industries

(Rs. crores)

Ministry/Department	Total Outlay 1989-90	Funding Pattern	
		Budgetary Support	IEBR
1. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Petrochemicals)	62.66	0.00	62.66
2. Department of Chemicals Petrochemicals (Petrochemicals)	402.90	59.90	343.00
Total :	465.56	59.90	405.66

Chemicals

9.42 There are at present 39 units with an installed capacity of 11.03 lakh tonnes producing caustic soda and a further capacity of 3.60 lakh tonnes have been licensed to meet the future demand. In order to encourage indigenous production of soda ash, its manufarture using standard Solvay process was de-licensed. During 1988-89, a new plant of 3.3 lakhs tonnes capacity was commissioned. There are ten units (installed capacity of 2.19 lakh tonnes) producing *calcium carbide* in the country. However, capacity to the extent of 64,000 tonnes was not operational due to power shortage, labour problems etc. and the production in 1988-89 is estimated at 80,000 tonnes against 73,000 tonnes in 1987-88. The installed capacity of methanol at present is 1.57 lakh tonnes, distributed among 5 units. The production in 1988-89 is estimated at 1.45 lakh tonnes against 81,000 tonnes in the previous year. Licenses have also been issued to put up methanol plants of minimum economic size of 300 TPD.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

9.43 The production of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals during 1988-89 maintained the growth pattern of the previous years. Noticeable increase is anticipated in the production of antibiotics (chiefly pencillin), Chloramphenicol, Ampicillin, Doxicyclin, Sulpha Drugs, Vitamins, etc. There has been some decline in the production of drugs in the organised sector due to the competitive edge of the small scale units. However, this has not adversely affected the total availability of drugs. In order to encourage manufacturers, the Government has announced Minimum Economic Sizes for different drugs to give a competitive edge to drug manufacturers. Licences have been issued for enhancing the capacity of pencillin units under the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) at Rishikesh and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) at Pune by 1000 MMU each. The Government has also announced broad banding in respect of 31 groups of bulk drugs on the basis of similarity of plants, design process and production facilities. There are five units manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals in the public sector, and all of them are having financial problems. Rehabilitation plans for two of the drug companies, namely, IDPL and HAL were implemented and it has been possible to improve their working to some extent with HAL making profit in 1987-88. Of late, IDPL is also showing an increasing trend in production and profitability.

Pesticides

9.44 Pesticides are an important input in agriculture, for the protection of crops and their manufacture has made steady progress during the last three years. More than 57 pesticides are being manufactured in the country and 128 insecticides have been approved for use. Pesticides and weedicides are manufactured by more than 125 units in the organised sector and 550 units are making formulations. While the production of pesticides has kept pace with the demand ensuring quality of pesticides applied to the agriculture sector has been a recurring problem, as quality control at the formulation stage has been generally lacking. The major pesticides produced in the country are BHC, DDT, Malathion Butachlor and Monocrotophos, other pesticides like Isoproturon Endo-sulphan also being manufacture. The Government has taken measures to ensure that the intermediates for the manufacture of pesticides are availabile at competitive rates.

9.45 The Annual Plan 1989-90 provides an outlay of Rs. 65.00 crores (Rs. 25 crores of budgetary support and Rs. 41.90 crores of I.E.B.R) for the Chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. This includes outlays for units manufacturing chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals and pesticides in the Central sector.

Cement

9.46 The production of cement has increased over the years and reached a level of 44 million tonnes during 1988-89 as against 39.50 million tonnes during 1987-88. The production achieved during 1988-89 has exceeded the target of 43.5 million tonnes set for the year. The targets of capacity and production for 1989-90 have been fixed at 60 million tonnes and 49 million tonnes respectively. The policy of partial decontrol of cement, which was introduced in February, 1982 has been pursued during 1988-89 with a view to remove progressively all price and distribution controls on cement. With effect from 28th February, 1989 the Government have announced complete decontrol of cement.

9.47 Against the production target of 3.05 million tonnes for 1988-89, the actual production by the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) was 2.47 million tonnes. The shortfall was mainly due to shortage of power, inadequate availability of wagons, coal linkage and law and order problems. The targets of capacity and production for 1989-90 for CCI have been fixed at 4.72 and 3.17 million tonnes respectively. The CCI is presently implementing two expansion projects of 1 million tonnes capacity each at Nayagaon (Neemuch) in Madhya Pradesh and Verraguntla in Andhra Pradesh. Nayagaon expansion project is expected to go into commercial production in August, 1989.

9.48 The Annual Plan 1989-90 provides an outlay of Rs. 90 crores for the projects of the Cement Corporation of India under the Department of Public Enterprises.

Textiles

9.49 The production target of cloth for 1988-89 was fixed at 13930 million metres comprising 3200 million metres in the mill sector and 10730 million metres in the decentralised sector. The anticipated production of cloth is 13797 million metres, of which the respective shares of mill and decentralised sectors would be around 3000 million metres 10797 mill. metres. Even though the production of colth in the organised sector has gone down, the overall production has been maintained at adequate levels through higher output in the decentralised sector, especially the powerlooms. The production of yarn in 1988-89 is expected to be marginally higher than the target.

9.50 The textile industry in the country has been in the throes of industrial sickness for quite sometime resulting in the closure of a number of mills. The Government has taken various steps to revive the industry. A high level Committee has been set up to review the Textile Policy of 1985. A special modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been set up, of which around Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for providing special loans to the weaker units. The only course for the industry appears to be modernisation, diversification of product mix and labour rationalisation. This would necessarily imply closure of some of the chronically losing units and measures would need to be taken for gainful redeployment of the surplus labour. A nodal agency has been constituted to monitor sickness in the industry and its scope has been amplified to cover units in the public and cooperative sectors also. A textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund has also been created to protect the interests of the workers. A number of tax concessions have been announced to facilitate better usage of man-made fibres in the textile indstry.

9.51 At present, the National Textile Corporation (NTC) is managing 124 mills. During 1988-89 the NTC has produced 80 million Kg. of the market yarn and 1000 million meters of cloth. During 1988-89, the losses of NTC are of the order of Rs. 300 crores. NTC, is planning modernisation of its units to improve its abilities.

Jute Industry

During the year 1988-89, Jute industry initially passed through sluggish period. The synthetic substitutes provided severe competition, especially in the field of jute exports. However, with the implementation of the jute packaging reservation order, the production trend has considerably improved even though sales, especially on the export front are yet to pick up. Government has made upward revision of cess on export of Jute goods. A Rs. 150 crore Jute Modernisation Fund has been set up to provide assistance to the existing Jute Mills, including weak but potentially viable units. In addition, a Special Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores has been set up to provide finances for development programmes in the field of jute cultivation, assistance for jute procurement product diversification, research and development etc. An Internal Market Assistance scheme for promoting the diversification of jute products has also been introduced. Schemes are also under operation to benefit workers affected by modernisation and labour rationalisation schemes.

Paper and Paper Board

9.52 In 1988-89, the capacity of paper mills in the country increased from 29.67 to 30.14 lakh tonnes, mainly due to the Cachar unit of the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which went into production in April 1988. There are at present 305 paper mills in the country and a large number of them are small paper units. Even though the installed capacity in the paper industry is much higher, the actual capacity available for production is estimated at about 22.4 lakh tonnes because of the closure of about 75 units with a total capacity of 6.25 lakh tonnes. Considering the capital intensive nature of the industry, the question of revival of the closed units will have to be studied carefully, unitwise. Recently, there have been several complaints about the steep increase in the prices of paper from the educational sector. While a part of the increase in prices may be on account of the increase in the prices of inputs, the question of ensuring availability of paper to the consumers at reasonable prices, has assumed significance. While these are issues for protecting the interest of the consumers, the long term objective of attracting investments in the industry will also have to be kept in view.

9.53 The Hindustan Paper Corporation in the Central Public Sector under the purview of Department of Public Enterprises has five units viz., The Hindustan Newsprint Limited in Kerala, The Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company at Tuli in Nagaland, Mandya National Paper Mills in Karnataka and Paper Mills at Nowgong and Cachar in Assam. All these units have been commissioned and are now operational. However, a plan outlay of Rs. 28.50 crores has been provided for 1989-90, mainly to meet cost escalation, as well as for additional balancing facilities like lime plant at Nowgong desilication facilities at the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., development of farm forestry and captive plantations to ensure sustained raw material supply and also for major repair works at the Nagaland Paper project which was badly affected by the earthquake in August 1988.

Newsprint

9.54 All the four newsprint units in the country are working at full capacity. The indigenous production is expected to be around 2.76 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 and a target of 2.90 lakh tonnes has been fixed for 1989-90. The prices of newsprint had to be increased due to steep increases in the prices of inputs. Necessary arrangements have been made for imports to meet the increased demand.

,9.55 The scheme for modernisation, renovation and expansion of the National Newsprint (NEPA Mills) which would result in an increase in the installed capacity of the unit from 67,500 tonnes to 88,000 tonnes was completed in 1988.89. This scheme, also provides for captive power generation to meet 50 per cent of the power requirement. Schemes for replacement of the calendar stack and electrical drive and for development of social forestry have been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 65 crores has been provided for the schemes of National Newsprint Limited in the budget of the Department of Public Enterprises for 1989-90. which includes Rs. 50 crores for a new baggasse-based newsprint project in up with a capacity of 88,900 TPA in the country.

Sugar

9.56 The production of sugar has increased over the years and reached a level of 9.1 million tonnes during the 1987-88 sugar season (October to September) as against 8.5 million tonnes during the 1986-87 season. In the 1987-88 season, the sugar industry has registered the highest production so far achieved in the country.

The policy of partial de-control has been continued for the season 1988-89. Under the present policy, the entire sugar production is to be delivered/despatched by the sugar factories as per levy/free sale allotment orders issued by the goverment. The ratio of levy and free sale sugar during the year 1988-89 is 45 : 55 as against 50 : 50 during 1987-88. The Government had announced in advance, the statutory minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 19/- per quintal for the season 1988-89 (Rs. 18.50 per quintal during 1987-88), which was further raised to Rs. 19.50 per quintal. The minimum cane price of Rs. 20 per quintal has been fixed for 1989-90. A rebate in excise duty for early crushing was granted to encourage sugar production. Issue price of levy sugar has been increased from Rs. 5.10 per Kg on 1-1-88 to Rs. 5.50 per Kg. with effect from 1-1-89. Modernisation of the sugar industry to improve productivity has been the major task of the Government. Efforts have to be made to work out a concrete plan of action for upgradation of technology, proper maintenance of machinery and equipment and for general improvement in productivity. The installed capacity and production of sugar in 1988-89 are anticipated at 8.3 million tonnes and 8.7 million tonnes respectively. The targets for 1989-90 for installed capacity have been fixed at 10.4 million tonnes of capacity and 10.2 million tonnes of production.

Edible Oils and Vanaspati

9.57 The gap between demand and production of edible oils is currently being bridged through imports. Against a demand of 55.34 lakh tonnes, the production is expected to be of the order of 47.80 lakh tonnes during 1988-89 oil year (November--October). The production in the year 1987-88 was 37.67 lakh tonnes. The increase in production in the last year was due to a number of steps taken by the Government to augment the production of oil seeds and oil, and also due to the excellent monsoon; with the result that the imports of edible oil in the year 1988-89 is expected to be much lower. Production target for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at 47.25 lakh tonnes. Efforts are being made to encourage the exploitation of non-traditional and minor oils.

9.58 Output of vanaspati has been increasing in the past four years. As against the production target of 11 lakh tonnes, a production of around 10.5 lakh tonnes is likely to be achieved in 1988-89. Capacity and production targets of 20.0 lakh tonnes and 12.10 lakh tonnes respectively have been fixed for 1989-90.

Leather and Leather Goods Industry

9.59 Leather and leather goods industry occupies an important position in our economy with massive potential for development of employment and exports, mainly because of the fact that we have the largest livestock population and also the availability of comparatively cheap labour. A major portion of the industry is in the small scale sector. The industry has been selected as a thrust area for exports. Liberalisation of licensing policy and formulation of export promotion incentives have helped this industry to grow fast. The concept of broad-banding has been introduced in the industry in order to maximise production and achieve better utilisation of capacity. During 1987-88, the export performance was of the order of Rs. 1245 crores, which was higher than the Seventh Plan target of Rs. 1000 crores. During 1988-89, it is expected that the exports may well exceed Rs. 1500 crores.

Soaps and Synthetic Detergents

9.60 In order to reduce the cost of production of toilet soaps and detergents, the minimum economic size of units in the industry has been revised. The production of synthetic detergents is being encouraged, with a view to replacing oil-based laundry soaps. However, the manufacture of laundry soaps is reserved exclusively for small scale sector. Efforts are being made to harness minor oils like neem oil etc. and increase their usage in the production of soaps. New raw material inputs are being developed to improve the quality of toilet soaps. The annual production of systhetic detergents which was around 2 lakhs tonnes during 1987-88 is likely to increase to 2,82,520 tonnes in 1988-89. As there has been no significant addition to capacity, this increase in production is essentially attributable to increase in producivity.

Electronics

9.61 One of the most significant features of industrial development in the country in recent years has been the tremendous growth, both in the output of the electronics industry and in the application of electronics in all the important sectors of the economy. Because of its high growth potential, comparatively high value added component along with lower level of capital requirement, high labour intensity and amenability to regional dispersal, the electronics industry is eminently suited for our industrial development. However, this sector has witnessed rapid and continuous technology changes and stiff global competition with more and more countries trying to penetrate the international market for electronic goods. This has resulted in changes in the product mix, technology and manufacturing processes and also the comparative cost of various electronic goods. Even though these open up new challenges and opportunities for a developing nation, the viability of certain existing units is also affected.

9.62 The Seventh Plan production target for the electronics industry which was originally Rs. 10860 crores, was later revised to Rs. 11550 crores (including exports of software and exports from the free trade zones), which implied an average annual compound growth rate of over 40 per cent. In the first four years, the anticipated average growth rate has been of the order of 35.5 per cent. However these are as per production evaluated at current prices while the Seventh Plan targets are at 1984-85 prices. As per present indications the overall growth during the Seventh Plan would be around 35 per cent, due to lower growth rates in all segments of

electronics production, especially, industrial electronics, computers, components professional equipment and even consumer electronics. A production target for Rs. 9210 crores has been envisaged for 1989-90, the implicit growth rates for various sectors are indicated below :—

Electronics Industry : Growth Profile in the Seventh Plan

Items	Seventh Plan Target (1989-90)		Growth Rates (Percent per annum)			
	Revised	As now envisaged (Rs. crores)	1985-89 Average (Anticipated) *	1989-90 Anticipated **	1985-90 Targetted @	As anticipated (Average)
1. Consumer Electronics	4000	3300	42.3	24.5	43.0	38.3
2. Industrial Electronics	1680	1250	31.8	25.0	38.0	30.4
3. Professional equipment	2420	1950	28.4	36.8	35.7	30.1
4. Computer systems	1200	910	47.9	38.9	53.7	46.1
5. Components	2000	1600	37.0	42.9	44.3	38.1
6. Production in the free trade zones	250	200	22.5	11.5	21.1	20.3
Total :	11550	9210	35.5	31.0	40.9	34.7

*At Current Prices.
**At 1988-89 Prices.
@At constant 1984-85 Prices.

9.63 The Government had taken various steps during 1988-89 to boost the output of the electronics industry eg. delicensing of consumer electronics, electronic instruments and computer industry subject to certain conditions, allowing imports of computers on returnable loan basis and restructuring customs duty on capital equipment required for the manufacture of LSI/VLSI systems. During the year, licences were issued to three units for establishing integrated facilities for manufacture of VCR/VCP and the private sector was allowed to take up manufacture of communication equipment like rural automatic exchanges, cordless telephones, line transmission equipment upto a capacity of 120 voice/data channels. Other notable developments include use of Computer Aided Design (CAD) construction by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) of the first phase of the mainframe computer with US collaboration, manufacture of main automatic exchange by the Indian Telephone Industries, Indigenous manufacture of electronic push button telephones by over 10 units, production of around 60,000 number of personal computers, and indigenous production of most of the computer peripherals (like floppy disk drives, dot matrix printers, line printers, key boards, monitors etc). In the area of software exports, the Department of Electronics has initiated action for setting up Software Technology parts at Pune, Bhubaneshwar and Bangalore.

9.64 The public sector undertakings under the Department of Electronics have made good progress during the year. M/s. ET & T is gradually shifting away from considered import of TV picture tubes towadrs more challenging areas like MTB scheme for manufacture of black and white TVs, export of 36 cm black and white TVs, floppy disks and other components to countries like USSR, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Vietnam etc. The CMC Limited has successfully implemented an INDONET based on line hotel reservation system for 18 hotels, upgraded the reservation facilities of the Railways and Commissioned a computer based traffic management systems (TRAMs) for the Bhilai Steel Plant. During the year, SCL had produced 5.74 million devices and 1.62 million modules upto January 1989 and also designed fabricated and delivered Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs). A major fire on 7th February, 1989 caused extensive damages to the manufacturing facilities and R & D Centre of SCL. Efforts are being made to ensure continuity of services from SCL to user agencies and to reestablish the facilities at the present site.

9.65 The Annual Plan 1989-90 provides an outlay of Rs. 308.41 crores (Rs. 110.00 crores of budgetary support and Rs. 198.41 crores of IEBR) for telecommunication equipment and electronics industries. This includes outlays for Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited under the Ministry of Communications, the Central Electronics Limited under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Electronics Corporation of India Limited under the Department of Atomic Energy and also the schemes under the Department of Electronics. The outlays for National Informatics Centre and Tele Informatics Development Promotion Programmes are provided under

the Ministry of Planning (Other General Economic Services). The Departmentwise details of outlays provided for telecommunication and electronics industry are given below :—

Telecommunication Equipment and Electronics Industry

(Rs. crores)

Ministry/Department	1989-90 Annual Plan		
	Total	Budgetary	IEBR
1. Ministry of Communications	154.91	0.00	154.91
2. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.	5.00	5.00	0.00
3. Department of Atomic Energy	19.50	6.00	13.50
4. Department of Electronics	129.00	99.00	30.00
Total :	308.41	110.00	198.41
Other Outlay on Electronics :			
5. Ministry of Planning (Other General Economic Services)	35.00	35.00	0.00
6. Department of Electronics Secretariat Expenses .	1.00	1.00	0.00

Atomic Energy

9.66 The programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy in the Indusry and Minerals sector cover areas like development of nuclear fuels, including mining of atomic minerals, production of heavy water, reprocessing of spent fuel, production of radio-isotopes etc. The Electronics Corporation of India Limited which is also under the administrative control of Department of Atomic Energy carries out activities in the field of electronics and control instrumentation required for nuclear power plants and also produces some consumer electronics items.

9.67 The heavy water projects under implementation are the plants at Manuguru and Hazira. The work on Manuguru plant has been delayed due to suspension of work on boilers by the contractor for nearly two years. The work was resumed in July, 1988 and the project is expected to be commissioned by May, 1990. The work on Hazira project is progressing satisfactorily and the project is expected to be commissioned in November, 1990. The production at the Nangal plant has so far been insignificant due to limitation of power supply from the fertilizer plant. To overcome this problem, certain process changes from power intensive electrolysis process to naphtha-steam reforming are being incorporated in the ammonia plant of National Fertilizer Nangal Plant.. This project is expected to be completed by September, 1989 when regular production of heavy water (but at reduced rate) can be expected. Erection of steam boiler for Kota heavy water plant is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1989. An outlay of Rs. 140 crores has been provided for heavy water plants in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

9.68 In the nuclear fuel complex, the major scheme under implementation is the expansion of fuel fabrication facility (phase-I) to enhance the fabrication facility of fuel and zircalloy tubes. To meet the demand of reactors in 9th and 10th Plan, new fabrication centres for fuel and zincalloy products are being planned *viz.*, the new Uranium-oxide Fuel Plant and Uranium Fuel Assembly plant both located at Hyderabad. Decision has also been taken to set up a new zirconium sponge plant near Tuticorin. Work at the fuel reprocessing plant, under construction at Kalpakkam to treat the spent fuel from Madras Power Plants, is on schedule. The Waste-immobilisation plant at Tarapur is now ready for hot operation. Reprocessing plant to handle the discharged fuel of the fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam is also in progress.

9.69 The Atomic Minerals Division is engaged in the exploration of atomic minerals, whereas two public sector undertaking Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE) and Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) are engaged in the exploitation of atomic minerals in the country. The major project IRE viz. Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) in the Ganjam district of Orissa comprises dredge and wet concentrator, dry mill and synthetic Rutile Plant to exploit the large mineral deposits in the coastal region of Orissa.. The other operating units of IRE are at Alwaye for processing monazite obtained from beach deposits on the Kerala and Tamilnadu coasts, besides two mineral sand separation plants—one at Chavara in Kerala and the other at Manavalakurichi in Tamilnadu. The major project of UCIL to establish new mine and mill at Narwapahar and Turamdih in Bihar has been approved by the Government at a cost of Rs. 495.4 crores on 11-4-1989. This expansion programme of the company will be completed in the 8th Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 295.00 crores (Rs. 265.00 crores as budgetary support and Rs. 30.00 crores as IEBR) has been provided for the industry and minerals schemes under the Department of Atomic Energy. Of this, Rs. 19.50 crores (Rs. 6.00 crores budgetary support and Rs. 13.50 crores IEBR) are

for electronics industries and Rs. 275.50 crores (Rs. 259.00 crores of budgetary support and Rs. 16.50 as IEBR) for atomic energy industries.

S & T Programmes

9.70. The Seventh Five Year Plan has laid stress on the acceleration of industrial growth mainly through the effective modernisation of the industrial sector. Efforts have been made for continuous upgradation of the existing technology, the indigenous development of new technology, as well as absorption of imported technology wherever necessary, with a view to increase productivity and reduce costs. Considerable emphasis has also been placed on the development and usage of energy saving processes in the industry and minerals sector. Adequate outlay have been provided for a number of S&T programmes, which are under implementation or in advanced stages of implementation in various industries. Some of the major programmes are indicated in brief, in the following paragraphs :

Iron and Steel

9.71 The Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel has been continuing its efforts for improving the performance of SAIL plants, so as to make them internationally competitive, both in terms of quality and prices. In 1988-89, against the annual production target of 137 projects for completion and 36 projects for implementation, 173 projects have been completed and 52 projects implemented. The overall energy consumption in SAIL plants has reduced by 5.9 per cent in 1988-89 as compared to the previous year. The National Mission for Basic Research on Iron and Steel, set up under the Scientific Advisory Committee for Department of Steel has identified the following major thrust areas :

(i) Upgradation of coke quality and improvement in blast furnace production;

(ii) Alternative routes for production of liquid iron using indigenous raw materials;

(iii) Improvement in the quality and reliability of steel products;

(iv) Energy conservation in steel plants;

(v) Continuous casting

Metals

9.72 The Standing Scientific Advisory Group of the Department of Mines has identified thrust areas for technology development in the mines sector and S & T programmes in these areas have been formulated and are under implementation through participation of industry, R&D laboratories and Educational Institutions. The Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre is being set up at Nagpur with UNDP assistance. The setting up of the institute of rock mechanics and ground control at Kolar Gold Mines to study the problems of rock mechanics in deep mines, is also under progress. The Central Ore Processing Laboratory and pilot plant at Nagpur is also under implementation. Development of selective flocculations technology for recovery of fine material projects has been initiated. Work on new projects like optimisation of stop design and support parameters in non coal mines development of electronic copper and experimental bioleaching studies for recovery of copper from one of the worked out stopes of Mozambani mines etc. is also in progress.

Fertilizers

9.73 The major R&D work in the fertiliser industry is carried out by the Project Development (India) Ltd (PDIL), a public sector undertaking engaged in designing and technical consultancy in the fertilizer sector as well as development and manufacture of catalysts. The notable achievements of PDIL in the R&D field in 1988-89 are :

(i) the break-through achieved in FCC catalysts by incorporating clay and zeolites into the matrix of original silica alumina formulation;

(ii) Improved reciptes for hydro desulphurisation, methanation, reformation, co-conversion shift sulphuric acid catalysts and a reprocessing route to produce catalysts from spent LTS catalysts; and

(iii) Successful development of ultrasonic dust suppression system for use in coal industry, which has opened up an area of activity in pollution control.

9.74 Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL) has been carrying out R&D activities on the utilisation of low grade phosphate rock and pyrites deposits at Saladipura. A demonstration plant for sulphur extraction is also to be set up at Saladipura. The pilot plant testing is to be done in Finland.

Chemicals

9.75 In the chemical sector, the R&D units of IPCL are presently engaged in activities in four main areas, such as pilot plant for polyolefins, synthetic fibres, catalyst development and carbon fibre and its associated projects application centres. IPCL has also taken up new project for setting up a demonstrative gas cracker plant for measuring the parameters of cracker petroleum feedstock. In the drug sector, companies like HAL and IDPL are having R&D activities aimed at improving the Yield of various strains for higher production of pencillin, streptomycin etc.

Engineering

9.76 Technology upgradation is a continuous proces in the engineering industry and is pursued by entering into suitable collaboration with reputed firms and also through sustained in house efforts. Close liasion is being maintained with various research organisations like CSIR, IIT's, National Laboratories and Universities. Assistance from international organisations like UNIDO/UNDP is also availed of for taking up research work, particularly in emerging areas. The major projects being taken up under UNDP assistance

are development of electronic transportation technology, Ceramic Technology Institute and Combustion Research Institute, all by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Metal Forming Institute by HMT, Hydraulic Research Centre by BPCL and Cryogenic Research Centre by Bharat Heavy Plates and Valves Limited (BHPV). During 1988-89 the BHEL has developed the fluidised bed technology for generating electricity using coal washery rejects, dual speed pulse amplitude modulated induction motors, photo voltaic power systems for manual telephone exchanges, 400 KV halo insulators and micro processors based boiler simulators. The HMT is doing research and development work in machine tools area, watches and agricultural equipment etc. In the machine tools area the major emphasis is being given to development of advanced computerised numerically controlled (CNC) machine tools, robotics and automation, advanced flexible manufacturing systems, computer integrated production systems, precision machine tools, and high tech. special purpose machine tools for defence, aerospace, horological and other strategic industries. In the watch industry, HMT has undertaken indigenous development digital clocks, solar plants, mechanical watches, wall clocks and subsistence and electronic watches. In the agriculture group emphasis is essentially on the development of higher fuel efficiency engines and tractors with higher horsepower. The Praga Tools Limited has introduced the latest CNC machines, both in collaboration with various companies as well as though inhouse R & D. The CNC milling and NC coordinated tables developed through inhouse R&D are now under regular production. The Foundry and Forge Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation has introduced Hitachi technology in steel melting and forging areas; manufacture of quality index using variable height moulds has already been started in steel melting area, improving the yield from ingots. Production of uqality steel with ware deep process has brought down the rejection rate considerably. The trend in process controlled instrumentation is towards increasing application of digital electronics and the ILK has set up a separate digital electronic unit for implementation of the latest digital controlled systems. The company has also introduced microprocessor based records and controllers and has entered the field of digital communication. The Hindustan Cables Limited, engaged in the manufacture of all types of telecommunication cables has recently entered into foreign collaboration for manufacture of optical fibre cables and systems. The company has made considerable progress in developing a number of products in fields like fire retardant cables, aerial cables and accessories, DCM cables and cable testing instruments.

Electronics

9.77 The Department of Electronics is executing S&T programmes mainly through the Technology Development Council (TDC), the National Radar Council (NDC), National Micro Electronics Council (NMC), and the Council for Development of Materials (CDOME). The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), the centre for development of Telematics (C-DOT) and Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) have been launched and are executing time bound projects. In addition, a number of technology development programmes like the national project on HVDC, fibre optic system development, knowledge based computer systems (KBCS), advanced technology programme on computer networking, development of high power devices etc. have also been taken up. Under TDC, about 300 R&D projects spread over 100 institutions have been funded so far, of which approximately 200 projects have been completed. The projects completed during 1988-89 are the development of micro-processor—based systems for surveillance of mines and opto—electronic system of OTF measurement, micro computer controlled multiple PWM Inverter fed multi-induction motor drive system for traction use and mobile test facility for transformer oil evaluation. The National Micro Electronics Council (NMEC) has sponsored 25 projects in the area of computer aids for microelectronics and technology. In the area of process technology, study reports have been prepared on mask making and hybrid circuit technology and IC testers. A major project on the development of multi level inter connection technology for LSI/VLSI was initiated at CEERI, Pilani. Other projects initiated during the year are in the area of miniature Sensors, photo CVD based silicon dioxide and silicon nitride, LPCVD polycrystal lime silicon technology and IC process simulators. Under C-DOME the thrust areas identified for development include gas and other compounds, electronic phosphors, high energy magnetic materials, special ceramics, optical fibres, lazor material, special high purity metals and chemicals etc. Under C-DAC, the design and development work for computers based on parallel processing architecture has been started. The main attention is being focussed on unified technology development for language processing, with specific emphasis on Indian languages. Under SAMEER, R & D activities in the area of antenna, Microwave components and signal processing are being carried out. Advanced planning has been initiated in selected areas like monolithic microwave—integrated circuits (MMIC), integrated optics and millimeter wave technology etc.

ANNEXURE 9.1

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates & 1989-90 Plan Outlays

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B..E	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
I.	Department of Steel	12852	1495.66	1340.74	1483.20	1575.00	1862.46	2316.00
II.	Department of Mines	12853	831.65	696.74	359.55	315.00	356.16	415.00
III.	Department of Fertilizers	12855	627.13	831.31	806.84	671.00	774.25	495.00
IV.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	65.76	55.58	70.28	67.56	71.05	92.00	
	(a) Petrochemical Industries	12856	59.83	45.85	57.03	49.36	52.94	62.66
	(b) Engineering Industries	12858	6.43	9.73	13.25	18.20	18.11	29.34
V.	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals		167.95	281.91	469.02	446.00	542.96	467.90
	(a) Petrochemical Industries	12856	125.17	255.18	434.31	406.56	501.21	402.90
	(b) Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	42.78	26.73	34.71	39.44	41.75	65.00
VI.	Department of Industrial Development		115.99	141.47	125.53	44.27	188.75	45.86
	(a) Engineering Industries	12858	2.82	3.88	3.84	7.87	3.76	5.00
	(b) Other Industries	12875	3.17	2.62	7.69	7.40	5.99	12.86
	(c) Other Outlay on Industries	12885	110.00	134.97	114.00	29.00	179.00	28.00
VII.	Department of Public Enterprises		450.28	338.83	390.88	526.00	491.04	690.00
	(a) Engineering Industries	12858	256.87	213.63	219.63	297.20	255.03	411.82
	(b) Consumer Industries	12860	124.31	69.63	100.07	123.80	144.90	187.80
	(c) Cement and Non Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	69.10	85.57	71.06	105.00	91.11	90.00
	(d) Other Outlay on Industries	12885	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.38
VIII.	Department of Surface Transport (Ship-building & Repairs)	12858	30.64	23.93	15.17	20.50	21.08	12.00
IX.	Department of Electronics	12859	72.54	68.64	88.71	100.90	111.10	129.00
X.	Department of Atomic Energy		297.13	316.92	207.70	300.00	275.75	295.00
	(a) Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	5.23	11.63	12.14	16.43	20.78	19.50
	(b) Atomic Energy Industries	12861	291.90	305.29	195.56	203.57	254.97	275.50
XI.	Department of Civil Supplies Consumer Industries	12860	4.38	7.49	0.74	2.45	2.42	3.00
XII.	Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue Other Industries	12875	1.43	0.09	0.00	0.20	0.20	2.00
XIII.	Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs Industrial Financial Institutions	12885	155.71	115.15	130.66	169.00	265.42	296.57
XIV.	Ministry of Textiles	12860	29.00	36.72	41.54	130.83	160.83	130.14
XV.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	12859	3.60	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
XVI.	Ministry of Communications (Tele-communications & Electronic Industries)	12859	72.92	74.75	78.44	102.82	102.82	154.91
XVII.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	12860	1.31	1.23	3.53	3.90	2.25	6.70
XVIII.	Department of Food	12860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
XIX.	Ministry of Welfare	12875	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Total Industry and Minerals		4423.08 (4410.56)	4334.50 (43.26)	4275.79	4479.43	5232.54	5556.13

ANNEXURE 9.1 (*Contd.*)

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates & 1989-90 Plan Outlays.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDUSTRIAL & MINERAL PROJECTS/SCHEMES INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTORS							
I.	Ministry of Planning - Other General Economic Services . .	13475	29.44	27.75	34.25	38.10	38.10	35.00
II.	Department of Industrial Development . . .		0.20	0.19	0.21	0.50	0.35	0.55
	(a) Secretariat Economic Services .	13451	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
	(b) General Economic Services .	13475	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.50	0.35	0.40
III.	Department of Electronic-Secretariat Expenses (Sect-Eco-Services) . .	13451	0.68	0.45	0.60	1.00	0.80	1.00
IV.	Ministry of Civil Supplies (Other Schemes-13456) . .	13456	4.49	7.70	1.03	1.55	1.52	1.50
V.	Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs . . .		42.40	70.30	107.59	151.00	148.37	126.00
	(a) Currency Coinage & Mints .	32046	37.87	23.99	34.34	64.05	34.97	46.00
	(b) Other Fiscal Services . .	32047	4.53	9.31	11.25	15.95	3.40	14.00
	(c) Other General Economic Services	13475	0.00	37.00	62.00	71.00	110.00	66.00
	(d) Payments to Financial Institutions . . .		0.00	0.00	38.00	31.00	70.00	26.00
	(i) Shipping . . .	13052	0.00	0.00	38.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
	(ii) General Financial & Trading Institutions . . .	13245	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	40.00	1.00
VI.	Department of Expenditure (National Institute of Management)	32070	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.92	3.00
VII.	Ministry of Commerce . .		21.79	29.59	20.66	24.00	25.06	25.79
	(a) Foreign Trade & Export Promotion . . .	13453	19.00	24.53	13.51	18.71	19.55	19.26
	(b) General Financial & Trading Industries	13455	2.79	5.06	7.15	5.29	5.51	6.53
VIII.	Department of Supply . . .		1.85	2.05	2.00	3.00	2.21	3.00
	(a) Supplies & Disposals . .	32057	0.07	0.92	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.08
	(b) Other Scientific Services .	13425	1.78	1.13	1.95	2.96	2.16	2.92
IX.	Department of Ocean Development Industry and Mineral Schemes .	13403	0.06	0.24	0.34	2.00	0.15	1.25

NOTE : Figures in brackets are as reported in the earlier Annual Plan documents.

ANNEXURE 9.1 (*contd*)

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry /Department/ Undertaking/Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
I.	DEPARTMENT OF STEEL		1495.66	1340.74	1483.20	1575.00	1862.46	2316.00
A.	IRON AND STEEL		1453.45	1302.04	1459.86	1534.00	1823.87	2223.42
1.	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD		635.33	567.00	544.14	855.00	813.71	1223.00
1.1	BOKARO STEEL PLANT		145.14	141.97	165.71	220.00	198.38	291.00
	1.1.1 4 MT Expansion		112.62	125.95	117.19	110.00	124.68	92.00
	1.1.2 Captive power Plant		4.50	7.83	4.91	14.00	8.97	15.00
	1.1.3 Meghahataburu Iron are Project		7.72	1.33	2.31	5.00	3.73	4.55
	1.1.4 Kiriburu Iron Ore Project		0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.1.5 Roll Rehardening Shop		0.32	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00
	1.1.6 Test Coke Oven Complex		0.38	0.79	0.54	0.90	1.12	0.25
	1.1.7 Rolling of Stainless Steel		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
	1.1.8 Cont. Casting & Expansion of BSL		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.80	3.20
	1.1.9 Debottlenecking Schemes		0.00	0.51	2.04	40.00	18.00	35.00
	1.1.10 Additions, Modifications & Replacements		9.53	14.50	38.49	46.50	39.00	48.00
	1.1.11 Township		0.05	0.02	0.23	1.50	0.75	2.00
1.2	BHILAI STEEL PLANT		289.99	198.84	170.08	160.00	165.45	260.00
	1.2.1 Dalli Mechanised Mine		0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.2.2 2nd Sintering Plant		0.26	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.2.3 8th Coke Oven Battery		0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.2.4 4MT Expansion		264.12	161.54	105.62	80.00	83.18	83.76
	1.2.5 Coal Dust Injection		0.99	0.45	0.14	0.37	0.81	0.44
	1.2.6 Conversion of OHF to THF		2.52	1.21	12.16	0.18	0.11	0.20
	1.2.7 Partial Briquetting at Coal charge		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.00	19.00
	1.2.8 Phasing out of OHF by EOF		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
	1.2.9 Debottlenecking Scheme		0.00	2.72	12.14	30.00	31.00	100.00
	1.2.10 Rowghat Iron Ore Project Rail link & Mines		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
	1.2.11 Additions Modifications & Replacements		21.48	31.45	39.55	47.50	44.50	55.00
	1.2.12 Township		0.49	0.37	0.47	0.75	0.75	1.50
1.3	ROURKELA STEEL PLANT		86.67	62.60	55.62	110.00	80.09	200.00
	1.3.1 Silicon Steel Project.		9.12	4.73	2.94	10.00	5.23	7.97
	1.3.2 Coke Oven Battery 5B		1.27	0.19	0.05	0.77	0.70	0.44
	1.3.3 2nd Captive Power Plant		58.38	21.76	14.16	14.23	11.17	11.00
	1.3.4 Completed Schemes		0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.3.5 Modernisation of RSP		0.25	0.61	2.48	30.00	10.14	100.00
	1.3.6 Additions, Modifications & Replacements		16.31	24.16	34.98	53.65	51.50	78.59
	1.3.7 Township		1.04	1.15	1.01	1.35	1.35	2.00
1.4	DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT		44.71	61.99	59.18	229.00	212.18	350.00
	1.4.1 Captive Power Plant		10.54	7.71	6.50	7.15	7.84	2.80
	1.4.2 Modernisation of DSP		4.22	4.80	8.44	160.00	144.62	270.00
	1.4.3 Additions, Modifications & Replacements		28.34	47.28	41.78	58.35	55.67	73.00
	1.4.4 Township		1.61	2.20	2.46	3.50	4.05	4.20

ANNEXURE 9.1 (*contd.*)

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.5	ALLOY STEEL PLANTS		24.36	28.63	16.03	19.50	21.26	14.00
	1.5.1 Stage-I—Expansion		0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.5.2 Stage-II—Expansion		22.51	23.23	13.76	4.00	12.26	5.20
	1.5.3 Additions, Modifications & Replacements		1.42	5.13	2.15	13.00	7.90	7.50
	1.5.4 Township		0.22	0.27	0.12	2.50	1.10	1.30
1.6	SALEM STEEL PLANT		2.56	3.47	1.17	4.00	8.84	35.00
	1.6.1 Stage-I—Project		1.99	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.6.2 ASP Linked facilities		0.25	0.43	0.28	0.68	0.41	0.04
	1.6.3 2nd Sendzimir Mill		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	8.00	33.43
	1.6.4 Additions, Modifications & Replacements		0.19	0.78	0.87	3.00	0.21	0.73
	1.6.5 Township		0.13	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.80
	1.6.6 R & D and Feasibility Studies		0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
1.7	SAIL Corporate Office, MTI, CET & CCSO		1.79	11.36	5.07	8.50	16.00	20.00
1.8	CENTRAL MARKETING ORGANISATION		5.39	12.39	10.88	20.00	20.00	40.00
1.9	R & D CENTRE FOR IRON & STEEL		8.43	12.63	9.50	10.00	13.00	13.00
	1.9.1 Laboratory Complex		2.10	2.72	0.71	0.05	1.50	0.00
	1.9.2 ID Central & Computer Centre		0.77	2.87	0.67	0.05	0.49	0.00
	1.9.3 Direct Reduction		0.21	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.9.4 Process Development		—	—	—	—	—	—
	1.9.5 Pilot Test Coke Oven Complex		0.06	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.9.6 Airconditioning System for Computer Centre		0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.9.7 Digital Telephone Exchange		0.00	0.14	0.00	0.11	0.13	0.00
	1.9.8 Inred & KR Process		0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.9.9 Demonstration Plant for Lime		0.75	0.62	0.63	0.32	0.00	0.17
	1.9.10 Dust injection at DSP		—	—	—	—	—	—
	1.9.11 Experimental Furnace at RSP		0.45	0.55	0.21	0.30	0.32	0.07
	1.9.12 Development of lime flourspar		0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.9.13 Injection for dephosphorisation at ASP							
	1.9.14 Pilot test coke oven Complex		0.02	0.16	0.15	0.31	0.14	0.00
	1.9.15 Benefication of coal washery middlings		0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.9.16 UNDP Assisted Projects		0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.00
	1.9.17 R & D Projects in BTEC :							
	SAIL		2.08	1.73	2.01	1.21	1.00	2.50
	IISCO		0.08	0.19	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00
	MEL		0.00	0.00	0.40	0.63	0.30	0.75
	1.9.18 SAIL - CSIR Projects		0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.9.19 Flame Gunniting technology		0.18	0.43	0.47	0.97	0.60	0.50

ANNEXURE 9.1—(*contd.*)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87,-1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Evpenditure (Actuals) 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 Budget Estimate	1988-89 Revised Estimate	1989-90 Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.9.20	SAIL Combined Technology :							
	Bokaro		0.57	0.43	0.39	0.10	0.20	0.00
	Rourkela		0.00	0.00	0.65	0.27	0.39	0.00
1.9.21	Cold Bonded Pelletisation plant at Gua Mines		0.00	0.15	1.02	3.97	4.00	1.53
1.9.22	desulphurisation of HM at DSP		0.00	0.00	0.07	0.49	0.50	0.23
1.9.23	High Pressure sintering plant at MEL		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
1.9.24	Oil addition facilities at DSP		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
1.9.25	Emerging Technology		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
1.9.25	Other R & D projects (unapproved)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.24	0.20
1.9.26	Township		0.32	2.32	2.03	0.68	3.02	5.55
1.10	INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO.		26.29	43.12	50.90	74.00	78.51	88.00
1.10.1	No. 10 Coke Oven Battery Complex		0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.10.2	No. 8 Coke Oven Battery Complex		12.74	11.80	7.00	4.94	4.95	1.12
1.10.3	Chasnalla Upper Seam		2.34	1.64	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.17
1.10.4	Development							
1.10.5	Balancing facilities for		2.18	5.73	7.30	6.00	3.00	4.50
1.10.6	Chasnalla Washery							
1.10.7	Modernisation of Kulti Works		0.99	2.05	1.36	1.00	0.65	1.00
1.10.8	Introduction of KORF		0.00	2.31	4.91	3.50	2.00	1.48
1.10.9	Technology in OHF							
1.10.10	Modernisation of Burnpur Works (Including screening & Washing facilities for Iron Ore at Gua.)		0.00	0.00	1.10	10.00	31.76	50.00
1.10.11	Rebuilding of No. 9 Battery Complex.		0.00	2.22	8.63	14.00	13.00	9.00
1.10.12	By-product plant		0.00	1.37	1.27	6.31	3.30	4.55
1.10.13	Ductile Iron Spun pipe plant at Kulti Works		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
1.10.14	Reconstruction & Development of Jitpur Colliery		0.24	0.09	1.23	2.00	2.40	0.10
1.10.15	Reconstruction of Chasnalla deep mines		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
1.10.16	Additions, Modifications & Replacements		7.42	14.29	12.74	20.00	12.50	10.38
1.10.17	Township		0.12	0.89	0.90	2.00	1.50	2.00
1.10.18	R & D Feasibility Studies		0.16	0.19	0.37	0.55	0.30	0.05
1.11	IISCO-UJJAIN		0.10	0.17	0.60	0.50	0.15	0.15
1.12	MAHARASHTRA ELECTRO SMELT LTD.		0.00	0.35	2.74	2.00	2.00	2.50
2.	VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PROJECT		799.71	698.24	879.66	640.00	968.91	984.00
3.	VIJAYANAGAR STEEL PLANT		0.62	0.87	0.49	1.00	0.95	0.95
4.	NILACHAL ISPAT NIGAM LTD.		0.55	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.45

ANNEXURE 9.1—*(contd.)*

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs.in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	SPONGE IRON INDIA LTD. . . .		3.35	2.84	1.58	2.65	1.59	6.00
6.	HINDUSTAN STEEL WORKS CONST LTD		4.63	6.84	5.27	8.00	6.55	8.00
7.	BHARAT REFRACTORIES LTD. . .		4.20	3.00	5.12	7.00	6.21	7.50
8.	MET & ENGG CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD		2.95	0.56	1.80	1.50	2.50	2.09
9.	METAL SCRAP TRADE CORPN. . .		2.11	2.27	2.42	3.50	1.82	4.75
10.	TENUGHAT DAM PROJECT . .		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	4.02
11.	MAHANADI RESERVOIR PROJECT .		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.66
12.	YELERU WATER SUPPLY FOR VSP NATIONAL MISSION FOR BASIC RESEARCH ON I & S		0.00	20.00	19.00	12.00	19.00	12.00
13.	NATIONAL MISSION FOR BASIC RESEARCH ON I & S.		0.00	0.00	0.03	1.00	0.78	1.00
B.	**FERROUS MINERALS (Deptt. of Steel) .**		**42.21**	**38.70**	**23.34**	**41.00**	**38.59**	**64.58**
14.	NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION		21.46	19.14	16.85	27.65	24.49	43.00
	(i) Bailadila-5—FOH		9.01	4.77	1.64	2.97	2.49	3.82
	(ii) Majhgwan-Expn.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
	(iii) Bailadila-14—Modification Scheme .		0.10	0.00	0.00	9.60	8.00	15.00
	(iv) Addition, Modification & Replacement.		4.97	7.50	9.78	8.87	8.87	10.00
	(v) Other Schemes		7.38	6.87	5.03	6.18	5.10	14.18
15.	KUDREMUKH IRON ORE CO. LTD .		14.20	13.84	1.12	5.00	4.93	5.50
	A. Continuing schemes :							
	(i) Pellet plant at Mangalore . .		14.20	12.00	0.02	1.24	0.43	0.40
	(ii) A. M. R.		0.00	1.84	1.10	3.75	4.50	5.00
	B. R & D and feasibility studies . .		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10
16.	MANGANESE ORE INDIA LTD. . .		1.64	3.16	4.00	5.00	5.54	5.00
	(i) Ferro Manganese Complex (Beneficiation Plant)		0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.10
	(ii) Main Hoisting Shaft, Ukwa . .		0.00	0.16	0.28	0.40	0.40	0.65
	(iii) Vertical Shaft Sinking at Chikla . .		0.00	0.58	1.00	1.02	0.00	0.00
	(iv) Electrolytic Magnanese Dioxide Plant .		0.00	0.00	0.03	0.30	1.10	2.25
	(v) Additions, Modifications & Replacement		1.23	2.32	2.71	1.85	1.57	0.80
	(vi) Others		0.41	0.51	0.40	0.45	1.45	1.20
17.	MINERAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD. .		0.41	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.00	0.00
18.	LOAN FOR INFRASTRUCTURE TO GOVT. OF KARNATAKA.		4.50	1.20	0.00	1.00	1.00	6.06
19.	BIRD GROUP OF COMPANIES . .		0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.58	5.02

ANNEXURE 9.1—*(contd.)*

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89, Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II.	**DEPARTMENT OF MINES**		**831.65**	**696.74**	**359.55**	**315.00**	**356.16**	**415.00**
1.	BHARAT ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.		76-75	220.07	86.14	49.50	78.30	65.26
1.1	Captive Thermal Power Plant		72.53	213.94	81.79	40.00	65.00	45.00
1.2	Gandhamardan Bauxite Project		0.50	3.10	0.96	5.00	1.00	5.00
1.3	Other Schemes		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	—
1.4	Replacement & Renewals		2.72	2.82	3.25	4.13	10.00	15.26
1.5	R & D and S & T Schemes		1.00	0.21	0.14	0.37	0.60	—
2.	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM CO. LTD.		653.94	396.75	161.81	98.50	57.73	33.37
2.1	Orissa Aluminium Complex		653.94	396.75	161.81	93.50	57.48	20.60
2.2	Downstream Facilities		0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	10.17
2.3	Others		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	2.60
3.	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.		28.60	15.33	21.15	35.00	41.00	58.00
3.1	New & Other Scheme		11.78	1.24	9.81	23.66	29.76	42.29
3.2	Replacement & Renewals & Township		16.65	13.72	11.16	10.48	10.71	13.90
3.3	R & D		0.17	0.37	0.18	0.86	0.53	1.81
4.	HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD.		16.27	13.10	26.58	53.50	94.12	149.88
4.1	Rampura—Agucha Mine Chanderiya Smelter		0.18	0.73	14.16	32.00	57.50	124.11
4.2	Replacement & Renewals/Township		12.42	9.90	9.44	11.50	13.02	12.00
4.3	S & T Schemes		0.00	0.47	0.45	1.07	0.80	1.81
4.4	Other Schemes		3.67	2.00	2.53	8.93	22.80	11.96
5.	BHARAT GOLD MINE LTD.		4.37	3.24	4.21	8.00	9.01	11.10
5.1	Slime Floatation Plant, Nandydroog		0.05	0.00	0.07	1.00	1.53	0.22
5.2	Mine Construction & Contract Division		0.15	0.10	0.58	2.00	2.07	4.00
5.3	Chigargunta Mine Project		0.00	0.15	0.81	1.45	1.57	2.00
5.4	New Gold Projects & Manufacture of Mining Equipment		0.00	0.00	0.03	1.00	1.08	1.28
5.5	Replacement & Renewals & Housing		2.17	2.11	2.34	2.00	2.01	1.60
5.6	Other Schemes		2.00	0.88	0.38	0.55	0.75	2.00
6.	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN LTD.		22.21	24.34	25.28	28.00	32.78	44.27
6.1	Capital Expenses		22.21	9.34	9.28	10.00	11.49	22.00
6.2	Promotional Work		—	15.00	16.00	18.00	21.29	22.27
7.	SIKKIM MINING CORPORATION		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.71
8.	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA		27.38	20.41	20.10	24.00	24.00	29.89
9.	INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES		1.72	2.39	3.11	5.50	4.85	8.12
10.	CONSTRUCTION PROJECT OF GSI & IBM		0.00	0.00	9.63	5.00	9.34	5.00
11.	S & T SCHEMES OF OTHER ORGANISATIONS		0.41	1.11	1.54	7.89	4.92	9.40
III.	**DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS**		**627.13**	**831.31**	**806.84**	**671.00**	**774.25**	**495.00**
	Fertilizer Industries (12855)							
1.	FERTILIZER & CHEMICALS (Trav) Ltd.		37.50	76.14	111.43	100.00	100.00	75.00
1.1	Caprolactam		22.39	61.59	98.78	70.00	73.00	40.00
1.2	Process Aircompressor		0.00	0.83	1.55	8.00	9.00	1.22
1.3	Captive Power Plant		0.00	0.00	0.25	7.00	3.64	10.90
1.4	Retrofit study, Ammonia Plant		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.00
1.5	Renewals and Replacements		8.64	11.85	7.20	9.00	9.00	8.45
1.6	Others		6.47	1.87	3.65	6.00	5.28	8.43

Annexure 9.1 (*Contd.*)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985–86,1986–87,1987–88 (Actuals) 1988–89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Undertaking/Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA		15.05	15.72	20.32	32.00	31.90	55.00
2.1	M.P. Boilers (T & R)		0.00	1.00	6.67	3.73	10.06	0.00
2.2	Revampings, Ramagundam		1.56	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	10.00
2.3	Revampings, Gorakhpur		0.00	0.20	0.51	10.00	1.00	20.00
2.4	Effluent Treatment (T & R)		0.00	0.03	0.21	1.00	2.04	3.00
2.5	Replacement & Renewals		9.65	14.16	12.08	7.05	17.11	19.10
2.6	Others		3.84	0.33	0.85	2.22	1.69	2.90
3.	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPORATION		84.75	89.00	80.28	60.00	48.00	60.00
3.1	Namrup-III		30.64	40.38	26.04	15.00	6.00	15.00
3.2	Haldia		40.33	32.40	40.17	19.75	19.75	18.25
3.3	Captive Power Plant, Barauni		8.60	7.80	4.79	4.17	3.17	5.00
3.4	Replacement & Renewals		1.81	7.04	7.11	14.95	15.57	15.00
3.5	Others		3.37	1.38	2.17	6.13	3.51	6.75
4.	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LIMITED		0.05	0.53	3.13	12.00	12.00	25.00
5.	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LIMITED		104.39	214.84	276.68	162.00	182.43	53.50
5.1	Vijaypur Project		100.12	194.92	140.74	55.00	47.89	25.00
5.2	Captive Power Plant (P & B)		1.52	14.40	119.77	78.50	84.88	0.00
5.3	Nangal Modernisation (Phase-I)		0.00	1.47	12.01	18.00	33.37	5.20
5.4	Replacement & Renewals		2.58	3.01	1.82	3.50	4.00	5.00
5.5	Others		0.17	1.03	2.34	7.00	12.29	19.80
6.	PARADEEP PHOSPHATES & CHEMICALS LTD.		105.95	96.65	52.07	72.00	72.00	55.00
7.	PYRITES PHOSPHATES & CHEMICALS LTD		2.00	5.25	20.30	36.50	37.60	4.00
7.1	Amjhore Project		0.02	3.37	18.97	35.58	35.50	1.78
7.2	Others		1.98	1.88	1.33	0.92	2.10	2.22
8.	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.		2.38	2.70	10.70	13.00	12.00	7.00
8.1	Catalyst modernisation		0.00	1.22	7.20	7.33	7.00	1.02
8.2	Others		2.38	1.48	3.50	5.67	5.00	5.98
9.	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS LTD		46.46	26.91	9.43	42.00	43.48	75.00
9.1	Thal Project		45.50	25.56	4.78	0.00	36.11	5.08
9.2	Ammonia Rehabilitation (Trombay-I)		0.00	0.26	2.70	20.00	20.00	30.00
9.3	Methanol Revamping		0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.87	10.00
9.4	Replacement & Renewals		0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	5.00	10.00
9.5	Others		0.96	1.09	1.95	9.10	10.50	19.92
10.	KRISHAK BHARATI COOPERATIVE LTD		140.16	37.03	9.71	30.00	51.12	11.00
10.1	Hazira Project		140.16	37.03	9.71	30.00	51.12	10.80
10.2	New Schemes.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
11.	INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZERS COOPERATIVE LTD.		73.69	251.71	198.80	93.00	168.47	55.00
11.1	Aonla Project		73.69	251.71	191.00	58.00	108.47	5.00
11.2	Revamping project		0.00	0.00	7.80	35.00	35.00	40.00
11.3	Aonla Expansion		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	10.00
12.	OTHER SCHEMES		14.75	14.83	13.99	18.50	15.25	19.50
12.1	Grant to Project Development India Ltd. for R&D etc.		2.75	2.75	2.75	4.00	4.00	4.00
12.2	Grant to Paradeep Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. under SIDA wasteland afforstation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00
12.3	Grant to Paradeep Phosphates under EEC land reclamation programme		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
12.4	Grant under Indo EEC Fertilizer Development Programme		1.28	1.02	1.98	1.70	1.90	2.00
12.5	Grant under Indo-UK Fertilizer Dev. Programme		5.00	4.18	7.22	7.80	7.60	8.80
12.6	Loans to MP Govt for water supply to Vijaypur Fertilizer Project		5.00	5.00	2.04	1.00	1.00	0.00
12.7	Strengthening of Fertilizer handling transportation facilities		0.72	1.88	0.00	4.00	0.70	3.50

Annexure 9·1 (*Contd.*)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88(Actuals)1988-89 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B·E.	R·E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	IV. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		**65·76**	**55·58**	**70·28**	**67·56**	**71·05**	**92·00**
	Petro-Chemical Industries	**(12856)**	**59·33**	**45·85**	**57·03**	**49·36**	**52·94**	**62·66**
1.	**Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.**		**42·07**	**30·54**	**21.45**	**18·35**	**17·10**	**17·16**
1·1	Off-sites Phase II		2·00	0·48	0·59	5·00	5·05	5·50
1·2	Polyester Staple Fibre Project		30·41	29·16	20·85	11·35	11·55	7·45
1·3	Other Schemes		9·66	0·90	0·01	2·00	0·50	4·21
2.	**Bharat Petroleum Corporation**		**3·95**	**3·28**	**3·53**	**0·20**	**2·30**	**5·00**
2·1	Aromatics Project Phase-I		3·95	3·28	3·53	0·00	2·10	0·00
2·2	Optimisation of production of aromatics (Phase-II)		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·10	3·00
2·3	Extraction of N-Paraffin		0.00	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·10	2·00
2·4	Other Schemes		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
3.	**Cochin Refineries Ltd.**		**7·39**	**5·03**	**25·55**	**25·86**	**29·95**	**7·00**
3·1	Benzene Project/Other Schemes		7·39	5·02	25·53	25·00	28·64	6·11
3·2	Recovery of Toluene		0·00	0·00	0·02	0·06	0·86	0·79
3·3	Feasibility Study (Lab etc.)		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·45	0·10
4.	**Indian Oil Corporation**		**0·02**	**0·00**	**0·00**	**0·12**	**0·20**	**3·50**
4·1	Propylene Recovery Unit/Butylene Recovery (Mathura)		0·02	0·00	0·00	0·11	0·10	3·00
4·2	Benzene Expansion/UDEX at Gujarat Refinery (Gujarat)		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·10	0·50
5.	**Madras Refineries**		**5·90**	6·94	6·34	0·63	2·91	**23·00**
5·1	Propylene Recovery Unit		4·85	5·17	4·87	0·43	2·46	0·00
5·2	Mfg. ofButylene/butadiene LAB feed back faclity		1·05	1·77	1·47	0·10	0·45	5·00
5·3	Aromatics Project etc.		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·00	18·0
6.	**Hindustan Petroleum Corporation**		**0·00**	**0·06**	**0·16**	**4·20**	**0·48**	**7·00**
6·1	Propylene Recovery Unit		0·00	0·06	0·16	4·00	0·30	6·50
6·2	Feasibility Studies etc.		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·18	0·50
B.	**Engineering Industries**	**(12858)**	**6·43**	**9·73**	**13·25**	**18·20**	**18·11**	**29·34**
7.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.		4·15	4·07	8·49	13·00	11·86	17·22
8.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.		2·28	4·76	4·76	5·00	6·05	11·92
9.	Bieco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·20	0·20

Annexure 9.1 (Contd)

CENTRAL IN DUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	RE	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V.	**Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals**		**167·95**	**281·91**	**469·02**	**446·00**	**542·96**	**467·90**
A.	**Petrochemical Industries**	**(12856)**	**125·17**	**255·18**	**434·31**	**406·56**	**501·21**	**402·90**
1.	**Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.**		**121·90**	**243·73**	**403·58**	**403·46**	**454·56**	**365·00**
1·1	Polyprophylene Copolymer Project		14·09	29·00	8·46	2·45	1·50	2·20
1·2	Acrylic Fibre Project expansion		15·68	41·09	24·48	2·00	4·50	2·20
1·3	Xylene Project Expansion		6·99	8·40	19·49	21·00	10·00	12·00
1·4	Replacement & Renewals		9·50	10·32	9·33	10·10	21·30	11·39
1·5	Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex		51·00	97·58	293·15	343·36	389·56	290·00
1·6	Other continuing schemes		24·40	55·50	35·88	18·56	17·45	11·21
1·7	S & T Schemes		0·24	1·84	12·79	5·89	3·50	22·00
1·8	New Schemes		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·10	6·75	14·00
2.	**Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd.**		**2·59**	**9·37**	**28·64**	**0.10**	**43·65**	**35·00**
2·1	Continuing Schemes (NFY, Spandex etc·)		0·94	7·79	24·48	—	36·25	22·50
2·2	Replacements & Renewals		0·93	0·81	0·84	0·10	1·00	1·00
2·3	S & T Schemes		0·00	0·00	0·00		0·40	3·50
2·4	New Schemes		0·72	0·77	3·32		6·00	8·00
3.	**Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools**		**0·43**	**1·87**	**1·90**	**2·60**	**2·60**	**1·90**
4.	**Plastics Development Centre, Petrochemicals Dev. Agency Etc.**		**0·25**	**0·21**	**0.19**	**0·40**	**0·40**	**1·00**
B.	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**	**(12857)**	**42·78**	**26·73**	**34·71**	**39·44**	**41·75**	**65·0**
5.	**Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.**		**32·33**	**17·75**	**19·20**	**15·00**	**17·31**	**23·00**
5·1	Phenol Project		26·32	10·10	16·75	0·00	0·00	0·00
5·2	Replacement & Renewals		5·62	7·40	1·98	6·70	8·40	10·00
5·3	S & T Schemes		0·39	0·25	0·47	0·30	0·30	0·50
5·4	New Schemes (Formaldehyde. etc. etc.)		0·00	0·00	0·00	8·00	8·61	12·50
6.	**Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.**		**4·37**	**3·44**	**6·96**	**4·25**	**4·25**	**8·00**
6·1	Replacement & Renewals		4·25	2·94	4·14	2·65	3·90	4·09
6·2	S & T Schemes		0·00	0·25	0·20	0·35	0·35	0·50
6·3	New Schemes (Butachlor etc.)		0·00	0·25	2·62	1·25	0·00	3·41

Annexure 9·1 (*Contd.*)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates and 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	RE	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	**Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**		**1·49**	**1·03**	**1·05**	**9·50**	**9·50**	**18·00**
7·1	Continuing Schemes (Penicillin etc.)		1·42	0·8	1·02	8·10	6·40	11·50
7·2	S & T Schemes		0·07	0·22	0·03	0·50	0·50	0·50
7·3	New Schemes (Captive Power Plant)		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·90	2·60	9·00
8.	**Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.**		**2·99**	**3·58**	**6·03**	**3·00**	**3·00**	**9·00**
8·1	Replacement & Renewals		2·57	3·04	5·86	1·00	1·00	4·00
8·2	S & T Schemes		0·42	0·54	0·17	1·50	1·50	2·00
8·3	New Schemes (Expansion of penicilline prodn. etc.)		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·50	0·50	3·00
9.	**Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**		**0·33**	**0·16**	**0·25**	**1·50**	**1·50**	**1·00**
9·1	Replacement & Renewals		0·20	0·15	0·18	0·17	0·17	0·80
9·2	S & T Schemes		0·13	0·01	0·07	0·33	0·33	0·20
10.	**Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**		**0·38**	**0·53**	**1·06**	**2·39**	**2·39**	**2·00**
10·1	Continuing Schemes		0·38	0·53	1·01	2·11	2·09	2·00
10·2	New Schemes		0·00	0·00	0·05	0·28	0·30	0·00
11.	**Bengal Immunity Ltd.**		**0·89**	**0·24**	**0·16**	**3·80**	**3·80**	**4·00**
11·1	Production of Sera & Toxoids		0·00	0·00	0·00	1·70	1·70	1·85
11·2	Production of Chloroquine Phophates		0·53	0·07	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
11·3	Replacement & Renewals		0·20	0·16	0·16	1·10	1·10	1·50
11·4	S & T Schemes		0·01	0·01	0·00	0·50	0·50	0·05
11·5	Others		0·15	0·00	0·00	0·50	0·50	0·00
VI.	**Department of Industrial Development**		**115·99**	**141·47**	**125·53**	**44·27**	**188·75**	**45·86**
A.	**Engineering Industries**	**(12858)**	**2·82**	**3·88**	**6·84**	**7·87**	**3·76**	**5·00**
1.	R. & D for automobile Industry		0·82	1·14	2·47	4·83	1·54	2·50
2.	Central Machine Tools Institute		2·00	2·74	1·37	3·04	2·22	2·50
B.	**Other Industries** (Research Institutes etc.)	**(12885)**	**3.17**	**2·62**	**7·69**	**7·40**	**5·99**	**12·86**
C.	**Other Outlay on Industries—Subsidy to New Industries in selected backward areas**	**(12885)**	**110·00**	**134·97**	**114·00**	**29·0**	**179·00**	**28·00**

Annexure 9.1—(contd.)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL /PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)		1988-89		1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
VII.	**Department of Public Enterprises**		**450·28**	**338·83**	**390·88**	**526·00**	**491.04**	**690.00**
A.	**Engineering Industries**	**(12858)**	**256.87**	**213.63**	**219.63**	**297.20**	**255.03**	**411.82**
1.	Andrew Yule		2·94	3·19	24·78	10·46	17·05	5·00
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals		69·10	68·00	75·01	90·00	76·64	112·00
3.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·95	1·75
4.	Braithwaite & Co.		0·32	2·00	1·76	2·00	2·00	2·50
5.	Burn Standards & Co. Ltd.		13·41	8·87	3·87	17·15	15·15	15·50
6.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.		0·21	0·65	0·49	0·65	0·65	0·70
7.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.		0·45	0·75	1·32	2·12	2·12	2·00
8.	Bharat Proc. & Mech. Engrs. Ltd.		0·63	0·60	0·12	0·75	0·75	1·00
9.	Jessop & Co.		2·30	2·25	3·86	1·80	1·80	2·00
10.	Lagan Jute		0·10	0·22	0·08	1·00	1·00	1·50
11.	Braith Burn & Jessop Const. Co.		0·00	0·00	0·00	1·00	1·00	1·00
12.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.		0·00	0·00	0·17	2·00	0·71	2·00
13.	Bharat Heayv Plts & Vess.		4·59	5·11	4·96	5·00	4·00	10·00
14.	Bharat Pumps & Comp. Ltd.		3·29	2·15	2·07	1·20	1·20	2·00
15.	Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.		1·37	0·00	3·09	3·00	2·00	2·00
16.	Richardson & Crudas Ltd.		2·52	3·00	2·58	4·00	6·60	3·00
17.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.		0·51	1·00	1·70	1·25	1·25	0·26
18.	Tungabhadra Steel Products		0·40	0·75	0·64	0·75	0·75	1·00
19.	Cycle Corpn. of India		0·62	0·50	0·15	0·25	0·25	0·50
20.	Engg. Projects (I) Ltd.		0·00	0·45	0·00	0·10	0·10	5. 00
21.	Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd.		8.59	9.03	5.52	12.00	12.00	20.00
22.	HMT Ltd.		21·11	24·57	21·55	28·61	28·61	30·00
23.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.		19·44	13·00	8·80	35·00	35·00	84·40
24.	Instrumentation Ltd.		1·84	8·56	4·64	5·54	5·54	6·00
25.	Mining & Allied M/cry. Corpn.		1·73	2·08	4·19	4·20	4·20	7·00
26.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.		91·00	42·90	39·28	55·00	21·00	85·00
27.	National Instrument Ltd.		0·55	0·80	1·00	1·25	1·25	1·00
28.	National Bicycle Corpn.		0·10	0·10	0·00	0·25	0·25	0·50
29.	Praga Tools Ltd.		4·00	6·33	2.25	3·61	3·61	3·75
30.	Scooters India Ltd.		0·79	0·91	0·30	0·20	0·20	0·10
31.	High Voltage Direct Current		4·30	3·24	3·99	4·00	4·00	0·95
32.	Fluid Control Research Instt.		0·16	0·43	0·68	0·46	1·00	0·50
33.	Asia & Pacific Reg. Engg.& Cap. Goods Ind. Cent., HMT		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·10
34.	Central Metal Forming Inst.		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·31
35.	Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.		0·43	2·15	0·56	1·40	1·40	1·00
36.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.		0·07	0·04	0·22	1·00	1·00	0·50
B.	**Consumer Industries**	**(12860)**	**124.31**	**69·63**	**100·07**	**123·80**	**144·90**	**187·80**
37.	Bharat Leather Corpn		0·00	0·20	0·00	0·50	0·50	1·00
38.	Tafcotabbert & Footwear Corpn.		0·52	0·51	0·34	1·00	1·00	1·80
39.	National Newsprint Ltd.		15·50	16·14	19·00	16·00	15·00	65·00
40.	Hindustan Paper Corpn.		82·70	45·00	30·00	67·55	67·55	28·50
41.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.		0·04	0·00	0·00	0·75	0·75	2·00

Annexure 9·1 (*Contd.*)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-85, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Undertaking/Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1989-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	RE	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43.	Tyre Corpn. of India		1·34	1·12	3·29	9·00	9·00	21·50
C.	**Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries**	**(12854)**						
44.	Cement Corporation of India	(12854)	69·10	55·57	71·06	105·00	91·11	90·00
D.	**Other Outlay on Industries**	**(12885)**						
45.	National Industrial Dev. Corporation		0·00	0·00	0·12	0·00	0·00	0·38
VIII.	**Department of Surface Transport**	**12858**	**30·64**	**23·93**	**15·17**	**20·50**	**21·08**	**12·00**
1.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL)		25·05	18·01	4·20	8·00	7·00	0·50
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)		2·80	3·45	7·39	6·40	7·88	7·50
3.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.		0·61	0·34	3·45	2·10	3·80	2·00
4.	Central Sector Shiprepair Fac.,		2·18	2·13	0·13	4·00	2·40	2·00
IX.	**Department of Electronics**	**12859**	**72·54**	**68·64**	**88·71**	**100·90**	**111.10**	**129·00**
A.	**Corporations**		**23·12**	**18·58**	**19·85**	**22·80**	**20·30**	**33·65**
1.	Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corpn. (ET&T)		1·80	1·00	2·00	1·38	0·88	3·00
2.	Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL)		13·94	11·83	11·61	6·00	6·00	6·00
3.	CMC Limited		7·38	5·75	6·24	15·42	13·42	24·65
B.	**Societies**		**10·68**	**91.18**	**12·62**	**14·70**	**16·05**	**20·50**
4.	Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engg & Research. (SAMEER)		2·48	3·38	4·90	6·20	5·55	5·50
5.	Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT)		8·20	5·80	7·72	6·50	6·50	6·00
6	Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC)		0·00	0·00	0·00	2·00	4·00	9·00
C.	**Departmental Projects**		**15·28**	**16·96**	**24·56**	**23·70**	**22·85**	**27·70**
7.	System Engg. & Consultancy in the Area of Radar and 'C-31" Systems (SECO)		0·10	0·26	0·36	1·00	0·85	1·00
8.	Centre for Advanced Studies in Electronics (CASE)		0·90	0·53	0·98	1·70	1·00	1·00
9.	Electronic Materials Devpt. Prog. (C-DOME)		3.02	0·74	4·89	5·00	2·00	4·00
10.	Standardisation Testing & Quantity Control (STQC)Programme		5·46	3·26	7·16	6·00	6·00	7·00
11.	Special Manpower Development.		0·95	1·45	3·82	1·50	1·50	1·50
12.	Centre for Excellence (Social Electronics) Regional Devpt		0·31	0·81	1·59	1·00	1·00	1·00

Annexure 9·1 (*Contd.*)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Undertaking/Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	RE	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Centre for Electronics Design Technology (CEDT) . . .		0·60	2·74	3·98	4·00	4·00	4·00
14.	Computer Literacy And Studies in Schools (CLASS) .		3·94	5·17	0·90	0·50	0·00	0·20
15.	Headquarters							
	(i) Construction of DOE Bldg. .		0·00	1·90	0·08	2·50	6·00	7·00
	New Schemes (for 7th Plan)							
16.	Electronics Components Devpt. Fund		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	
17	Centre for R&D and Production of Power Semiconductor Devices		0·00	0·10	0·80	0·50	0·50	1·00
D.	**Schemes under CCI-Wing**** .		**17·24**	**17·92**	**21.62**	**29·70**	**24·90**	**29·45**
18.	National Centre for Software Technology (NCST) . . .		1·90	0·83	0·00	0·90	0·65	0·50
19.	Computer Centres Programme .		1·80	1·57	1·87	0·00	0·00	0·30
20.	Software Devpt. Programme .		1·75	1·04	0·81	2·20	2·20	1·75
	(i) Computer Aided Design (CAD)							
	(ii) Computer Aided Management (CAM) . . .							
	(iii) Computerised Rural Information System Project(CRISP)							
	(iv) Software Centres . .							
21.	Development & Production of Computer Mainframe . .		1·01	6·00	10·00	8·00	6·00	12·00
22.	Fibre-Optics Systems Application Promotion Programme (FOSAPP)		0·45	0·98	0·25	0·60	1·10	1·50
23.	Generation of Special Manpower for Computers		3·24	3·59	2·50	2·00	2·00	2·00
24.	Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme (IEPP) Equipment Devpt.		3·36	1·22	2·28	4·50	2·70	4·50
25.	Power Sector Electronification							
	(i) National HVDC Project .		3·07	1·28	1·11	4·20	4·20	1·20
	(ii) Electronics Pilot Projects at Thermal Plants . . .		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	(iii) AI Projects in Power Sector .		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	New Schemes (For 7th Plan)							
26.	Fifth Generation Computer System Devpt. Programme (FG-CS)		0·26	0·65	2·02	2·00	0.90	1·00
27.	Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Networking . .		0·40	0·70	0·74	1·00	0·85	3·20
28.	Software Export Promotion Programme (SEPP) . . .		0·00	0·06	0·04	4·30	4·30	1·50
29.	Software Parks		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0.00
30.	Instruments Maintenance Programme		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Annexure 9.1—(Contd.)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates (1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking/ Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E.	**S&T PROGRAMMES**		**6.04**	**6.00**	**10.06**	**10.00**	**24.50**	**15.80**
31.	Technology Development Council (TDC) Projects		2.28	0.96	4.23	3.50	0.50	3.30
32.	Electronics Research & Development-Centre (ER&DC) at Trivandrum		0.00	00.0	0.00	0.00	6.00	2.00
33.	National Radar Council (NRC) Projects		3.35	2.03	3.10	2.50	3.00	2.50
34.	National Micro-Electronics Council (NMC) Projects		0.41	3.01	2.73	4.00	15.00	8.00
F.	**NEW PROGRAMMES**		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.50**	**1.90**
35.	Industries Promotion Prog. (KELTRON/ MELTRON ETC.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
36.	Setting up of Electronics Development & Invest. Corpn.		0.00	0.00	0.00	00.0	0.00	0.15
37.	Promo. of Rural Employment in Electr.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00
38.	Setting up of a Centre for Development of Consumer Electronics		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.	Tech. Development Mission for Indian Languages		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Development & Productionisation of Low Cost Personal Computer		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
41.	Centre for Electronics Packaging Tech. & Ergonomic Design (CEPTED) under UNDP funding		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65
42.	Projects in Control Instrumentation Area		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43.	Projects on New Technology Areas		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44.	Rural Electronics Tech -Centre (RETCs)							
I.	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**		**297.13**	**316.92**	**207.70**	**300.00**	**275.75**	**295.00**
A.	TELE-COMMUNICATION & ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES	(12859)	5.23	11.63	12.14	16.43	20.78	19.50
1.	**ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA**							
B.	**ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRIES**	(12861)	**291.90**	**305.29**	**195.56**	**283.57**	**254.97**	**275.50**
2.	**Babbha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)**		66.91	78.90	66.95	33.00	28.50	43.20
2.1	Fuel Reprocessing centre, Kalpakkam		59.23	72.76	60.44	25.37	20.62	36.50
2.2	Waste Installation of Trombay		0.35	1.30	2.34	2.92	2.95	3.00
2.3	Others		7.33	4.84	4.17	4.71	4.93	3.70
3.	**HEAVY WATER PROJECTS**		**201.13**	**207.22**	**107.89**	**200.00**	**170.62**	**140.00**
3.1	Manuguru Project		155.81	163.80	54.94	65.00	49.09	58.00
3.2	Hazira Project		0.71	12.43	29.23	116.00	104.50	54.00
3.3	Others		44.61	31.79	23.72	19.00	17.03	28.00
4.	Nuclear Fuel Complex		1.47	3.55	11.61	19.00	13.49	43.00
5.	Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research		0.00	0.00	1.77	2.30	2.30	2.00
6.	Atomic Mineral Division		0.95	0.84	1.52	1.63	1.82	1.80
7.	INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED		19.20	11.34	3.98	11.57	13.92	15.50
8.	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED		2.24	3.44	1.84	16.07	6.32	30.00
XI.	MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES Consumer Industries	(12860)	4.38	7.49	0.74	2.45	2.42	3.00
XII.	**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (ALKALOID PLANTS)** (Ministry of Finance)		1.43	0.09	0.00	0.20	0.20	2.00

Annexure 9·1 (Contd.)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS.

1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes.	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	B. E.	R. E.	B. E.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
XIII.	**Department of Economics Affairs (Industrial Financial Institutions)**	(12885)	**155.71**	**115.15**	**130.66**	**169.00**	**265.42**	**296.57**
1.	Industrial Development Bank of India		63.40	35.37	55.59	74.67	139.00	162.00
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation		2.55	3.14	4.87	9.22	9.22	7.43
3.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corpn.		4.75	7.14	27.20	40.11	72.20	83.14
4.	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India		45.00	39.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	25.00
5.	Exim. Bank		40.00	30.50	25.00	30.00	30.00	19.00
XIV.	**Ministry of Textiles**		29.00	36.72	41.54	130.83	120.83	130.14
1.	National Textile Corptation		23.00	25.00	25.00	108.00	98.00	110.79
2.	British India Corporation		3.00	8.50	13.00	17.00	17.00	12.00
3.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation		1.00	1.20	1.86	4.12	4.12	4.71
4.	Textile Research Associations S&T etc.		2.00	2.02	1.68	1.71	1.71	2.64
XV.	**Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Central Electronics Ltd.**		**3.60**	**3.00**	**4.03**	**4.00**	**4.00**	**4.00**
XVI.	**Ministry of Communications (Tele Communications and Electronic Industries)**		72.92	74.75	78.44	102.82	102.82	154.81
1.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.		71.30	72.89	75.30	100.00	100.00	151.91
(A).	**Continuing Schemes**		6.86	8.95	12.62	8.89	8.89	3.99
1.1	Bangelore Unit		4.24	3.12	6.13	2.33	2.33	2.18
1.2	Naini Unit		1.98	5.09	4.76	3.85	3.85	0.75
1.3	Rae Bareilly Unit-Strowger Project		0.36	0.44	1.45	2.13	2.13	0.10
1.4	Palghat Unit-Electronic Switching		0.04	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.49
1.5	Srinagar Unit		0.24	0.21	0.28	0.46	0.46	0.47
(b)	New Schemes		64.44	63.94	52.79	91.11	91.11	147.92
	Switching Equipments							
1.6	Rae Bareilly		5.37	5.02	1.76	0.63	0.63	0.05
1.7	Palghat Phase III		2.92	21.20	14.48	9.97	9.97	16.57
1.8	ESS Factory—Mankapur		52.19	32.34	25.10	23.18	23.18	38.32
1.9	ESS Factory Banglore		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	5.00
1.10	Others		0.00	0.00	0.21	6.82	0.00	30.50
	Telephone Instrument Expansion							
1.11	Bangalore Unit		0.30	0.99	0.01	3.00	3.00	2.36
1.12	Naini Unit		0.47	0.01	0.01	3.79	3.79	2.55
1.13	Srinagar Unit		0.00	0.00	0.13	0.40	0.40	0.47
1.14	Others		0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Transmission Equipment Expansion							
1.15	Naini & Bangalore Units		0.01	0.25	7.82	10.92	10.92	11.00
1.16	Defence		0.00	0.47	1.63	0.92	0.92	2.38
1.17	Digital System Unit -Bangalore		0.00	0.04	0.01	2.11	2.16	2.79
1.18	MARR System Project		0.44	0.00	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.53
1.19	Others		0.68	0.62	1.44	22.15	23.00	28.30
1.20	R & D		2.06	3.40	9.89	7.04	11.01	7.10
	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.		1.62	1.86	3.14	2.82	2.82	3.00
XVII.	**MInistry of Food Processing Industries (Modern food industries)**	(12860)	1.31	1.23	3.53	3.90	2.25	6.70
XVIII.	**Department of Food (Consumer Industries Hindustan Salts Corporation Iodization of Salts.**	12860	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
XIX.	**Ministry of Welfare Other Industries Artificial Limbs Mfg Corpn.**	(12875)	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01
Total : Industry and Minerals			4423·08	4334·50	4275·79	4479·43	5232·54	5556·13

Annexure 9.1 (Contd.)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1985-86, 1986-87 1987-88 (Actuals) 1988-89 Plan Outlay & Revised Estimates & 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Undertaking/Schemes	Head of Development	Expenditure (Actuals)			1988-89		1989-89
			1986-86	1986-87	1987-88	B. E.	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Industrial and Mineral Projects/Schemes Included in other sectors							
I.	Ministry of Planning- Other General Economic Services.	13471	29·44	27·75	34·25	38·10	38·10	35·00
1.	National Informatics Centre.		29·25	27·50	34·09	38·00	38·00	34·78
2.	Tele Informatics Dev. Prom. Programme		0·19	0·25	0·16	0·10	0·10	0·22
II.	Department of Industrial Development		0·20	0·19	0·21	0·50	0·35	0·55
1.	Secretariat Economic Services.	13451	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·15
2.	Patent Information Service.	13475	0·20	0·19	0·21	0·50	0·35	0·40
III.	Department of Electronics—Secretariat Expenses.	13451	0·68	0·45	0·60	1·00	0·80	1·00
IV.	Department of Civil Supplies-	13456	4·49	7·70	1·03	1·55	1·52	1·50
1.	Metric System of weights & Measures.		0·08	0·12	0·14	0·40	0·37	0·83
2.	Consumer Protection Measures		0·03	0·09	0·15	0·25	0·25	0·50
3.	Development of Vegetable Oils		4·38	7·49	0·07	0·90	0·90	0·17
V.	Department of Economc Affairs.		42·40	70·30	107·59	151·00	148·37	126·00
a.	Currency, Coinage/Mints.	32046	37·87	23·99	34·34	64·05	34·97	46·00
1.	Currency Notes Press/Nasik.		23·92	9·91	9·64	20·00	11·05	14·00
2.	Bank Note Press—Dewas		6·94	8·19	2·54	10·00	3·03	14·00
3.	Security Paper Mills Hoshangabad		0·52	0·90	1·82	1·00	1·00	1·70
4.	Mints.		6·49	4·99	19·05	18·00	16·78	15·00
5.	New Security Paper Mills		0·00	0·00	0·01	0·05	0·03	0·30
6.	New Note Press		0·00	0·00	1·28	15·00	3·08	1·00
b.	Other Fiscal Services.	32047	4·53	9·31	11·25	15·95	3·40	14·00
7.	India Secuirty Press—Nasik.		3·93	8·44	11·03	12·00	2·50	5·00
8	Security Printing Press Hyderabad		0·60	0·87	0·22	3·95	0·90	9·00
c.	Other Central Economic services SEPUP	13475	0·00	37·00	24·00	40·00	40·00	40·00
d.	Payments to Financial Institutions		0·00	0·00	38·00	31·00	70·00	26·00
1.	Shipping Credit and Investment Company	13052	0·00	0·00	38·00	30·00	30·00	25·00
2.	Nationalised Banks	13465	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·00	40·00	1·00
VI.	Department of Expenditure National Institute of Financial Mgt.	32070	0·00	0·00	0·00	2·00	1·92	3·00
VII.	Ministry of Commerce.		21·79	29·59	20·66	24·00	25·06	25·79
a.	Foreign Trade & Export promotion	13453	19·00	24·53	13·51	18·71	19·55	19·26
1.	Export Processing Zones.		16·77	20·32	8·55	12·50	12·50	12·50
2.	Marine Products Export Dev. Authority		2·14	3·73	3·22	4·50	4·95	4·70
3.	Export Inspection Council		0·06	0·22	1·23	0·00	0·84	0·56
4.	Agricultural—Products Export Dev. Authority		0·03	0·26	0·51	1·71	1·26	1·50
B	General Financial & Trading Institution	13465	2·79	5·06	7·15	5·29	5·51	6·53
1.	Mica Trading Corporation		2·79	4·31	7·15	5·28	5·50	6·53
2.	Tea Trading Corporation.		0·00	0·75	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·00
VIII.	Department of Supply		1·85	2·05	2·00	3·00	2·21	3·00
1.	Other Scientific Services National Test House.	13425	1·78	1·13	1·95	2·96	2·16	2·92
2.	Supply & Disposal D. G. S. & D.	32057	0·07	0·92	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·08
IX.	Department of Ocean Development (Industry of Mineral Schemes)	13475	0·06	0·24	0·34	2·00	0·15	1·25
	Total Industry and Mineral Schemes Included in other Sectors.		100·91	138·27	166·68	223·15	218·48	197·09

Annexure 9.2

Plan Expenditure : 1985-86, 1986-87', 1987-88 (Actuals)
States/Union Territories

(in lakhs)

S. No.	States/Union Territories	1985-86 (Actuals)			1986-87 (Actuals)			1987-88 (Actuals)		
		Large & Medium Industries including weights & measures	Mining	Total	Large & medium industries including weights & measures	Mining	Total	Large & medium industries including weights & measures	Mining	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
States :										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4246	725	4971	2902	1570	4472	2687	1050	3737
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	1	28	24	1	25	94	—	94
3.	Assam	1136	66	1202	1375	73	1448	2114	92	2206
4.	Bihar	2657	425	3082	4533	916	5449	3723	465	4188
5.	Goa	173	1	174	232	4	236	354	6	360
6.	Gujarat	3764	243	4009	6237	722	6959	7098	1276	8374
7.	Haryana	285	11	296	300	10	310	284	18	302
8.	Himachal Pradesh	331	16	347	360	15	375	591	18	609
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	712	54	766	634	135	769	659	125	787
10.	Karnataka	1909	11	1920	2162	8	2170	2307	13	2320
11.	Kerala	2714	48	2762	2935	45	2980	3099	26	3125
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	131	2152	2047	147	2194	2630	196	2826
13.	Maharashtra	4505	191	4696	5587	59	5646	5530	64	5594
14.	Manipur	122	10	132	192	7	199	248	9	257
15.	Meghalaya	162	36	198	254	33	287	290	42	332
16.	Mizoram	44	1	45	34	15	49	45	20	65
17.	Nagaland	190	164	354	197	147	344	236	273	509
18.	Orissa	2312	671	2983	2652	802	3454	2705	721	3426
19.	Punjab	1419	—	1419	2857	3	2860	3476	4	3480
20.	Rajasthan	996	291	1287	1181	457	1638	1287	639	1926
21.	Sikkim	70	30	100	110	31	141	198	29	227
22.	Tamil Nadu	3299	215	3514	3457	554	4011	4790	131	4921
23.	Tripura	142	2	144	118	3	121	342	2	344
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8449	558	9007	8801	666	9467	8574	608	9182
25.	West Bengal	4275	26	4301	6299	78	6377	4856	82	4938
	Total	**45960**	**3929**	**49889**	**55480**	**6501**	**6.981**	**58062**	**5909**	**63971**
Union Territories :										
1.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	3	—	3	0.20	—	0.20	4.71	—	4.71
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.00	—	54.00
5.	Delhi	58.17	170	228.17	42.89	118.00	160.89	100.00	30.00	130.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.50	—	0.50	0.89	—	0.89	—	—	—
7.	Pondicherry	102.74	—	102.74	88.47	—	88.47	281.67	—	281.67
	Total	**161.44**	**170**	**331.42**	**242.45**	**118.00**	**450.45**	**440.38**	**30.00**	**471.18**
	Grand Total	**46142.42**	**4099.00**	**50223.42**	**55612.45**	**6619**	**62231.45**	**58502.38**	**5939.00**	**64442.38**

Annexure 9.2 (*Contd.*)

Plan Outlays : 1988–89 (RE) and 1989–90 Approved Outlay

States/Union Territories

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/Union Territories	1988-89 (RE)			1989-90 (Approved)		
		Large & medium industries including weights & measures	Mining	Total	Large & medium industries including weights & measures	Mining	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States :							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2957	1060	4017	3142	1060	4202
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	189	1	190	199	6	205
3.	Assam	1643	78	1721	3490	105	3595
4.	Bihar	3460	544	4004	5400	775	6175
5.	Goa	405	10	415	480	10	490
6.	Gujarat	2018	500	2518	2740	400	3140
7.	Haryana	316	20	336	427	23	450
8.	Himachal Pradesh	425	25	450	756	30	786
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	562	141	703	1082	168	1250
10.	Karnataka	2170	20	2190	2470	70	2540
11.	Kerala	2773	47	2820	3370	60	3430
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3039	197	3236	2355	350	2705
13.	Maharashtra	6764	74	6838	7970	85	8055
14.	Manipur	278	17	295	378	17	395
15.	Meghalaya	425	55	480	485	70	555
16.	Mizoram	64	30	94	68	50	118
17.	Nagaland	310	180	490	375	155	530
18.	Orissa	1890	572	2462	3041	662	3703
19.	Punjab	1265	5	1270	1617	5	1622
20.	Rajasthan	1348	832	2180	1505	1150	2655
21.	Sikkim	138	20	158	155	18	173
22.	Tamil Nadu	3165	111	3276	4171	101	4272
23.	Tripura	457	2	459	726	2	728
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7600	541	8141	7628	546	8174
25.	West Bengal	7963	87	8050	7612	120	7732
	Total	**51644**	**5169**	**56813**	**61642**	**6038**	**67680**
Union Territories :							
1.	A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	3.90	—	3.90	4.00	—	4.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Daman & Diu	90.25	—	90.25	93.20	—	93.20
5.	Delhi	113.00	—	113.00	135.00	—	135.00
6.	Lakshadweep	1.34	—	1.34	2.25	—	2.25
7.	Pondicherry	358.68	—	358.68	370.83	—	370.83
	Total	**567.20**	—	**567.20**	**605.28**	—	**605.28**
	Grand Total	**52211.20**	**5169**	**57380.20**	**62247.28**	**6038**	**68285.28**

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

C=CAPACITY P=PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1985-86 Actuals		1986-87 Actuals		1987-88 Actuals		1988-89 Targets		(Achievements) Actuals/Anticipated		1989-90 Targets	
			C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Mining													
1.	Coal	Mill. tons		154.24		165.71		179.75		196.28		194.64		209.50
2.	Lignite	Do.		8.21		9.62		11.25		10.46		12.58		11.00*
3.	Petroleum Crude	Do.		30.17		30.48		30.36		32.18		32.06		34.31
4.	Iron Ore	Do.		44.73		49.48		48.59		55.50		49.00		53.00
	Basic Metals and Products													
5.	Hot Metals (Int. Steel Plant)	Do.	14.33	10.04	14.33	10.44	15.26	10.86	15.26	12.10	15.26	11.88	15.46	12.83
6.	Pig Iron for Sale (Int. Steel Plant)	Do.		1.16		1.26		1.20		1.25		1.01		1.36
7.	Steel Ingot (Int. Steel Plant)	Do.	13.07	8.06	13.07	9.09	13.67	9.76	14.80	11.24	14.13	10.79	14.80	11.61
8.	Saleable Steel	Do.	12.77	9.95	12.87	10.45	13.83	10.92	15.07	11.92	14.26	11.54	15.02	12.43
9.	Saleable Steel Int. plants	Do.	9.77	7.77	9.77	8.22	10.61	8.59	11.57	9.42	11.04	9.21	11.57	9.73
10.	Alloy & Spl. Steels	Th. T.	1067.00	877.00	1279.00	1028.00	1508.00	1057.00	1415.00	1177.00	1671.00	1162.00	1701.00	1302.00
11.	Sponge Iron	Do.	300.00	121.20	300.00	135.70	300.00	173.00	570.00	200.00	300.00	200.00	570.00	345.00
12.	Aluminium	Do.	362.00	264.80	362.00	257.30	362.00	277.70	580.00	400.00	471.00	357.34	525.00	440.00
13.	Copper (Blister)	Do.	47.50	33.62	47.50	37.96	47.50	33.92	47.50	42.00	47.50	44.84	47.50	42.70
14.	Copper Refined	Do.	42.00	29.72	42.00	34.39	42.00	31.00	42.00	38.50	42.00	39.60	42.00	41.00
15.	Zinc Ingot	Do.	96.00	72.80	96.00	76.40	96.00	60.56	96.00	72.00	96.00	73.37	99.00	85.00
16.	Lead Ingot	Do.	30.00	17.20	30.00	19.93	30.00	20.16	30.00	24.50	30.00	18.59	30.00	24.5
	Non Metallic Mineral Products													
17.	Cement	M.T.	44.76	33.10	54.38	36.58	55.00	39.50	59.00	43.50	57.98	44.00	60.00	49.00
18.	Petroleum Products	Do.	47.55	39.88	47.90	42.76	48.70	44.63	51.85	45.45	51.85	45.30	51.85	47.44
	Basic Chemicals													
19.	Caustic Soda	Th. T.	992.00	726.30	1018.00	744.30	1005.00	781.00	1051.00	865.00	1103.00	860.00	1149.00	900.00
20.	Soda Ash	Do.	1005.00	918.00	1005.00	983.30	1011.00	1011.00	1335.00	1200.00	1460.00	1100.00	1460.00	1200.00
21.	Calcium Carbide	Do.	218.00	68.90	218.00	72.50	218.00	72.39	230.00	120.00	218.00	76.00	218.00	80.00
	Agricultural Chemicals													
22.	Nitrogenous Fertilizers	Do.	6589.00	4328.00	6839.00	5410.00	7033.00	5466.00	8217.00	6400.00	8148.00	6712.00	8148.00	7000.00
23.	Phosphatic Fertilizers	Do.	1749.00	1428.00	2072.00	1660.00	2263.00	1665.00	2625.00	2200.00	2650.00	2251.00	2891.00	2400.00
24.	B.H.C. (In terms of 13% Isomer)	Do.	41.90	25.70	41.90	25.40	41.90	25.71	41.90	36.50	45.20	26.25	45.20	27.00
25.	D.D.T.	Do.	9.09	5.20	9.09	8.10	9.09	8.60	9.09	8.30	9.09	8.00	9.09	8.10
26.	Other Pesticides	Do.	37.18	19.60	39.33	20.20	40.70	19.82	45.30	23.60	42.70	22.10	45.00	24.00
27.	Malathion	Do.	12.00	5.83	12.00	2.60	10.34	2.79	12.00	6.10	10.34	3.25	10.34	3.50

*Targets do not include the production in Gujarat.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

C=CAPACITY P—PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1985-86 Actuals		1986-87 Actuals		1987-88 Actuals		1988-89 Targets		(Achievements) Actuals/ Anticipated		1989-90 Targets	
			C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Thermo Plastic and Synthetic Rubber													
28.	LD Polyethelene/LLDPE	Do.	122.00	101.69	122.00	82.81	122.00	79.59	122.00	89.00	122.00	82.58	282.00	83.00
29.	HD Polyethelene	Do.	50.00	33.97	50.00	41.07	50.00	37.65	50.00	38.00	50.00	39.53	105.00	45.00
30.	Polyvinyl Chloride	Do.	129.40	108.24	133.40	123.18	133.40	119.82	133.40	132.00	133.40	136.85	151.50	140.00
31.	Polypropylene	Do.	30.00	24.07	30.00	23.40	55.00	25.87	61.00	45.00	55.00	38.74	115.00	47.00
32.	Polystyrene	Do.	26.00	16.99	26.00	20.36	28.00	22.13	26.00	20.00	30.20	24.83	30.20	27.00
33.	Styrene Butadiene Rubber	Do.	30.00	20.38	30.00	23.75	30.00	28.27	30.00	28.00	37.00	34.90	37.00	36.00
34.	Polybutadiene Rubber	Do.	20.00	14.36	20.00	15.49	20.00	14.53	20.00	18.00	20.00	15.64	20.00	16.00
	Petrochemical Intermediates													
35.	Acrylonitrile	Do.	24.00	20.87	24.00	22.50	30.00	25.20	30.00	27.00	30.00	20.32	30.00	27.00
36.	D.M.T./PTA	Do.	135.00	55.86	135.00	96.77	135.00	115.32	210.00	154.00	235.00	246.50	235.00	250.00
37.	Caprolactam	Do.	20.00	19.14	20.00	18.18	20.00	16.91	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.41	70.00	40.00
38.	Detergent Alkylate	Do.	30.00	33.649	30.00	30.45	150.00	63.57	163.50	105.00	150.00	117.31	150.00	145.00
39.	Methanol	Do.	80.50	56.30	80.50	58.10	81.50	81.00	120.50	106.80	157.00	145.00	170.00	160.00
40.	Phenol	Do.	21.60	18.10	21.60	18.60	61.60	28.00	61.60	55.00	61.60	46.00	61.60	56.00
	Man Made Fibre													
41.	Viscose Filament Yarn	Do.	42.00	42.00	44.00	44.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	5.00
42.	Viscose Staple Fibre	Do.	119.00	90.00	112.00	90.00	120.00	104.00	120.00	118.00	120.00	118.00	120.00	118.00
43.	Vis Tyre Cord	Do.	23.00	10.00	23.00	11.00	20.00	8.00	20.00	8.00	20.00	8.00	20.00	10.00
44.	Nylon Filament Yarn	Do.	36.30	39.37	41.02	36.72	49.13	34.30	49.50	46.00	49.50	35.93	62.00	40.00
45.	Nylon Tyre Cord & Ind. Yarn	Do.	22.30	25.25	20.64	24.00	29.54	26.50	29.50	30.00	29.50	26.94	30.50	30.00
46.	Polyster St. Fibre	Do.	43.27	42.86	88.27	63.61	176.00	78.80	180.00	127.00	180.00	111.64	215.00	120.00
47.	Polyster Fil. Yarn	Do.	58.34	67.42	63.84	81.43	80.37	111.45	100.00	100.00	80.37	143.01	88.60	160.00
48.	Acrylic Fibre	Do.	22.00	23.00	22.50	23.17	22.50	22.10	34.50	30.00	34.50	26.43	34.50	30.00
	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals													
49.	Bulk Drugs	Rs. Crores		416.00		457.60		480.00		552.09		530.00		600.00
50.	Formulations	Do.		1945.00		2140.00		2350.00		2580.00		2690.00		3000.00
	Consumer Goods													
51.	Sugar@	Mill. T.	6.00	7.03	8.00	8.50	8.10	9.10	10.00	9.00	8.50	8.80	10.70	10.20
52.	Vanaspati	Lakh T.	14.15	8.69	14.50	9.75	15.00	10.00	16.00	11.00	19.50	10.50	20.00	11.00

@Pertains to Sugar year (October—September).

Note—: Production figures are at Current Prices for items 49,50.

Textiles													
53. All Yarn (Cotton Blend Mixed)	C-Mill. Spl. P-Mill. Kg.	25.02	1451.00	25.57	1526.00	26.00	1565.00	26.50	1568.00	26.50	1580.00	28.00	1600.00
54. Cloth (Mill Sect.) Organised Sector	C-LK. looms P. Mill. Meters	2.10	3376.00	2.10	3317.00	2.08	3062.00	2.12	2808.00	2.08	3000.00	2.08	3000.00
55. Cloth (Dec.-Sect.)	Mill. Meter		9578.00		9617.00		9930.00		10500.00		10700.00		11500.00
56. Jute Manufactures	Lakh T.	15.00	13.52	15.00	13·94	16.25	11.92	16.25	14.50	16.25	13.80	16.25	14.00
57. Leather Footwear (Org. Sec.)	Mill. Pair	23.00	14.60	24.00	17.00	25.00	19.00	26.00	20.00	26.00	20.00	30.00	22.00
58. Rubber Footwear	Do.	54.00	39.00	56.00	41.00	57.00	41.00	60.00	45.00	58.00	37.00	60.00	40.00
59. Bicycle Tyre (Org. Sect.)	Mill. Nos.	34.00	36.10	34.00	37.00	34.00	38.00	34.00	39.00	34.00	39.00	34.00	39.00
60. Automobile Tyres	Do.	16.0	12.330	19.00	14.00	20.00	15.00	22.00	17.00	21.00	19.00	24.00	21.00
Paper and Paper Products													
61. Paper & Paper Board	Lk. Tonnes	26·55	15·00	27·28	16·00	29·67	20·00	30·00	17·50	29·67	21·00	29·67	22·00
62. Newsprint	Do.	2·80	2·70	2·80	2·85	3·00	2·87	3·13	3·50	3·00	2·76	3·00	3·00
Soaps and Detergents													
63 Soaps (Org. Sect.)	Do.	4·15	3·80	4·15	4·20	4·50	4·60	4·80	5·00	4·80	5·00	5·00	5·20
64. Synthetic Detergents (Org. Sector)	Do.	3·50	1·93	4·00	2·05	4·50	3·50	5·00	7·00	5·00	3·60	5·00	3·70
Industrial Machinery													
65. Machine Tools	Rs. Crores	350·00	291·00	370·00	327·00	350·00	265·00	525·00	450·00	450·00	355·00	500·00	420·00
66. Mining Machinery	Do.	50·00	73·00	50·00	65·00	38·00	59·00	80·00	75·00	80·00	65·00	80·00	70·00
67. Metallurgical Machinery	Do.		85·00		112·00		65·00		160·00		100·00		105·00
68. Cement Machinery	Do		96·00		90·00		42·00		135·00		30·00		35·00
69. Chem. & Phar. Machinery	Do.		168·00		129·00		192·00		225·00		235·00		245·00
70 Sugar Machinery	Do.	60·00	73·00	60·00	39·00	60·00	70·00	65·00	45·00	60·00	35·00	60·00	40·00
71.										Note ;			
72. Paper & Pulp Machinery	Do.	22·00	19·00	22·00	19·00	52·00	20·00	59·00	25·00	22·00	22·00	52·00	24·00
73 Printing Machinery	Do.	35·00	15·00	22·00	18·00	30·00	25·00	32·00	27·00	32·00	29·00	32·00	30·00
74. Textile Machinery	Do.	200·00	351·0	220·00	0·00	600·00	450·00	625·00	490·00		625·00	0·00	530·00
75. Boilers	Do.	1000·00	613·00	100·00	736·00	1000·00	577·00	1050·00	850·00	1000·00	575·00	1000·00	600·00
Electrical Power Equipments													
76. Steam Turbine	MW	4·50	3·00	4·50	4·20	3·50	2·10	3·50	4·50	4·50	3·47	4·50	3·70
77. Hydro Turbine	Do.	1·35	0·30	1·42	0·50	1·45	0·38	1·40	0·50	1·50	0·29	1·50	0·50
78. Transformers	MKVA	40·00	26·00	40·00	25·00	72·00	24·00	45·00	32·00	45·00	26·02	40·00	28·00
79. Electric Motors	MHP	8·00	5·30	8.00	2·40	8·00	4·30	8·50	6·50	8·50	5·00	8·50	5·50

Note—: Production figures are at Current Prices for items 65,75.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

C=CAPACITY P=PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1985-86 Actuals		1986-87 Actuals		1987-88 Actuals		1989-90 Targets		(Achievements) Actuals/ Anticipated		1989-90 Targets	
			C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Construction Machinery													
80.	Earthmoving Equipment .	Nos.	5770·00	1844·00	5770·00	2164·00	6000·00	1944·00	6000·00	3000·00	6000·00	2000·00	6000·00	2200·00
	Agricultural Machinery													
81.	Tractors	Th. Nos.	112·00	75·60	112·00	80·00	112·00	83·00	112·00	92·00	112·00	110·00	115·00	120·00
	Rail & Water Transport Equipment													
82.	Elec. Locomotives . .	Nos.	60·00	50·00	90·00	70·00	90·00	75·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	140·00	130·00
83.	Diesel Locomotives . .	Do.	180·00	150·00	180·00	166·00	180·00	151·00	190·00	184·00	190·00	181·00	230·00	220·00
84.	Railway Coaches . .	Do.	1450·00	1076·00	1450·00	1182·00	2450·00	1241·00	2450·00	1652·00	2450·00	1524·00	2450·00	1800·00
85.	Railway Wagons . .	Th. Nos.	31·00	13. 10	32·00	16·04	32·00	15·90	32·00	18·50	32·00	21·50	32·00	29·00
86.	Ship Buildings . .	Th. Dwt.	208·15	123·51	242·00	87·50	250·00	78·38	260·00	170·00	260·00	105·00	260·00	175·00
	Road Transport Equipment													
87.	Commercial Vehicles .	Th.Nos.	212·00	100·40	264·00	106·00	264·00	120·00	264·00	125·00	264·00	114·12	264·00	120·00
88.	Passenger Cars . .	Do.	131·00	102·00	170·00	102·40	170·00	138·40	170·00	145·00	170·00	148·08	170·00	150·00
89.	Jeeps	Do.	30·00	28·00	40·00	29·00	40·00	33·30	40·00	36·00	40·00	36·00	40·00	37·00
90.	Scooters, Motor Cycles and Mopeds . . .	Do.	1512·00	1214·000	2161·00	1434·00	2200·00	1505·00	2200·00	1700·00	2200·00	1630·00	2200·00	1750·00
91.	Bicycle (Org. Sect.) . .	Mill. Nos.	7·50	5·60	7·50	6·10	7·50	6·06	7·50	7·00	7·50	6·70	8·00	7·50
	Mechanical Components and consumer Goods													
92.	Ball & Roller Bearings .	Mill. Nos.	65·00	59·00	70·00	22·00	75·00	71·00	80·00	75·00	110·00	110·00	120·00	120·00
93.	Typewriters	Th. Nos.	169·00	122·00	175·00	123·00	180·00	94·00	180·00	130·00	180·00	120·00	180·00	125·00
94.	Sewing Machines (Org. Sect.)	Do.	568·00	301·00	568·00	347·00	568·00	320·00	568·00	500·00	568·00	250·00	568·00	250·00
95.	Mechanical Watches .	Do.	12·00	5·30	12·00	7·50	13·00	7·20	14·00	9·30	13·00	9·00	13·00	9·50
	Electrical Components													
	Consumer Durables													
96.	ACSR & AA Conductors	Th. Tons.	150·00	61·00	150·00	46·00	138·00	41·00	150·00	58·00	150·00	30·00	150·00	40·00
97.	Dry Cell	Th. Nos.	1700·00	1772·00	1700·00	1166·00	2200·00	1750·00	2200·00	2200·00	2200·00	1400·00	2200·00	1500·00
98.	Storage Batteries . .	Mill. Nos.	2·90	2·20	3·20	2·60	3·70	2·93	3·70	3·20	3·70	3·25	4·00	4·30
99.	Domestic Refrigerators .	Th. Nos.	650·00	642·00	800·00	600·00	850·00	677·00	850·00	700·00	100·000	940·00	1000·00	950·00
100.	Welding Electrodes . .	MRM	911·00	692·00	911·00	685·00	352·00	239·00	950·00	650·00	950·00	550·00	1000·00	650·00
101.	Electric Fans . . .	Mill. Nos.	6·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	6·80	6·00	7·00	6·80	8·00	6·36	8·00	7·00

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

C= CAPACITY P= PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1985-86 Actual		1986-87 Actuals		1987-88 Actuals		1988-89 Targets		(Achievements) Actuals/ Anticipated		1989-90 Targets	
			C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Electronics	**Rs. Crores**		**2880·00**		**3855·00**		**5285·00**		**7085·00**		**7030·00**		**9210·00**
(A)	**Consumer Electronics**	**Rs. Crores**		**1100·00**		**1350·00**		**2050·00**		**2445·00**		**2650·00**		**3300·00**
102.	Radio Receivers	Do.		125·00		126·00		155·00		150·00		160·00		180·00
103.	TV Receivers (Black & White)	Do.		390·00		414·00		660·00		810·00		850·00		1050.00
104.	TV Receivers Colour	Do.		425·00		540·00		780·00		975·00		1050·00		1270·00
105.	Tape Recorders (Inc. Two in One)	Do.		90·00		140·00		200·00		210·00		240·00		300·03
106.	Others	Do.		70·00		130·00		255·00		300·00		350·00		500·00
(B)	**Industrial Electronics**	**Do.**		**410·00**		**605·00**		**750·00**		**1000·00**		**1000·00**		1250.00
107.	Instruments	Do		80·00		100·00		135·00		170·00		170·00		
108.	Process Control Equipment.	Do.		120·00		150·00		160·00		230·00		230·00		280·00
109.	Power Electronics	Do.		130·00		175·00		250·00		325·00		325·00		400·00
110.	Medical Electronics	Do.		25·00		35·00		35·00		50·00		50·00		50·00
111.	Other Equipments	Do.		55·00		145·00		170·00		225·00		225·00		300·00
(C)	**Professional Equipments**	Do.		**635·00**		**825·00**		**1090·00**		**1600·00**		**1425·00**		**1950·00**
112.	Mass Communications	Do.		30·00		47·00		65·00		60·00		70·00		85·00
113.	Tele-communications	Do.		365·00		508·00		680·00		1100·00		905·00		1315·00
114.	Two way communications	Do.		20·00		25·00		30·00		40·00		40·00		50·00
115.	Aero Space & Defence	Do.		220·00		245·00		315·00		400·00		410·00		500·00
(D)	**Computer System**	Do.		**210·00**		**375·00**		**490·00**		**720·00**		**655·00**		**910·00**
116.	Computers including micro-processor systems	Do.		180·00		320·00		424·00		600·00		560·00		750·00
117.	Softwares for exports	Do.		30·00		55·00		66·00		120·00		95·00		160·00
118.	**Components**	Do.		**440·00**		**550·00**		**775·00**		**1100·00**		**1120·00**		**1600·00**
119.	**Production in free Trade Zones**	Do.		**85·00**		**150·00**		**130·00**		**220·00**		**180·00**		**200·00**

CHAPTER 10

TRANSPORT

Railways

Review :

Freight Traffic : At the time of mid-term review of the Seventh Plan the Railways originating traffic was marginally revised upward to 345 million tonnes (245 billion NTKMs). The emphasis was on augmenting capacity to meet the increasing demand, replacement of over-aged assets and modernisation through the process of replacement and completion of essential on-going railway projects. During the first four years, the railways have been able to substantially achieve the above objectives.

10.2 A target of 332 million tonnes of freight traffic including 29 million tonnes of non-revenue traffic was set for the year 1988-89. The freight movement now is expected to be around 330 million tonnes. The shortfall of about 2 million tonnes was mainly due to lower offer of traffic in respect of foodgrains, and in spite of anticipated revenue earning traffic being about 11 million tonnes more than that of the previous year, 1987-88. The trend in railway freight traffic movement over the years is given in the following table :—

TABLE 10.1

Freight traffic carried by Railways Originating traffic (in million tonnes)

Year	Revenue earning	Non revenue earning	Total	Total N.T.K.M*
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	236.4	28.4	264.8	182.2
1985-86	258.5	27.9	286.4	205.9
1986-87	277.8	29.5	307.3	223.1
1987-88	290.2	28.3	318.5	231.2
1988-89 1988-89 (Target)	303.0	29.0	332.0	236.6
1988-89 (Anticipated)*	301.0	29.0	330.0	229.4
1989-90	316.0	29.0	345.0	251.7

*in billion tonne Kms.

10.3 In 1987-88 the railways could not achieve the target in respect of foodgrains and general goods, but this was compensated by traffic in excess of the targets in respect of Coal, Cement Fertilizers and POL. Keeping in view the past record of the Railways, and the need to meet the revised seventh plan targets, a target of 345 million tonnes of originating traffic has been set for the current year. The increase over 1988-89 is mainly on Coal, Foodgrains and POL products.

Passenger Traffic

10.4 The passenger traffic (non-scale-urban) was assumed to grow at only 2% per annum during the Seventh Plan. But it was observed that the non-sub-urban passenger traffic increased at 4% per annum during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. In the last year the rate of increase has declined. However, taking into account the overall trend, an increase of 3% is anticipated during 1989-90. The growth of passenger traffic during the seventh plan and the target for 1989-90 is given in the following table :—

TABLE—10.2

Passenger Traffic

Year	No. of passengers (in million)			passengers Km (in Billion)		
	Sub-Urban	Non-Sub-urban	Total	Sub-urban	Non-Sub-urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	5	7
1984-85	1884	1449	3333	44.3	182.3	226.6
1985-86	1884	1549	3433	45.4	195.2	240.6
1986-87	2017	1677	3594	48.5	208.0	251.5
1987-88	2172	1637	3807	51.9	217.6	269.4
1988-89 (Target)	2120	1715	3835	51.3	223.8	275.1
1988-89 (Anticipated)*	1998	1502	3500	51.4	208.3	259.7
1989-90	2160	1577	3743	53.5	215.7	269.2

*Does not include the figures for Metres, Calcutta.

Productivity

10.5 For the Seventh Plan a BG wagon utilisation norm of 1475–1500 NTKMs per wagon day was envisaged. The performance during the first two years of the Seventh Plan registered significant improvements and a level of 1420 NTKMs was achieved by the end of 1986-87. During 1988-89 the target of 1450 NTKMs is likely to have been achieved. For the year 1989-90 the target of 1475 NTKMs has been set.

Physical Programme

10.6 The physical programme of acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals and electrification schemes is given below :—

TABLE 10.3

Physical Programme

Item	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Target	1988-89 R.E.	1989-90 Target
1	2	3	4	5
I. Rolling Stock (in Nos.)				
(i) Wagons (in four wheelers)	15898	18500	21535	23000
(ii) Diesel locos	146	184	175	175
(iii) Electrical locos	75	100	128	130
(iv) Coaches				
EMUS	87	152	175	202
Others	1196	1570	1587	1648
II. Track renewals (Kms)	4540	3750	3858	3550
III. Electrification (Kms)	681	630	743	750

New Lines

10.7 During the year 1988-89, 306 Kms of new railway lines have been opened between Malabazar-Jamira, Balipara-Samani, Karur-Dindigul, Kota-Chenderia (about 8 Kms short of Chittaurgarh). During the current financial year four out of five projects in North-Eastern area are likely to be completed; also another six sections would be opened during the current year. The Railways have taken up four new projects for construction during this year. Against an outlay of Rs. 195 crores approved for 1988-89, the Railways are expected to have spent about 236 crores. For the current year a higher outlay of Rs. 250 crores has been approved.

Gauge Conversion

10.8 During 1988-89 conversion of MG to BG between Suratgarh and Lalgarh, Muradabad and Ram Nagar covering 256 Kms was completed and opened to traffic. During the current year Guntur-Macherla is proposed to be completed. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 84.00 crores has been provided.

Railway Electrification

10.9 By the end of Seventh Plan Delhi-Madras and Bombay-Howrah routes are expected to be completed. An outlay of Rs. 210 crores has been earmarked in the 1989-90 railway budget. With this provision, 750 route Kms will be electrified. Against a target of 3400 rKm to be electrified during the Seventh Plan 3204 rKm would be completed.

Track Renewals

10.10 Against an earmarked outlay of Rs. 730 crores during 1988-89 the anticipated expenditure is about Rs. 756 crores, and it is expected that about 3858 Km of track would have been renewed. For the current year an outlay of Rs. 810 crores has been provided and 3550 Km of renewal has been targetted.

Plan Outlays

10.11 For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 4450 crores has been approved for the Railways. The approved outlay is targetted to be financed on the basis of budgetary support of Rs. 1434 crores, internal resources of Rs. 2016 crores and issue of Bonds of Rs. 1000 crores. With this provision the total outlays allocated to the Railways add up to Rs. 16358 crores. Yearwise details are given in Annexure 10.1 Plan headwise and schemewise details are given in Annexure 10.2 and 10.3 respectively.

Roads

10.12 The Seventh Five Year Plan laid emphasis on the following;

(a) Progressive removal of deficiencies in the highway system;

(b) Conservation of energy;

(c) Development of new generation of roads of high density corridors;

(d) Preservation of ecology;

(e) Achievement of targets of construction of rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Review of Performance in 1988-89

10.13 The outlay for 1988-89 for the Central Sector roads programme was approved at Rs. 410-crores which included a provision of Rs. 374.50 crores for National Highways. The anticipated expenditure is estimated at Rs. 379.32 crores. Out of 1600 works which spilled over from Sixth Plan to the Seventh Plan, about 1523 works have been completed by the end of 1988-89.

World Bank Projects

10.14 Whilst the policy thrust in the Seventh Plan was to complete on-going works, some new schemes have been included. These works of adding to and improving the capacity of high density corridors include the following projects assisted by the World Bank :

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Est./Sanc. Cost (Rs. crores)	Target date of completion
1.	Widening to 4-lanes of Murthal-Karnal Section of NH-1 in Haryana (81 Km.)	40.16	31.12.90
2.	Ahmedabad-Vadodra Express way on NH-8 in Gujarat	137.2	2/92
3.	Widening to 4-lane of Sirhind-Jullundur Section of NH-1 in Punjab (92.2 Km.)	68.56	31-12-90
4.	Widening to 4-lanes strenghening double lane of Madras-V illupuram Section of NH-45 (132.2 Km.)	54.11	30-6-90
5.	Varanasi bypass (28.2 Km) and bridge across Ganga on NH 2 in U.P. (1.2 Km)	49.92	31-12-90
6.	Calcutta Palsit Section of Durgapur Expressway NH-2 in West Bengal (64.5 Km)	58.41	30-6-90

10.15 A sum of about 138.60 crores is estimated to have been spent up to 31st March, 1989 on these projects.

10.16 The physical progress of works in the National Highways system in 1987-88, 1988-89 and the targets fixed for 1989-90 are indicated in the table below :—

Table No. 10.4

Sl. No.	Items of works	Unit	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
			Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement	Target
1	2		3	4	5	5	7
	Development of National Highways						
a)	Missing links	Km	11	—	12	—	14
b)	Improvement to low grade section	Km	21	—	25	17	30
c)	Widending with or without strengthening of single lane section to double lane width	Km	400	315	600	230	700
d)	Strengthening existing double lane carriageway	Km	770	784	800	715	900
e)	Widening to four lanes	Nos.	20	31	20	25	24
f)	Bypass and diversion	Nos	—	4	2	—	2
g)	Construction of missing /bridges replacement of submersible major bridge and damaged and weak major bridges	Nos.	11	7	15	9	20
h)	Construction of damaged / weak minor bridge	Nos.	70	80	75	72	80

10.17 In the State Sector, the anticipated ex- in 1988-89 is Rs. 957.50 crores including about Rs. 340.77 crores for rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme against an approved outlay of Rs. 317.66 crores. 3632 villages are expected to be provided with link roads under the scheme. Of these, 2158 villages are under the population category of 1500 and above and 1474 villages under the population category of 1000-1500. The States have been advised that without an integrated road network Master Plan, the road construction activities will be for most part ad-hoc in nature and therefore the need for expediting the preparation of the Master Plans for roads.

Annual Plan 1989-90

10.18 An outlay of Rs. 453 crores has been approved for the Central Sectors Roads in 1989-90 which includes a provision of Rs. 410 crores for the National

Highways. The allocation for the on-going schemes is Rs. 393 crores. Schemewise outlay are as follows :

TABLE No. 10.5

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/ Project	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual Expr.	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Highways	295.66	374.50	348.68	410.00
2.	E & I Schemes	9.75	10.00	10.00	15.00
3.	Strategic Roads	9.31	10.00	10.00	14.00
4.	Machinery	1.73	5.00	4.00	6.00
5.	S.B.A.	8.00	8.00	4.14	4.00
6.	Highways Research Development, Planning Studies & Highways Training Institute	0.87	2.50	2.50	4.00
	Total	325.32	410.00	379.32	453.00

10.19 An outlay of Rs. 1006.77 crores has been approved for road development in the States and for the Union Territories an outlay of Rs. 95.97 crores has been approved. It is proposed to link about 3563 number of villages under Minimum Needs Programme including 2216 number of villages with population of about 1500 and 1347 number of villages with population between 1000-1500 during 1989-90. For this, an outlay of Rs. 308.83 crores has been approved. The following table gives the anticipated expenditure in 1988-89 and the approved outlay in 1989-90 for roads.

TABLE 10.6

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actuals	Plan Outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Plan Outlay
1.	Central Sector Roads	325.32	410.00	379.32	453.00
2.	State sector Roads	931.57	1048.35	957.50	1102.74
	Total	1256.89	1458.35	1336.82	1555.74

10.20 Though the performance in the progress of the ongoing schemes under the National Highway System has been satisfactory during the first four years of the Seventh Plan, the road system is still under great strain due to high growth in vehicular traffic. The allocation of resources have not been able to keep pace with the requirements. In order to supplement resources, the pattern of Central Road Fund has been changed with the adoption of New Resolution from May 1988. According to the new Resolution, levy will be charged on motor spirit and high speed diesel oil at the rate of 5% on the basic price of these items, 64% of the revenue will be provided to the States, 35½% for the development and maintenance of National Highways and the balance ½% for administration of fund. Further in order to streamline the execution of development and maintenance work of National Highways, the National High way Authority has been set up.

Road Transport

10.21 The major thrust in the Seventh Plan is on the need to improve the overall performance of State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs). The policy thrust is broadly on

(i) Consolidation of operations of SRTUs;

(ii) Replacement of overaged vehicles;

(iii) Technological upgradation; and

(iv) A greater degree of private sector participation to meet the growing traffic needs/ demands.

Review of performance in 1988-89

10.22 The Centre's Annual Plan for 1988-89 provided an outlay of Rs. 84.26 crores which included a provision of Rs. 55 crores on account of matching capital contribution by the Central Government to the State Road Transport Corporations and Rs. 21 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC). The anticipated expenditure for the year is Rs. 55.85 crores which includes Rs. 36.40 crores as Central Govern-

ment's capital contribution to SRTCs and Rs. 19.50 crores for DTC. In the States/UTs sector an outlay of Rs. 395.43 crores was provided as against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 396.37 crores.

10.23 The physical performance of SRTUs has shown commendable improvement in the Seventh Plan. The following table indicates the yearwise performance during the Plan period.

TABLE 10.7

Performance of State Road Transport Undertakings

Performance Indicator	1984 85 Last year of the VI Plan	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Actual	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Antici-pated	1989-90 Target	1989-90 Seventh Paln Original Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fleet Utilisation (% age of buses on road to buses held)	84	85	86	88	88	90	87
Vehicle Producitivity (Revenue earning Kms. per hour day/hours held)	218	230	239	248	253	261	240
Staff Productivity (Kms per worker/day	30.5	31.1	32.4	32.9	35.2	36.2	35.00

10.24 There is also a significant improvement in reduction of overaged buses in the fleet of SRTUs. By the end of Plan period, the percentage of overaged buses is anticipated at 8 per cent as against 15.9 per cent in the beginning of the Plan period.

10.25 Energy conservation meaures are being gradually adopted. Technical upgradation in the automotive sector is getting due attention. Driver training schools are being set up in States to impart training in driving. Safety weeks are being organised every year to inculcate safety conciousness amongst public--particularly the drivers.

10.26 Continuing losses incurred by most of the SRTUs is a matter of serious concern. In 1988-89, net losses were estimated at Rs. 251 crores and for the Annual Plan 1989-90, net losses are estimated at Rs. 333 crores. The State Govt. and the managements of SRTUs have been impressed upon to undertake appropriate measures to pull SRTUs out of red.

Annual Plan 1989-90

10.27 An outlay of Rs. 65 crores has been approved in the Central Sector. An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been earmarked for DTC and Rs. 30 crores have been provided as Central Government's matching capital contribution to the State Road Transport Corporations. Schemewise details of the approved outlay for the Central Sector and State Sector are given in the table below :—

TABLE 10.8

Details of Schemes and Outlays—Road Transport

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Scheme	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	**Central Sector**				
1.	Delhi Transport Corporation				
	a) Buses	20.37	17.00		
	b) Infrastructure	3.13	4.00		
	Sub-Total	**23.50**	**21.00**	**19.50**	**30.00**
2.	Central Government matching capital contribution	8.00	55.00	35.40	30.00
3.	Central Institute of Road Transport /National Institute of Road Haulage	—	0.75	—	0.50
4.	Central Road Transport Finance Corporation	—	0.25	0.01	0.30
5.	Road Safety Programmes including Road safety equipment under World Bank Assistance	0.03	5.72 0.04	0.40	3.35
6.	Training Programme for Staff and Installation of Computer System	0.02	1.50	0.04	0.04
7.	Inter-Modal Studies			0.50	0.81
	Total—A	**31.55**	**84.26**	**55.85**	**65.00**
B.	**State Sector**	432.77	395.43	396.38	355.96
C.	Total (A+B)	464.32	479.69	452.23	420.96

10.28 An outlay of Rs. 355.96 crores has been provided in the States/UTs plans for Road Transport. It is estimated that about 13,360 buses would be purchased by SRTUs. Out of these, 10,350 buses would be on replacement account and balance for augmentation of the fleet.

PORTS

10.29 The following are the broad objectives for development of major ports during the Seventh Plan :

(a) development of infrastructure to match the type and size of vessels as also the volume and type of cargo;

(b) modernisation of port facilities by adoption of "state of art" technology;

(c) development of facilities to handle at least 50 per cent of the general cargo in containerised form;

(d) deepening of ports on a selective basis and to increase dredging capacity;

(e) improvement in productivity of labour and equipment;

(f) pooling of resources, rationalisation of traffic and simplification of procedures;

(g) encouraging private sector participation in ship repair, dry docking, container handling etc.; and

(h) development of efficient inter-face transport links.

Review of Performance in 1988-89

10.30 In 1988-89, the major ports handled about 146 million tonnes of cargo compared to 134 million tonnes in 1987-88.

10.31 A provision of Rs. 515.48 crores was made for the development schemes of the port sector in 1988-89. The actual expenditure, however, was lower at Rs. 493.64 crores due to procedural delays in the sanction of ADB/OECF assistance for schemes.

10.32 Of the several important projects under execution in the port sector, the most important is the new port at Nhava-Sheva which has become operational in May 1989. The other on-going projects are (a) augmentation of container handling facilities at Cochin, Madras and Calcutta; (b) construction of second oil jetty at Haldia.

Annual Plan

10.33 In 1989-90, the ports are expected to handle about 150 million tonnes of cargo. Commodity-wise details are given in the table below :

TABLE—10·9

Traffic Handled at Major Ports

(in mill. tonnes)

Commodity	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
P. O. L.	63·58	64·17	65·41
Iron Ore	28·86	32·71	32·39
Coal	9·61	15·58	15·58
Fertilisers (incld. raw materials)	4·50	5·12	5·78
General cargo (incl. containers)	27·23	28·43	30·84
Total	**133·78**	**146·01**	**150·00**

Financial Outlay 1989-90

10.34 An outlay of Rs. 451.36 crores has been provided in the Central Sector for the Ports to be funded as follows :

(1)	Budgetary support	Rs. 223·86 crores
(2)	Internal resources	Rs. 144·82 crores
(3)	Inter-port loans	Rs. 75·68 crores
(4)	Foreign grant	Rs. 7·00 crores
	Total	Rs. 451·36 crores

10.35 The sub-sectorwise distribution of the outlay for 1989-90 and the outlay and expenditure for 1988-89 are given in the following table :

TABLE—10·10

(Rs. in crores)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Expenditure	outlay	ant. expdr.	Outlay
1. Major ports	240·48	453·87	461·07	408·58
2. Dredging Corporation of India	3·86	38·90	19·00	18·92
3. ALHW	7·02	8·71	6·82	7·00
4. Minor ports survey organisation	0·27		0·50	1·29
5. C.D.O.	0·44		—	—
6. Research and Development	0·02		0·05	0·73
7. NIPM	0·55	4·00	2·20	2·84
8. Development of selected minor ports	—	10·00	4·00	10·00
9. Centre for Transport Research	—	—	—	2·00
Total	**252·64**	**515·48**	**493·64**	**451·36**
Lighthouses	1·20	10·31	6·50	14·00
Grand Total	**253·84**	**525·79**	**500·14***	**465·36***

Includes Rs. 4·00 crores for anticipated expenditure in 1988-89 and Rs. 9·50 Crores in the Outlay for 1989-90 for Other Transport Services Corrective works in the Bhagirathi—Hooghly rivers and development of ancillaries.

TABLE—10·11

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Port	Outlay
Calcutta	19·05
Haldia	45·53
BHRTW	9·50
Recession In Jiggerkhali flat	31·00
Bombay	48·06
Nhava-Sheva	146·74
Madras	26·38
Cochin	26·96
Vizag	20.04
Kandla	16·04
Mormugao	7·34
Paradip	3·91
New Mangalore	4·14
Tuticnrin	3·89
Total	**408·58**

Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW)

10.36 The outlay of Rs. 7 crores provided in the Plan is for progressing work of on-going schemes.

Dredging Corporation of India (DCI)

10.37 The main function of DCI is to help the ports in maintenance and capital dredging. The major schemes of the Corporation relate to procurement of two trailer-suction dredgers and one cutter-suction dredger under the Dutch bilateral aid.

Lighthouses and Light-ships

10.38 An outlay of Rs. 14 crores has been provided for Lighthouses and Light-ships in 1989-90. The major schemes during 1989-90 relates to replacement of existing Decca Chains, the vessel MV Sagardeep, establishment of 6 Nos. Radio Beacons etc.

10.39 The expenditure on ports and lighthouses during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the outlay for 1989-90 in the state sector is indicated in the following table :

TABLE 10·12

(Rs. in crores)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	Expenditure	revised outlay	approved outlay
1. States	20·06	16·34	19·90
2. Union Territories	7·63	6·96	8·99
Total	**27·69**	**23·30**	**28·89**

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

10.40 The following objectives were laid down for development of Inland Water Transport in the Seventh Five Year Plan :

(i) Development of Inland Water Transport in the regions where it enjoys natural advantage;

(ii) Modernisation of vessels and country crafts to suit local conditions; and

(iii) Improvement in the productivity of assets.

The above objectives are to be achieved and operationalised through the schemes of National Waterways and the scheme for setting up integrated terminals at suitable locations along the water fronts. An increase in the capacity of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) is also envisaged. Though all the overaged vessels are expected to be scrapped by the end of the Seventh Plan, acquisition of new vessels has been delayed resulting in slippage in the capacity build-up of CIWTC. The 11 lakh tonnes capacity aimed at by the end of Seventh Plan is now expected to be achieved only in the first year of the Eighth Plan. Replacement of overaged vessels of CIWTC and modernisation of the Rajabagan Dockyard are thrust areas in the sector.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE IN 1988-89

10.41 Against the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 43.89 crores, the revised estimate is Rs. 47.03 crores. There has been some delay in the acquisition of vessels by CIWTC. An area of concern is the cash losses incurred by CIWTC. As against Rs. 2.19 crores in 1985-86, and Rs. 2.72 crores in 1986-87, cash losses of CIWTC were Rs. 5.74 crores in 1987-88. In 1988-89, cash losses are expected to be around Rs 3.5 crores.

10.42 The scheme of modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard has been cleared and the scheme is expected to be completed during the Eigth Plan.

10.43 In the State Sector, against an approved outlay of Rs. 19.12 crores, the revised estimate is Rs. 10.26 crores. Priority was assigned for the replacement of overaged vessels and improvement of waterways.

PROGRESS OF WORKS UNDER NATIONAL WATERWAYS

10.44 The Inland Water Transport Authority of India was set up in October 1986. The authority will formulate, co-ordinate and monitor the Inland Water Transport Programme. The implementation of schemes under the National Waterways has been slow. The stretch between Haldia and Allahabad on the Ganga has been declared National Waterway No. 1. This has been divided into three stretches namely, Haldia-Farakka, Farakka-Patna and Patna-Allahabad.

Work on Haldia-Farakka stretch is almost complete and development of terminals on Farakka-Patna stretch is expected to be completed by March 1990. On Patna-Allahabad stretch hydrographic surveys have been conducted with Dutch assistance. The estimated cost of the project has been revised to Rs. 25.25 crores.

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10.45 An outlay of Rs. 67 crores has been approved for Inland Water Transport in the Central Sector for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as indicated below.

S. No.	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actual	Outlay	Revised estimates	Outlay
1 CIWTC Schemes	18·00	25·00	21·58	51·00
2. Central schemes	5·26	14·89	24·45	14·00
3. Centrally sponsored Schemes	—	4·00	1·00	2·00
Total	**23·26**	**43·89**	**47·03**	**67·00**

10.46 Under CIWTC Schemes an outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for acquisition of vessels. The outlay for modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard is Rs. 25 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 20 crores. An outlay of Rs. 6 crores has been provided for acquisition of hovercraft to operate between Calcutta and Haldia.

10.47 Under Central Sector Schemes an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for development/maintenance of National Waterways No. 1, the Ganga-Bagirathi-Hooghly. The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch on Brahmaputra river has been declared National Waterway No. 2 in Dec. 1988. Hydrographic surveys are being conducted on other important waterways. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for new National Waterways and Rs. 2.50 crores for hydrographic surveys on other waterways. Schemewise outlays are indicated in the Annexure. An outlay of Rs. 20.53 crores has been provided in the State Sector.

AREAS OF CONCERN

1. The interest subsidy scheme has not made headway. This is to be implemented with a more dynamic approach and active involvement of concerned State Governments.

2. Progress on Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been slow. Setting up of separate organisation in the State for development of IWT is necessary for effective implementation of the programme.

SHIPPING

10.48. The Seventh Plan aimed at :

1. Modernisation of fleet to take advantage of improved ship designs and fuel efficient engines;

2. Diversification of fleet by acquisition of cellular container and specialised vessels;

3. Replacement of overaged fleet on a selective basis; and

4. Addition to fleet on a modest basis having regard to the long-term objective of self-sufficiency in tankers and to achieve at least 50 per cent of the dry bulk cargo and 40 per cent of the liner trade, apart from meeting the coastal shipping requirement in full.

Review of Performance in 1988-89

10.49 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 261.06* crores, the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 271.05 crores. The net tonnage increased from 5.5 million Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) at the beginning of the year to 5.7 million Gross Registered Tonnage by the end of the year.

*Includes Rs. 30 crores for SCICI

10.50 Position regarding the operational tonnage, the tonnage scrapped and added during the three years ending 1988-89 is shown in the table below :

TABLE 10·13

(in MGRT)

	No. of Vessels	Tonnage
1986-87		
(1) Tonnage scrapped	23	0·43
(2) Tonnage added	45	0·55
(3) Operational tonnage	374	5·76
1987-88		
(1) Tonnage scrapped	22	0·32
(2) Tonnage added	23	0·20
(3) Operational tonnage	366	5·54
1988-89		
(1) Tonnage scrapped	17	0·16
(2) Tonnage added	26	0·29
(3) Operational tonnage	389	5·70

10.51 During the year, the Chartering Wing of the Ministry of Surface Transport arranged shipment of approximately 21.3 million tonnes of government cargo, both bulk and liner. Of this, about 12.5 million tonnes was carried by Indian vessels. The Chartering Wing also arranged charter of specialised vessels. The policy of buying FOB and selling C&F, preference to Indian ships in allocation of government cargo was pursued during the year. Freight rates have substantially improved during 1988 and the freight market is presently buoyant. A number of policy decisions were taken during the year to enlarge the national tonnage. These included :

(a) Speedier clearance for the ship acquisition proposals of private sector shipping companies. In 1988, most of the proposals for acquisition of ships by private shipping companies have been cleared within 45 days of receipt of proposals.

(b) Revised guidelines on pari-passu obligations have been promulgated. The outstanding pari-passu obligations have been significantly reduced. The new pari-passu obligations extend to acquision of all categories of vessels including specialised vessels.

(c) Indian shipping companies have been allowed to acquire ships exclusively for cross trade, subject to certain conditions. This would help the shipping companies to acquire additional tonnage and also take full advantage of buoyant conditon in the shipping market today.

(d) In order to encourage the placement of orders on Indian shipyards, it has also been decided that ships ordered on Indian shipyards would not be counted against the requirement of assessed tonnage and that automatic clearance for acquisition would be given to private shipping companies who wish to place orders with Indian shipyards.

Annual Plan

10.52 It is estimated that 0.381 million gross registered tonnage (MGRT) of shipping tonnage would be acquired and 0.181 MGRT would be scrapped during 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 314.14 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan to be funded as follows :—

(a) Budgetary support Rs. 204.14 crores;
(b) Internal resources Rs. 45.00 crores; and
(c) Extra-budgetary resources Rs. 65.00 crores.

10.53 The shipping freight market has continued to improve during the last 2 years. This had a favourable impact on the shipping industry. Nevertheless, the industry require government support in the form of cargo support, strengthening of the transchart services etc.

Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)

10.54 This is a wholly owned government company which came into existence on 2nd October 1961. The Corporation started with a fleet of 19 vessels with a Gross Registered Tonnage of 1.39 lakh tonnes. It has grown over the years and the present fleet position is given in the following table :

TABLE—10·14

Category	No. of ships	GRT
Coastal . .	24	1,52,947
Overseas . .	102	27,39,327
Total . .	**126**	**28,92,274**

10.55 The financial performance of the Corporation showed market improvement. It is expected to earn a profit of about Rs. 40 crores in 1988-89.

10.56 The high debt equity ratio of Shipping Corporation has deteriorated the viability of the company. It has been agreed in principle that 50% of the government contribution may be treated as equity capital. It will be possible to gradually restructure the capital base of the Corporation.

10.57 An expenditure of Rs. 16.61 crores was incurred on shipping during 1987-88 in the state sector. This expenditure increased to Rs. 27.18 crores during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 37.37 crores has been approved for shipping in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for the state sector.

Civil Aviation :

10.58 The Seventh Plan envisaged an integrated and co-ordinated development of the Civil Aviation sector. The constituent units of the civil aviation sector are expected to finance their own expansion. It is the task that can only be performed by improved productivity, rationalisation of rate structure, restructuring of route network on more rational lines, man-power development, upgradation of training facilities etc. The airport authorities concerned with the provision of infrastructural facilities are required to increase the throughout at international airports by an appropriate mix of procedural reforms, operational measures, tariff adjustments as well as modernisation of communication and other support facilities.

10.59 The objective in thrust areas enunciated in the 7th Plan have been kept in view while formulating the Annual Plan 1988-89.

Review of the performance in 1988-89

10.60 Against an outlay of Rs. 388 crores for civil aviation in the Central Plan for 1988-89, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 442.91 crores.

10.61 In 1988-89, Air India acquired two Combi B 747-300 air craft. Indian Airlines augmented its capacity by acquiring, on lease, two additional B-737 air craft.

10.62 While the financial performance of Air India had shown improvement, profits of Indian Airlines showed a decline. Vayudoot and Pawan Hans continued to show losses. The International Airport Authority of India, on the other hand, has maintained the rising trend in earning and profit. There is a need to improve the financial performance of Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans. It is also necessary to improve the yield of Air India.

Annual Plan 1989-90

10.63 An outlay of Rs. 473 crores has been provided at the Centre for Civil Aviation in 1989-90. The organisational break-up of the outlay is given below.

TABLE 10·15

(Rs. in Crores)

Organisation	Outlay	Budgetary Support	Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources
Air India . . .	116·80 (a)	—	116·80
Indian Airlines . . .	169·00	—	169·90
International Airport Authority of India . .	59·00 (b)	—	59·0
National Airport Authority .	77·20 (b)	5·00	72·20
DGCA	2·85	2·85	—
Bureau of C.A. Security .	2·20	2·20	—
Vayudoot Limited . .	9·80	9·80	—
Pawan Hans Limited .	20·00	—	20·00
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy .	16·00	—	16·00 (c)
Aero-Club of India . .	0·15	0·15	—
Total . . .	**473·00**	**20·00**	**453·00**

(a) Includes Rs. 5·00 crores to Hotel Corp. of India.

(b) IAAI and NAA will provide Rs. 4·00 crores each out of their respective plan outlays for procurement of Xray Baggage Inspection System.

(c) Includes contribution of Rs. 7·00 crores each from Air India and Indian Airlines and Rs. 2·00 crores from Pawan Hans Limited.

Air India :

10.64 The traffic of Air India is estimated to have increased from 1386.1 million Revenue Tonnes Kms (RTKMS) in 1987-88 to 1400.6 million RT Kms, in 1988-89. The target or 1989-90 is 1525.1 million RT Kms.

TABLE—10·16

Physical Targets and Achievements—Air India

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actuals	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
Available Tonne Kms (AT Kms million)	2180·2	2343·5	2194·50	2352·53
Revenue Tonne Kms· (RT Kms million)	1386·1	1481·7	1400·60	1525·1
Load factor (%)	63·7	63·3	64·0	64·8

10.65 An outlay of Rs. 116.80 crores has been provided for the programmes of Air India. The major part of the outlay is for the loan repayment in respect of air craft already acquired by the airline. Provision has also been made for acquisition of two airbus A-310 aircraft. The schemewise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 10.5. The entire outlay of Air India is to be financed from its internal resources.

Indian Airlines :

10.66 The traffic of Indian Airlines was expected to increase from 840 million RT Kms in 1987-88 to 965.8 million RT Kms in 1989-90. The following table indicates the achievement in 1987-88 and the proposed target for 1988-89.

TABLE—10·17

Physical Targets and Achievements—Indian Airlines

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	Actuals	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
Available Tonne Kms. (AT Kms. million)	1152·9	1266	1096	134.7
Revenue Tonne Kms. (RT Kms. million)	840·2	902	837	966
Loads Factor (%)		71·2	76·4	71·7

10.67 An outlay of Rs. 169 crores has been provided for Indian Airlines in 1989-90. The major part of the outlays is for the air craft which are already acquired or proposed to be acquired in 1989-90. The schemewise break-up of the outlay is given in the Annexure 10.5.

International Airport Authority of India :

10.68 An outlay of Rs. 59.00 crores has been provided in 1989-90 for the developmental programme of International Airport Authority of India. The entire outlay of IAAI to be financed from its internal resources.

National Airport Authority

10.69 As outlay of Rs. 72.20 crores has been provided in 1989-90 for the development programmes of National Airport Authority. The emphasis would be on installation of safety oriented equipments so as to make air transport more safe and reliable. Provision has also been made for strengthening of runway and associated payment and construction of terminal buildings.

Pawan Hans :

10.70 An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in 1989-90 for Pawan Hans. The provision has been made for additional ground support equipment, Cockpit voice recorder for Helicopter, simulator for Dolphin Helicopter and other support and maintenance facilities.

Vayudoot

10.71 An outlay of Rs. 9.80 crores has been provided for Vayudoot in 1989-90. The entire outlay will be finalised through budgetary support.

INDIRA GANDRI RASHTRIYA URAN ACADEMY

10.72 An outlay of Rs. 16 crores is provided for Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy in 1989-90. This includes a sum of Rs. 7 crores each to be contributed by Air India and Indian Airlines in equal proportion and Rs. 2 crores by Pawan Hans.

Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 7.41 crores in 1988-89 in the state sector, a sum of Rs. 6.55 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Annexure—10·1

Financing of Railway Outlays

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Total Outlay	Financed by			
		Budgetary Support	Extra-Budgetary Resources		
			Internal resources	Bonds	Sub. Total
1985—90	12334	5609	6725	—	6725
(a) as approved	(100%)	(45%)			(55%)
(b) as envisaged	13534	6809	6725	—	6725
	(100%)	(50%)			(50%)
(c) as revised	16117	7137	7370	1610	8980
	(100%)	(44%)	(46%)	(10%)	(56%)
(d) as envisaged in mid-term review	16517	7537	7370	1610	8980
	(100)%	(45%)	(45%)	(10%)	(55%)
1985-86 (Actuals)	1942	878	1064	—	1064
1986-87 (Actuals)	2697	1379	1318	—	1318
1987-88 (Actuals)	3419	1368	1331	720	2051
1988-89 (R. E.)	3850	1472	1578	800	2378
1989-90 (Budget)	4450	1434	2016	1000	3016
1985-90 (Anticipated)	16358	6531	7307	2520	9827
	(100%)	(40%)	(45%)	(15%)	(60%)

Annexure—10·2

PLAN HEAD-WISE ALLOCATION

(Rs. in Crores)

Plan Head	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Actual	1987-88 Actual	1988-89		1989-90 Approved	Total 1985---90
				Approved	R.E.		
1 Rolling Stock	562	953	940	1325	1313	1503	5271
2. Workshops & Sheds	91	153	182	325	283	330	1039
3. Machinery & Plant	50	52	58	75	87	95	342
4· Track Renewals	519	586	783	730	756	810	3454
5. Bridge Works	30	43	52	80	70	90	285
6. Traffic Facilities	175	233	360	475	429	580	1777
7. Signalling & Safety	57	71	97	105	100	120	445
8. Computerisation	—	41	50	35	52	52	195
9· Electrificatio	167	177	196	180	182	210	932
10 Other Elec. Works	8	21	44	50	49	55	177
11. New Lines	78	127	188	195	236	250	879
12· Staff Quarters	16	25	30	25	25	36	132
13· Staff Welfare	11	16	24	22	24	29	104
14. Users Amenities	7	11	17	18	19	25	79
15. Other Spec. Works	13	17	24	25	28	30	112
16. Inventories	72	36	216	25	25	35	384
17. M. T. P.	85	84	100	95	100	100	469
18. Railway Research	—	1	8	15	7	15	31
19. Investment in Public Sector Undertakings (IRCON/IRFC/CONCOR)	1	50	50	50	65	85	251
Total :	**1942**	**2697**	**3419**	**3850**	**3850**	**4450**	**16358**

Annexure—10·3

Railways—Details of Schemes and Outlays

(Rs Crores)

Item	1987-88	1988-89		1988-89
	Actual	Plan Outlay	R.E.	Plan Outlay
1 2	3	4	5	6
(A) Rolling Stock	940·00	1325·00	1313·00	1503·00
(B) Track Renewals	783·00	730·00	756·00	810·00
(C) Eectrifiication :				
1 Jhansi—Bina—Itarsi		5·72		10·00
2 Bhusawal—Nagpur		30·58		29·00
3. Bhopal—Nagda		10·40		7·13
4. Itarsi—Nagpur		9·26		12·00
5. Itarsi—Bhusawal		19·00		14·59
6. Balharshah—Wardha		4·60		4·91
7. Bina—Katni		2·00		13·65
8. Katni—Bilaspur		2·00		13·65
9. Durg—Nagpur		23·65		30·48
10. Jollarpettai—Bangalore		4·37		7·00
11. Balharshah—Vijayawada		17·69		18·78
12. Kazpet—Sanatnagar		4·32		5·00
13. Tundla—Agra—Bayana		8·04		9·00
14. Champa—Gevra Road		4·58		0·84
15. Krishna Canal—Guntur—Tenali		2·39		7·14
16. Diva—Panvel		0·75		6·00
17. Jollarpettai—Erode—Mettur Dan—Salem		5·00		13·98
18. Koraput—Damanjodi		1·50		0·05
19. Sitarampur—Mugalsarai		0·00		0·00
20. Others (completed schemes)		24·15		6·80
21. Telapur—Patancheru		0·00		0·00
22. Mangalore—Udupi				0·50
23. Godhra—Indore—Mau				1·00
24. Beas—Goindwal				0·25
25. Guwahati—Burnighat				0·25
26. Others (Completed Schemes)				7·19
Line capacity Works :				
Gauge Conversion Schemes :				
New Bongaigaon—Guwahati		1.40		1.49
Barauni—Katihar		6.42		0.00
Suratgarh—Bikaner		6.22		0.00
Guntur—Mancherla		23.00		23.00
Moradabad—Ramnagar		2.27		0.00
Varanasi—Bhatni		8.60		23.00
Mysore—Bangalore		6.84		17.00
Manmad—Parbhani—Parli—Vaijnath		5.00		15.00
Samastipur—Darbhanga		0.00		0.00
Kashipur—Lalkua		0.25		1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Parbhani—Purna & Mudhkhed—Adilabad conversion and Purna—Mudkred parallel BG line		0.00		0.00
	Madiad—Kapadvanj		0.00		2.00
	Chhapara—Aunrihar				1.51
	Other line Capacity Works		415.00	373.44	496.00
	Computerisation	50.00	35.00	52.00	52.00
	Workshop Sheds and Machinery and Plant				
	New Coach Factory at Kapurthala		100.00		95.00
	Diesel Component Works, Patiala		20.00		19.00
	Chittranjan Locomotive Works		5.86		5.42
(D)	**Construction of New Lines**				
1.	Karur—Dindigul—Tuticorin		5.01		4.00
2.	Adilabad—Pimpulkotti		2.50		5.00
3.	Koraput—Rayagada		58.74		80.00
4.	Kota—Chittaurgarh—Neemuch		33.00		20.00
5.	Bhatinda—Bypass		0.22		0.80
6.	Guna—Etawah		11.00		20.00
7.	Satna—Rewa		4.00		7.01
8.	Jogighopa—Guwahati		7.50		13.00
9.	Eranakulam—Alleppey		7.87		7.00
10.	Alleppey—Kayamkulam		4.00		6.00
11.	Tamluk—Digha		3.00		3.00
12.	Lakshmikantapur—Mankhana		2.29		2.30
13.	Talcher—Sambalpur		5.00		10.00
14.	Jammu Tawi—Udhampur		7.00		12.70
15.	Trichur—Guruvayur		2.00		3.00
16.	Dharanagar—Kumarghat		5.00		3.50
17.	Balipara—Balukpong		3.00		1.00
18.	Silchar—Jirihan		5.00		9.50
19.	Lalabazar—Bhairabi		5.00		8.00
20.	Auguri—Tuli		0.00		3.00
21.	Howrah—Amta—Champadanga		0.00		0.00
22.	Rampur—New Haldwani		5.00		5.00
23.	Nangal dam—Talwara		5.00		7.00
24.	Mathura—Alwar		4.00		7.00
25.	Chitradurga—Rayadurg		1.00		2.00
26.	Kapadvanj—Modassa		0.00		1.00
	Madras		11.35		21.45
	Wheel & Axle Plant, Yelahanka		1.31		6.52
	Others		261.48		277.61
Metropolitan Transport Projects					
	Metro Railway, Calcutta		77.00	—	78.00
	Circular Railway, Calcutta		3.80	—	2.00
	Additional pair of lines between Andheri—Bandra with a flyover at Raoli Station		0.10	—	0.10
	Mulaurd—Belapur line with bridge Thane Creek		8.00	—	10.00
	Line Between Beach to lur at Madras		9.00	—	10.00
	Residual works at Delhi		0.10	—	0.05

Annexure 10.4

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Schemes	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Outlay
I.	**C.I.W.T.C.**				
	(a) Continuing Schemes				
	Investment in CIWTC	—	—	1.58	—
	(d) New Schemes				
	1. Acquisition of vessels	18.00	15.00	15.00	20.00
	2. Modernisation of RBD	—	10.00	5.00	25.00
	3. Acquisition of Hovercraft	—	—	—	6.00
	Sub-Total	**18.00**	**25.00**	**21.58**	**51.00**
II.	**CENTRAL SCHEMES (IWAI)**				
	(a) Continuing Schemes				
	1. Hydrographic survey of important waterways	0.16	0.50	0.50	2.16
	2. Acquisition of survey Launches and equipment	0.31	0.50	0.30	0.35
	3. National Waterway No. 1	3.38	11.30	21.70	5.00
	4. Grant of Interest Subsidy	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.55
	(b) New Schemes				
	1. Grants to IWAI	0.50	1.50	1.00	1.50
	2. Hydrographic surveys of important waterways	0.12	—	—	0.34
	3. Terminal facilities at Karimganj	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.50
	4. Technical Studies	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.50
	5. New National Waterways	—	—	—	2.00
	6. R & D	—	0.04	—	0.10
	Sub-Total	5.26	**14.89**	**24.45**	**14.00**
III.	**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :**				
	a. Continuing Schemes	—	0.14	0.13	0.15
	b. New Schemes	—	3.86	0.87	1.85
	Sub-Total	—	**4.00**	**1.00**	**2.00**
	Grand Total	**23.26**	**43.89**	**47.03**	**67.00**

Annexure 10.5

CIVIL AVIATION

Details of Schemes and Outlay

Of Air India and Indian Airlines

(Rs. Crores)

Scheme	Actual Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Air India				
1. Repayment of Earlier 747 Aircrafts	26.78	20.82	22.72	23.32
2. Purchase of Airbus A300 B4 Aircraft	37.70	39.07	34.51	23.16
3. Six Airbus A310—300 aircraft	24.71	24.45	14.17	20.04
4. Two A-310-300 Aircraft	3.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
5. 2B 747 Combi Aircraft		5.86	5.86	5.28
6. Computer & Commun. facilities	3.15	8.00	8.00	10.00
7. Others	51.52	25.50	25.50	30.00
Total	**147.36**	**128.70**	**115.76**	**116.80**
Indian Airlines				
1. Loan repayment in r/o aircraft already acquired	54.51	47.56	47.56	47.03
2. Purchase of 19 Airbus	50.64	62.43	82.54	98.87
3. Purchase of 12 Airbus	—	—	33.09	—
4. Engine overhaul shop	6.58	2.71	5.44	8.55
5. Real time Computer Reser. System	0.22	4.72	4.29	4.35
6. Other schemes	23.77	19.58	17.08	10.20
Total	**135.72**	**137.00**	**190.00**	**169.00**

CHAPTER 11

COMMUNICATIONS

Review of Plan Performance in 1988-89

I. *Department of Posts*

11.1 The Department of Posts (DOP) in the Ministry of Communications was sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 295 crores for its development schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 170 crores was allocated during the first four years of the Plan but the expenditure during this period is estimated at Rs. 144.38 crores. The shortfall in the expenditure has mainly been attributed to the ban on creation of posts during the first two years of the Plan resulting in non fulfilment of targets in respect of expansion of postal netwok. The ban was lifted in 1987-88 and a modest beginning in expansion of postal network could be made in that year. Table 11.1 sums up the positions :—

TABLE 11.1

(Rs. in Crores)

7th Plan	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
295	40	37.46	40	33.33	40	32.79	50	40.80	55.00

11.2 The shortfall in expenditure in the first three years of the Plan, as already noted, was mainly due to non fulfilment of targets in respect of opening of new post offices and savings in the outlay for modernisation and mechanisation in 1988-89 due to exemption granted on import duties on high speed franking machines and bag cleaning plants imported from Switzerland/France. Some shortfall also occurred on account of non construction of Mail Vans by the Railways.

11.3 Annexure 11.1 gives details of the physical achievement for the first three years of the Seventh Plan and target set for the terminal year of the Plan. During Annual Pan 1988-89 about 2158 post offices were opened, most of which were located in the rural area. Construction work on 355 postal buildings and 1210 staff quarters was in various stages of completion. Training programmes at the Postal Staff College progressed satisfactorily and 270 persons were trained during 1988-89. An important achievement during the year was the progress made in setting up of integrated mail processing system at Bombay.

II. *Telecommunications*

11.4 The Department of Telecommunications was allocated an outlay of Rs. 4010 crores for the Seventh Plan. This amount was considered inadequate by the Department for meeting their commitments. Since this sector has been considered a vital sector for provision of basic infrastructural requirements the Annual Plan for DOT from third year onwards were drawn up yearly to match requirements.

11.5 The Deptt. of Telecom. was allocated an outlay of Rs. 1700 crores for their Annual Plan 1988-89 which was to be financed as under :—

(Rs. in Crores)

Internal resources	850
Bonds	100
Budgetary support	250
ARM	500
TOTAL	1700

11.6 The DOT later made request for an increase in the outlay and the Committee of Secretaries which met in June 1989 recognised the need to raise outlay by allowing for market borrowing of Rs. 400 crores as against Rs. 100 crores envisaged in the approved Annual Plan 1988-89.

11.7 Later a loan of Rs. 100 crores was advanced by the Unit Trust of India to DOT through Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. It was also estimated that additional resource mobilisation (ARM) efforts yield Rs. 600 crores as against Rs. 500 crores estimated earlier. Similarly as a result of adjustment of Postal deficits an additional amount of Rs. 150 crores became available to DOT for investment. In view of these development the approved outlay of Rs. 1700 crores was raised to Rs. 2185 crores in the revised estimates. The step-up is mainly for early completion of the

ongoing projects, and expansion/improvement of telecommunication network. The increase in the revised outlay is being financed by raising the extra budgetary resources in the form of loan from Unit Trust of India and bonds.

11.8 Annexure 11.3 gives the physical targets, in respect of Seventh Plan, actual achievement during the first three years of the Plan, likely achievement in 1988-89, and the proposed target for 1989-90. During 1989-89 in respect of local telephone system the targets have been met substantially, while in long distance switching system the target in respect of TAX capacity has been met partially. In respect of long distance transmission system the target for coaxial cable system has been met. For microwave system the target has been achieved while for ultra high frequency (UHF) system the achievement has exceeded the target. In respect of number of Telex exchanges, Telex capacity and long distance public telephones, the achievement has exceeded the targets.

11.9 In order to fulfill its role of a catalyst in the development of the rural areas DOT had decided that social benefits rather than profitability shall be the criterion for expansion of rural telecommunication network. Continuing with this process of liberalisation the department has recently delegated the powers to sanction telecommunication facilities in rural areas to the Heads of Circles. In 1988-89 2636 long distance public telephones have been added in rural areas.

11.10 In view of the strategic importance of the North Eastern Region, special attention is being paid to the speedy development of the telecommunication network in this area. The targets and likely achievement in 1988-89 are given in Table 11.2.

TABLE 11·2

Items	Unit	1988-89	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1. Telephone exchanges .	Nos.	33 Net	38 Net
2. Switching capacity .	Lines	9275 Net	5889 Net
3. Direct exchange lines .	Lines	7880	5241
4. UHF systems . .	RKMS	—	55
5. LDPT'S . . .	Nos.	154	252
6. Telex capacity . .	Lines	140	180
7. Earth stations . .	Nos.	10	1

III. *Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.*

11.11 Videsh Sanshar Nigam Ltd. continued its development programme during 1988-89 on various schemes included in the Seventh Plan. These included satellite projects, switching project and cable projects. The Annual Plan 1988-89 outlay was of the order of Rs. 67.55 crores of which 25.08 crores was for continuing schemes and Rs. 42.47 crores for new schemes. The Indo-UAE Westward Gulf Cable Project which was commissioned in November 1987 functioned satisfactorily.

IV. *Other Communication Services—Wireless Monitoring Organisation*

11.12 Wireless Monitoring Organisation provides for technical data on the basis of monitoring observations for radio frequency management, enforcement of national and international radio regulations and for carrying certain statutory functions under Indian Telegraphs Act, 1855. An outlay of Rs. 2.75 crores was provided for in the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the development programmes of the Monitoring Organisation. During 1988-89 the four Very High Frequency/UHF Direction Finding terminals which were procured in 1987-88 were operationalised. Equipment consisting of receiving system in the range of 10 KHz to 30 MHz with in built frequency comparator counter were procured for modernisation of radio monitoring facilities.

Annual Plan 1989-90

11.13 The Annual Plan 1989-90 has a provision of Rs. 2858.09 crores for Communications in the Central sector. Of which Rs. 55 crores is for Postal services, Rs. 2700 crores is for Telecommunication services and Rs. 103.09 crores is for Other Communications services.

Postal Services

11.14 The Department of Posts has provided an outlay of Rs. 6.50 crores for expansion of postal network. This scheme mainly relates to the opening of new Post Offices and introduction of Panchayat Dak Sewak scheme. A target for opening of 2500 new post offices is envisaged during 1989-90 so as to achieve the Seventh Plan target of opening 6000 new post offices. The scheme of Panchayat Dak Sewak for which no specific financial provision has been made in the Seventh Plan, is being introduced on an experimental basis during the current year 1989-90 on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. In addition facility for installation of letter boxes for which the Seventh Plan target of 5000 Nos. is likely to be achieved during 1988-89 is proposed to be extended by another 25,000 Nos. during 1989-90.

11.15 An amount of Rs. 28.50 crores has been provided for construction of 60 postal buildings and 200 staff quarters in 1989-90.

11.16 An amount of Rs. 3 crores has been earmarked for manpower development. It is proposed to train 315 officers at the postal Staff College and 9400 subordinate staff at other training centres during 1989-90.

11.17 An outlay of Rs. 15 crores has been approved in 1989-90 for mechanisation and modernisation programmes of the Department. This outlay will be spent for setting up of mechanical mail sorting unit at Bombay and on the schemes for supply of multi purpose counter machines, digital weighing machines, high speed stamp cancelling machines and high speed franking machines.

Telecommuncations services

11.18 The outlay for 1989-90 has been kept at Rs. 2700 crores [including grant-in-aid to Centre for Development of Telematics and Telecommunication

Research Centre Society] which will be financed predominantly from internal and extra budgetary resources of the telecommunication sector. The outlay for telecommunication services during 1989-90 is mainly for the procurement of material as the plan for Department of Telecommunications is material intensive. The physical target envisaged include provision of 4.94 lakhs lines of additional switching capacity (4 lakh direct exchange lines), 8 trunk automatic exchanges with a capacity of 29000 lines, 80 manual trunk boards, 2062 routte kilometres of co-axial cable systems, 2531 route kilometres of microwave systems, 1835 route kilometres of UHF system, 2111 route kilometres of optical fibre cables, 3000 long distance public telephones, 7840 telex local lines and 1750 telex transit lines, apart from consolidating the network and improving the quality of service.

11.19 As a part of the programme for expansion of rural telecommunication it is proposed to add about 40,000 lines of switching capacity and open 3000 long distance public telephones in rural areas.

11.20 For the development of the North East targets have been set to add 41 telephone exchanges, 10555 lines of switching capacity (8800 DEL's), 17 earth stations, 226 long distance public telephones, 125 route kilometres of UHF system and 200 lines of telex capacity.

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.

11.21 A provision of Rs. 103.09 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1989-90 of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. for its various programmes.

11.22 Work will continue on replacement of equipment at Arvi including antenna for which an outlay of Rs. 7.25 crores has been earmarked. An amount of Rs. 22.70 crores has been provided for commissioning of a Gateway Digital Switch each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It is also proposed to provide video teleconferencing facility at four metropolitan cities.

Other Communication Services — Wireless Monitoring Organisation

11.23 An outlay of Rs. 1.60 crores has been provided for in the Annual Plan 1989-90. It is proposed to procure during 1989-90 accessories for HF D.F. System and ancillaries of modern high frequency radio monitoring terminal.

Annexure 11.1

SCHEMEWISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

POSTAL SERVICES

Schemes	Sub-Schemes	Seventh Plan terminal year target	Achievement			1988-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Target	Achieve-ment	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Expansion of postal network . .	(i) Opening of Post Offices	6000	—	—	870	3000	2158	2500
	(ii) Installation of letter boxes	5000	—	—		5000	5000	25000
2. Construction of Postal building & staff qtrs.	(i) Postal building	Commenced 1250	77	114	109	355	355	60
		Completed*	83	102	68			
	(ii) Staff quarters	Commenced 4000	471	225	283	1210	1210	200
		Completed*	891	1726	952			
3. Manpower Development (Training project)	(a) Postal Staff College	650	8741	—	53	100	270	315
	(b) Inservice Training	14,400			1629	1000	14575	9400
4. Mechanisation & modernisation . . .	1. Multipurpose counter mchn	50	—	—	—	25	25	25
	2. Bag dedusting equipment	50	—	—	3	15	15	32
	3. Computerisation including GIRO	6	—	—	1	5	5	3
	4. Digital weighing machines	100	—	—	—	50	50	50
	5. Electronic mail	1	—	—	—	3	3	4
5. Mail motor service .	(i) MMS vehicles	610	70	59	97	150	150	75
	(ii) RMS vans	32	7	—	—	25	—	—

*Anticipated achievements

*Includes Sixth Plan projects

Annexure 11·2

SCHEMEWISE DETAILS OF SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

POSTAL SERVICES

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure			Outlay	Expdr*	Outlay
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	RMS Vans	4.80	1.55	0.79	1.00	3.75	Nil	Nil
2.	MMS Vans	11.10	0.63	1.00	1.35	2.20	2.20	1.00
3.	In service training	15.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.81	3.00
4.	Construction of buildings	215.00	33.33	28.52	27.79	28.00	32.41	28.50
5.	Expansion of postal network	10.10	0.10	0.03	0.50	3.40	3.60	6.50
6.	Mechanisation & modernisation	39.00	0.85	1.74	0.90	11.90	1.78	15.00
7.	Speedpost service	NIL						1.00
	TOTAL	295.00	37.46	33.33	32.79	50.00	40.80	55.00

*Revised estimates.

ANNEXURE 11.3

SCHEMEWISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Sl. No.	Items	Units	7th Plan terminal year target	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
				Achievements			Target	Achieve-ments	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	LOCAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS								
(i)	Switching Capacity . .	Lakh lines	21.00	3.60	3.24	3.40	5.10	4.66	4.94
(ii)	Direct exchange lines . .	Lakh lines	16.00	2.68	3.24	3.12	4.04	3.77	4.00
2.	LONG DISTANCE SWITCHING								
(i)	Trunk auto exchange . .	Nos.	28	1	4	12	5	5	8
(ii)	TAX capacity . . .	Lines	130550	5600	7400	15900	17500	10200	29000
(iii)	Manual trunk board . .	Nos.	1100	217	145	110	80	107	80
3.	LONG DISTANCE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM								
(i)	Coaxial cable system . .	RKMS	8620	1507	1032	1546	1307	664	2062
(ii)	Microwave systems . .	RKMS	11319	2304	1704	2692	800	838	2531
(iii)	UHF systems . . .	RKMS	12920	1605	1605	1565	2000	1305	1835
(iv)	Optical fibre cables . .	RKMS	5144	—	—	—	—	—	2111
4.	OPENWIRE AND TELEGRAPH								
(i)	Telegraph Office . . .	Nos.	8000	1270	887	904	—	1270	—
(ii)	Long distance public telephone	Nos.	15000	889	934	2018	2400	2636	3000
(iii)	Telex exchange . . .	Nos.	100	22	11	27	22	38	30
(iv)	Telex capacity . . .	Lines	32200	1580	2460	3342	10462	2538	1840
		Lines	4800	—	1250	1168	3090	782	1750

ANNEXURE 11.4

SCHEMEWISE DETAILS OF SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure			Outlay	Expenditure*	Outlay
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)	**Telecommunication Services**							
1.	Local telephone system	1690.00	574.07	719.61	993.10	975.00	1444.00	1674.25
2.	Long distance switching System	142.00	31.23	31.49	54.40	76.00	80.00	120.00
3.	Long distance transmission	933.00	191.53	164.02	179.82	432.00	458.00	641.20
4.	INSAT & INTELSAT	174.00	17.83	16.19	35.27	62.00	28.00	24.95
5.	Telegraph & telex system	606.00	23.45	34.82	40.47	47.00	60.00	81.50
6.	Land & Buildings	220.00	26.04	29.98	29.58	50.00	45.00	50.00
7.	Other ancilliary Systems	245.00	27.49	25.83	31.00	52.00	70.00	60.60
	TOTAL	4010.00	891.64	1021.94	1363.64	1694.00	2185.00	2652.50
(B)	**Videsh Sanchar : Nigam Limited**	146.55	8.60	22.24	56.00	67.55	67.55	101.09
(C)	**Other Communication services**							
1.	Wireless Monitoring Organisation	14.23	4.41	1.50	2.82	2.75	2.85	2.00
2.	Others	—		5.80	7.20	6.00	15.00	47.50
	TOTAL—(C)	14.23	4.41	7.30	10.02	8.75	17.85	49.50
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	4170.78	904.65	1051.48	1429.66	1770.30	2270.40	2803.09

*Revised estimates.

CHAPTER 12
EDUCATION

1. *Review of Programmes in* 1988-89

(a) *Financial Progress*

12.1 Annexure 12.1 gives the progress of financial outlays/expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan including outlays/expenditure on MNP.

12.2 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2160.73 crores for Education in 1988-89, the revised estimates was Rs. 2144.65 crores representing a negligible shortfall of 0.7 per cent. The position is set out in Annexure 12.2.

12.3 In regard to Central Sector, there has been an increase of Rs. 9.58 crores revised estimates of 1988-89 representing one percent increase over the Approved Outlay although a shortfall of Rs. 34.38 crores was observed in the priority programme of Elementary Education. In State Sector there was an increase of Rs. 10.67 crores under elementary education which to some extent off set the shortfall of Central Sector in this priority programme. Under Adult Education, on the contrary there was an increase in revised estimates in Central Sector and shortfall in State Sector.

(b) *Physical Progress of MNP and* 20 *Point Programmes*

12.4 Under Elementary Education, against an additional target of 55.21 lakh children in classes I-VIII for 1988-89, the likely enrolment reported by the State was 53.35 lakh representing a shortfall of 3.4 percent. While enrolment of boys was likely to be 29.18 lakh against the target of 27.04 lakhs representing increase of 8 percent, in the case of girls, reported achievement was 24.17 lakh against the target of 28.17 lakh which represented a shortfall of 14 percent during 1988-89. The shortfall was mainly in the educationally backward state of Uttar Pradesh, where additional enrolment was 2.70 lakh against the target of enrolment of about 10 lakh.

12.5 Under the scheme of Operation Black Board, 1795 Blocks and 319 Mohalas were covered and sanction was released for conversion of 36,327 Single Teacher Schools to Double Teacher Schools. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Non-formal Education did not progress to the desired extent. The enrolment achieved in 2.32 lakh centres was 64.67 lakh as against the target of covering 68.75 lakh children by opening 2.75 lakhs centres.

12.6 Under the scheme of strengthening of teacher training against the target coverage of 5 lakh teachers under the programme of mass orientation of teachers 4.49 lakh tachers were covered. Sanctions for establishment of 114 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), for strengthening of 14 Teacher Training Colleges and establishment of 3 Advanced Centres of Education were issued.

12.7 Out of the all India target of enrolment, the additional target of 38.35 lakh children was fixed for the nine educationally backward States, constituting 69.46 percent of the all India target. The reported achievment in these States was 36.54 lakh constituting 68.49 per cent of all India achievement compared with the achievement of 51.60 percent in 1987-88. This achievement is quite encouraging. The details are indicated in Table 12.1 below :

TABLE 12·1

Progress of Enrolment in the Nine Educationally Backward States in 1987-88 and 1988-89 Elementary Stage

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Enrolment	1987-88	1988-89	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Total Enrolment in Classes I—VIII 9 backward States . . .	20·01	38·35	36·54
2.	All India . . .	38·78	55·21	53·35
3.	Sl. No. 1 as percentage of Sl. No. 2 . . .	51·60%	69·46%	68·49%

Adult Education

12.8 Against the target coverage of 99.15 lakh persons in the age-group 15—35, the anticipated achievement reported was 107.89 lakh persons. Under Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP) Central Sector Programme 513 projects covering almost all the districts of the country were continued. In 2.71 lakh Adult Education Centres, 81.47 lakh adult illiterates were covered. In addition, State Governments continued 1.09 lakh Adult Education Centres during the year under review.

12.9 One of the important strategies of National Literacy Mission (NLM) was to launch a mass Programme of Functional Literacy (MPFL) by involving NSS, Non-NSS and NCC students on a massive scale to make the NLM successful. During the year under review the functioning of the MPFL was made more effective. 92 Universities and 2136 Colleges were assisted by the UGC to promote Centre-based adult education programmes.

12.10 The Central Scheme for assistance to voluntary agencies was revised, simplified and liberalised enabling voluntary agencies to take up functional projects in compact contiguous areas in a specified time frame.

12.11 To promote and strengthening the post literacy and continuing education of new literates Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs) are being set up as part of NLM. 14,365 JSNs were sanctioned in States and UTs upto March 1989.

12.12 40 Districts were identified as Technology Demonstration Districts with the collaboration of identified agencies for application of techno-pedagogic input viz. solar power packs, electronic gadgets etc.

12.13 With a view to further strengthening and improving the working of Shramix Vidyapeeths, the Directorate of Adult Education developed a special training manual emphasising the participative and communicative approach.

12.14 A National Literacy Mission Authority at National Level has been set up to oversee the planning and implementation of NLM. Similar authorities are also set up at the State level.

Secondary Education

12.15 Provision in the State Plan was made for the expected additional enrolment at Secondary Stage in 1988-89. Against the target of establishment of 447 Vavodaya Vidyalayas during the Seventh Plan, 209 Vidyalayas were established in 1987-88 and additional 47 Vidyalayas established in 1988-89. About 14,474 children were selected for admission in 256 Vidyalayas in 1988-89.

12.16 National Policy on Education (NPE) has accorded a very high priorty to the vocationalisation of Secondary Education. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme was taken up in 1987-88 to introduce vocational courses at Plus Two Stage. In 1988-89 sanction was given to 1424 schools to introduce 4166 vocational Courses.

Higher Education

12.17 Major thrust areas as defined by National Policy on Education, 1986 viz. Autonomous Colleges, re-designing of courses, State Councils of High Education, Accredition and Assessment Councils, making research and development broad based, training/orientation of teachers etc, were pursued in 1988-89. Computer facilities were further extended in Universities and Colleges. 95 Departments were assisted under the scheme of Strengthening Infrastructure in Science and Technology Education and Research. Common facilities and services were improved in the three Library and Informatic Network centres set up at Bangalore, Bombay and Baroda.

Technical Education

12.18 Priority continued to be accorded to modernisation of technical education and the removal of obsolescence in institutions/programmes. 530 Projects were supported for this purpose. 55 Projects were strengthened and supported in the areas of technical weaknesses. 125 Projects were supported in the area of emerging technologies. About 12 Projects were being supported among 46 new/improved identified areas of technology. Course material for 137 courses of Continuing Education was developed.

12.19 Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management and the Regional Engineering Colleges were provided assistance for improvement of 90 standard courses of research facilities. The project for setting up of sixth Indian Insitute of Technology in Assam is under implementation.

12.20 The work of setting up curriculum development cells in States under the programme of Curriculum Development Centres was strengthened. New post-graduate courses were approved for introduction in engineering institutions under the scheme for development of post graduate courses.

12.21 15 Centres for development of rural technology for development of technologies relevant to the rural areas were supported. The number of Community Polytechnics increased to 109. These polytechnics serve as a focal point to promote and transfer the technology to rural areas.

12.22 National Technical Manpower Information System and Advanced Technician Course were being evaluated.

Art and Culture

12.23 Under the Department of Arts, the construction work of Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts was accorded priority. Valuable collections of 15,000 volumes from the personal library of Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi was gifted in December 1987. The IGNCA has concluded a number of bilateral cultural exchange programmes for acquiring reprographic copies and data on cultural sources/material available with repository institutions in France, Germany, Italy, USSR etc. A cross cultural exhibition on world calligraphy was held during November 1988 through February 1989.

12.24 The Department of Culture continued to support the scheme of Zonal Cultural Centres. Seven Zonal Cultural Centres conducted Adivasi Lok Kala Mahautsav at Nagpur, Beach Festival at Puri, Parvatiya Parv in Garhwal and Kumaon and Onam Festivals in Kerala were organised. Archaeological Survey of India made major discoveries relating to Harappan period. The National Museum acquired 840 art objects, photodocumented 1928 art objects and distributed to various departments. A four month course on Indian Art and Culture was introduced. Twentieth short term in-service course on art appreciation was conducted. A National Science Exhibition 1988 was held at the National Science Centre, New Delhi. Mobile Science Exhibitions were held at 56 sites visited by over 1 lakh people.

12.25 The Library Wing of the Department of Culture continued to provide bibliography reference service to readers and research scholars. The Delhi Public Library established 2 Sports Libraries in collaboration with Sports Authority of India. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation took up a programme for collection, compilation, storage and dissemination of information.

12.26 The Sangeet Natak Academy (SNA) assisted 156 institutions. SNA published 68 books, organised about 10 seminars/workshops and 18 libraries. Awards to distinguished writers in various fields were distributed.

12.27 The Lalit Kala Academy organised two exhibitions abroad and eight in the country.

Youth Affairs and Sports

12.28 The activities of Youth Affairs and Sports were further strengthened and consolidated in the pursuance of National Sports Policy 1984 and the National Policy on Education 1986. The National Youth Policy was finalised.

12.29 Against the target of covering 480 districts in the country by 1989, 400 districts were reported to have been covered by the scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendra (NYK) 1988-89. About 1000 youth clubs were to be provided financial assistance. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports adopted 5 Navodaya Vidyalayas for supporting and nurturing sports talents. 250 coaches were added to the existing strength of coaches. Five more sports hostels were added in addition to the existing 11 hostels. Five teams came to India under Cultural Exchange Programmes/Sports protocol while 15 teams were sent abroad.

II. *Programmes for* 1989-90

12.30 As a follow up of significant initiatives under National Policy on Education in 1987-88 and their continuance in 1988-89, the Annual Plan 1989-90 provided an outlay of Rs. 2503.04 crores marking a step up of over 15.84 per cent over the outlay for 1988-89 for Education Sector as a whole. Table 12.2 below indicates the provision for 1989-90 and percentage step-up over 1988-89 outlay by Centre, States/UTs and by major Heads of Development under Education Sector.

TABLE 12.2

OUTLAY FOR 1989-90 BY MAJOR HEADS OF EDUCATION

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Development	Centre	States/UTs	Total	Percentage increase in 1989-90 over outlay in 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Education of which MNP	663.01*	1314.17	1977.18	20.05
(a) Elementary Education	234.40	747.33	981.73	30.31
(b) Adult Education	76.17	55.92	132.09	12.77
2. Technical Education	168.00	143.41	311.41	12.58
3. Youth Affairs & Sports	64.63	70.01	134.64	7.31
4. Art & Culture	57.54	49.27	106.81	(—)4.43
5. TOTAL	953.18*	1576.86	2503.04	15.84

*Excludes Rs. 50 crores for Border Area Development & Rs. 0.82 crores for Secretarial Social Services.

12.31 The step-up is significant since the overall step-up for all sectors of development was 15.62 per cent and underlines the high priorities accorded to Human Resource Development though the requirements of the sector are higher still. Under the Education sector, the highest priority has been accorded to the thrust programmes of elementary education and adult education.

MNP Component Outlay

12.32 In the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 6383 crores a sum of Rs. 2324 crores (or 36 per cent) was earmarked for Elementary and Adult Education. The National Policy on Education 1986 was initiated in 1987-88, the outlay for Education was stepped up substantially by 49 per cent from 1986-87 the corresponding step up of outlay under MNP was 45 percent. In 1988-89, the MNP component was 40 per cent of Annual Plan outlay and in 1989-90 it was 44 per cent.

Physical Achievements

12.33 Against the target of 106 lakh additional children during the Seventh Plan in classes I-V the likely achievement would be 161 lakhs which indicates over fulfilment of 7th Plan target by 52 per cent (Annexure 12.3). Similarly in the case of girls the over fulfilment is of the order of 34 per cent. However in the case of middle stage viz. class VI-VIII, the shortfall in the fulfilment of target is likely to be around 35 per cent. In the case of girls, the shortfall is higher at 41 per cent. For Elementary Education as a whole as against the target of enrolment of additional 255 lakh children, the likely achievement is 258 lakh children which is marginally higher. The over fulfilment of target under Primary Education are marginal, however, achievement in Elementary Education as a whole cannot obviously be taken to mean fulfilment of national objective of universalisation of Elementary Education. As pointed out in the Mid-Term Appraisal, the expected reduction of over-aged

children in the enrolment figure has not taken place. The progress of enrolment at middle stage has been slow and the slow progress in respect of girls' education is particularly worrisome. No doubt, the initiatives under NPE will take time to make their impact felt but the operation of socio-economic factors which cannot be entirely tackled by educational measures needs to be recognised and strategic all-embracing measures need to be taken in the 8th Five Year Plan to meaningfully attain the objective of universalisation of elementary education.

Elementary Education

12.34 The National Policy on Education, 1986 has accorded very high priority to the universalisation of Elementary Education and in particular to the promotion of education among girls and other weaker sections like SC/STs etc.

12.35 In this context a number of new initiatives were taken from 1987-88 and activities of other programmes were considerably strengthened financially as well as physically and organisationally. These programmes were (a) Operation Black-board and National Programme of Non-formal Education; (b) Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education including District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs); (c) Navodaya Vidyalayas; (d) Environmental Orientation to School Education and Strengthening of Science Education; (e) Education for Women's Equality; (f) Educational Technology; and (g) Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education.

12.36 In 1989-90, at the central sector, owing to a modest provision of Rs. 953.18 crores against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 942.88 crores in 1988-89, bulk of the schemes/programmes taken up from 1987-88 might not have expanded substantially as envisaged due to increased commitments of recurring items and salary component of teachers appointed from 1985-86 i.e. the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In 1989-90 efforts would, however, continue to consolidate the programmes mentioned above.

Adult Education (MNP)

12.37 During the Seventh Plan it was envisaged to cover 3 crore persons in the age group 15–35, progress achieved year-wise till 1988-89 and targets for 1989-90 are as shown in the Table 12.3 below.

TABLE 12·3

Coverage of Persons in the age group 15-35

(in lakhs)

	Target	Achievements
1985-86	75·46	62·92
1986-87	83·50	85·43
1987-88	89·23	90·72
1988-89	99·51	107·81
1989-90	129·54	—

12.38 In 1989-90, the Programme of Rural Functional Literacy with a provision of Rs. 38 crores in Central Sector would be made more effective by setting up 300 centres in well defined areas which may be co-terminus with one or more Community Development Blocks in 1989-90.

12.39 The scheme of assistance to Voluntary Agencies with a provision of Rs. 10.40 crores would be expanded and grants released to Registered Voluntary Society. At present 42 Voluntary Agencies and 10 State Resource Centres (SRCs) and 7 Evaluation agencies are being assisted.

12.40 National Literacy Mission Authority constituted in 1988 is expected to be operationalised in 1989-90. Other schemes of Technology Demonstration Districts, Mass Functional Literacy Programmes (MFLPs), Jana Shikshna Nilayams (JSNs) etc. would be continued with adequate provision. Nehru Yuvak Kendras and large employing Ministries like Railways would be fully involved in the programme.

Secondary Education

12.41 By the end of 1988-89, 256 Navodaya Vidyalayas were expected to be functional. The Existing Navodaya Vidyalayas would be supported in 1989-90 and the scope for opening new Navodaya Vidyalayas in 1989-90 is limited. A provision of Rs. 69.80 crores with a capital component of Rs. 32 crores has been made for this scheme.

12.42 With a provision of Rs. 47 crores for the Centrally Sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of Secondary Schools, the scheme would be further expanded.

12.43 The Open School set up by the Central Board of Secondary Education is proposed to be converted into National Open School and strengthened, for which a provision of Rs. 1.22 crores has been made. Other schemes of introduction of work experience in schools, improvement of science education of environmental orientation to school education and the project of Computer Literacy and School Studies (CLASS) would be expanded adequately.

University & Higher Education

12.44 With a provision of Rs. 146 crores including Rs. 128 crores for the UGC, the programmes of consolidation and improvement in the quality and standards of education and restructuring of Post-Graduate Courses would be further continued.

12.45 About 50 additional colleges would be made autonomous. For better coordination between the colleges, colleges and universities and Universities with the UGC, 15 development courses are expected to function in 1989-90. Additional 8 Academic Staff Colleges for Training of Teachers are likely to be set up. Seven Audio-Video Research Centres and four National Centres for Communication would be set up. Under the mass communication programme, 500 additional colleges would be equipped with colour television sets. The Programme of COSIST would be extended to 15 additional departments.

Technical Education

12.46 With a Central Sector provision of Rs. 168 crores, the high priority programmes of improvement, consolidation and removal of obsolescence would be stepped up adequately. Removal of obsolescence in laboratories and workshops in engineering colleges and polytechnics would be accorded top priority.

12.47 A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for promoting technical education for women, especially setting up residential polytechnics for women. Training of Teachers for educating the handicapped with provision of Rs. 0.05 crores would be taken up on priority basis. An amount of Rs. 32.30 crores has been allotted for Institutional Development of Research and developmental activities in IITs, IIMs and development of Post-Graduate courses etc. Schemes like (a) community polytechnics with a provision of Rs. 1.15 crores, (b) special institutes for rural and appropriate technology for rural development, (c) Experimental pilot projects for integrated and rural development, (d) Institution-Industry inter-action etc. would be further continued.

Art and Culture

12.48 The first phase of the construction work of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) is proposed to commence and civil works of the phase are likely to make progress with a provision of Rs. 4 crores in 1989-90.

12.49 On-going activities of development of culture and efforts to preserve, conserve, promote and project Indian cultural traditions and heritage within and outside the country would be further continued through the organisations concerned with Archaeology, Museums, Archives, Akademies, Libraries and seven Zonal Cultural Centres. It is proposed to notify a deemed university for National Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology. Existing excavation work at Sanghotl, Dholavira-Kotada Mound, Lalitgiri, Udaygiri would be expedited. Six district science centres at Bhopal, Goa, Calicut, Vijayawada, Tirupati and Shimla are contemplated for 1989-90 under National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta. A major programme of North Central Zonal Cultural Centre is to take up for development Rabindra Rangshala at Upper Ridge Road, New Delhi to serve as a venue for holding cultural activities of the seven Zonal Cultural Centres.

Youth Affairs and Sports

12.50 In the light of National Sports Policy and the National Policy on Education, 1986, the development programmes of Youth and Non Youth would be continued. About 5000 National Service Volunteers are proposed to be enrolled in NYKs, Voluntary Organisations and NSS Units. 10 Additional Hostels are expected to start functioning. Financial assistance to 6,000 youth clubs is proposed for 1989-90. A national level physical culture demonstration (Bhartiyam) consisting of 50,000 children from all over the country is scheduled to be held in November 1989 in Delhi to demonstrate physical fitness and foster the spirit of National Integration.

12.51 Annexure 12.4 indicates state-wise additional targets under Elementary Education and coverage of persons in the age group 15–35 under Adult Education during 1989-90.

ANNEXURE 12·1

Review of Progress of Expenditure on Education (including Art, Culture and Youth Affairs) and MNP Component during the Seventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Plan/Year	Total Education		M. N. P. Outlay/Expenditure			
	Outlay/ Expenditure	Percentage step up from outlay of the preceding year	Elementary Education	Adult Education	Total M.N.P.	Percentage step up from outlay of the preceding year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Rs. in crores)					
1. **SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY**	6382·64	—	1964	360	2324	—
2. **1985-86**						
(a) Outlay	1020·98	—	275	90	365	—
	(16)		(14)	(25)	(16)	
(b) Expenditure	876·78	—	267	63	330	
3. **1986-87**						
(a) Outlay	1297·39	27	361	97	458	25
	(20)		(18)	(27)	(19)	
(b) Expenditure	1198·36	—	374	70	444	
4. **1987-88**						
(a) Outlay	1938·76	49	624	38	662	45
	(30)		(32)	(11)	(28)	
(b) Expenditure	1806·22	—	627	84	711	—
5. **1988-89**						
(a) Outlay	2160·73	11	753	117	870	31
	(34)		(38)	(33)	(37)	
(b) Expenditure (RE)	2144·65	—	730	118	848	
6. **1989-90**						
(a) Outlay	2503·04	17	982	132	1114	28
	(40)		(50)	(37)	(48)	
7. VIIth Plan : Likely Expenditure (2b + 3b + 4b + 5b + 6a)	8529·05	—	2980	467	3447	
8. Percentage increase in 7th Plan Expenditure over outlay	(+)34		(+)52	(+)29	(+)48	

NOTE :—Figures in bracket in cols. 2,4, 5 and 6 indicate percentage of Annual Plan Outlay with reference to Seventh Plan Outlay.

ANNEXURE 12·2

Approved Outlay and Revised Estimates for 1988-89 by Major Heads of Education

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	Approved Outlay			Revised Estimates		
	Centre	States/ UTs.	Total	Centre	States/ UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. General Education of which MNP . . .	656·66*	990·24	1646·90	657·56**	975·56	1633·12
(i) Elementary Education	254·40	498·96	753·36	220·02	509·63	729·65
(ii) Adult Education	75·50	41·63	117·13	81·97	35·72	117·69
2. Technical Education	141·00	135·60	276·60	150·03	120·86	270·89
3. Art and Culture	66·00	45·76	111·76	66·00	46·48	112·48
4. Youth Affairs and Sports	69·64	55·83	125·47	69·29	58·87	128·16
5. GRAND TOTAL	933·30*	1227·43	2160·73	942·88**	1201·77	2144·65

*Excludes Rs. 35·50 crores for Educational Development in Border States and Rs. 0·70 crores for Secretariat Social Services.

**Excludes Rs. 45·50 crores for Educational Development in Border States.

ANNEXURE 12·3

Seventh Plan Additional Targets and Annual Plan Achievements at the Elementary Stage

(Figures in lakhs)

Stage	Seveth Plan Target	Achievements					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 Target	Total 1985-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary							
Total	105	35	34	24	29	39	161
Girls	68	18	19	16	19	19	91
Girls as percentage of Total .	64	51	56	67	58	49	57
Middle							
Total	149	19	19	14	24	21	97
Girls	73	8	9	6	11	9	43
Girls as percentage of Total .	44	50	47	43	46	43	44
Elementary (Primary & Middle)							
Total	255	54	53	38	53	60	258
Girls	141	26	28	22	30	28	134
Girls as percentage of Total .	55	48	53	58	57	47	52

ANNEXURE 12.4

Additional Targets for Annual Plan 1989-90 for Elementary and Adult Education

(In 000's)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Elementary Education						Adult Education coverage
		Classes I-V			Classes VI—VIII			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	300	200	500	177	89	266	900
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	4	1	1	2	35
3.	Assam	174	126	300	62	38	100	411
4.	Bihar	239	303	542	282	126	408	1300
5.	Goa	— 2	— 5	— 7	— 0·5	— 0·5	—1	12
6.	Gujarat	66	40	106	71	29	100	575
7.	Haryana	10	104	114	25	25	50	262
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9	14	23	5	11	16	80
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	34	54	19	21	40	100
10.	Karnataka	98	84	182	45	33	78	943
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	28	27	55	221
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100	150	250	40	100	140	1507
13.	Maharashtra	110	200	310	175	125	300	868
14.	Manipur	3·7	4·8	8·5	—	—	—	84
15.	Meghalaya	6	9	15	4	3	7	37
16.	Mizoram	1·7	2	3·7	0·5	1	1·5	
17.	Nagaland	3	3	6	4	5	9	30
18.	Orissa	41	19	60	18	12	30	500
19.	Punjab	33	34	67	12	10	22	70
20.	Rajasthan	196	84	280	61·5	88·5	150	700
21	Sikkim	0·5	0·5	1	0·5	0·5	1	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	50	51	101	65	63	128	1000
23.	Tripura	3	13·2	16·2	9·8	8·6	18·4	110
24.	Uttar Pradesh	433	377	810	76	30	106	2249
25.	West Bengal	79	39	118	50	20	70	750
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.78	0·85	1·63	0·78	0·85	1·63	7
27.	Chandigarh	1·80	—0·10	1·70	0·90	1·10	2	6
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·41	1·79	2·20	0·15	0·04	0·19	6
29.	Delhi	8	12	20	15	15	30	150
30.	Daman & Diu	0·04	0·02	0·06	—	—	—	1·20
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·30
32.	Pondicherry	—0·03	—0·16	—0·19	0·25	1·17	1·42	15
	TOTAL : States/UTs.	1986·70	1902·88	3889·58	1247·84	884·31	2132·15	12953·50

CHAPTER 13

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND NUTRITION

India is committed to achieve Health for All by 2000 A. D. and envisages the long term goals of achieving Net Reproduction Rate of Unity with birth rate of 21, death rate of 9 and infant mortality rate of less than 60 by 2006 to 2011. To achieve these goals, the health care facilities in the country have been strengthened as per policies and strategies laid down in the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Annual Plan 1989-90, further strengthening of Rural Health infrastructure and control of communicable diseases is envisaged.

HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Minimum Needs Programme

13.2 The total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for improvement of health care facilities under the Minimum Needs Programme of States and Union Territories was Rs. 228.69 crores against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 230.95 crores. The three-tier system of health care infrastructure comprising of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres was further augmented and strengthened during the year to ensure better primary health care delivery to the vast segment of population living in rural areas. Training of Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives (ANMs) and other para-medical workers was also given priority to ensure proper manning and efficient functioning of health centres. The targets set for 1988-89 alongwith cumulative achievements by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan are given in the table 13.1 below :—

TABLE 13·1

Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Programme	No. in position as on 1-4-1985	Actual Achievements			1988-89		No. as on 1-4-1989
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Target	Anti-Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sub-Centres	84053	7893	9066	10428	13288	13423	124863
2.	Primary Health Centres . .	10705	1829	1747	2111	3151	3249	19641
3.	Community Health Centres .	759	111	343	215	312	380	1808

13.3 In regard to the establishment of Sub-Centres during 1988-89, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Tripura have reported achievements in excess of their targets while Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya have reported shortfall. With regard to the establishment of Primary Health Centres, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu have reported achievements exceeding the targets while Kerala, Maharashtra, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh have reported shortfall. Most of the other States and UTs have achieved the targets. As regards the establishments of Community Health Centres, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have reported their performance exceeding the targets, whereas Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Tripura have reported shortfall.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Malaria Eradication Programme

13.4 Malaria Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the State and Central Government. After its resurgence, the modified Plan of Operation was introduced in 1976 to effectively control Malaria with the objective of reduction of morbidity and mortality from Malaria and to maintain the green revolution and the industrial revolution. The incidence of Total Malaria cases came down from 6.5 million in 1976 to 1.66 million (p. f. cases 0.62 million) in 1987. However, the incidence of Malaria in 1988 is 1.78 million (p.f. cases of 0.66 million) which indicates an increase in the number of cases over the previous year. API came down from 2.57 in 1985 to 2.21 in 1987 but in 1988, it has increased to 2.35 and slide positivity rate came down from 2.74 per cent in 1985 to 2.29 per cent in 1987 but it has risen to 2.46 per cent in 1988. However, the Annual Blood Examination rate which should be minimum 10 per cent has increased from 9.18 per cent in 1986 to 9.63 per cent in 1987 and 9.5 per cent in 1988.

Filaria Control Programme

13.5 The programme comprises of :—

(i) Adoption of Anti-Mosquito and Anti Larvel Measures;

(ii) Establishment of Filaria Clinics for the detection and treatment of Positive Micro-Filaria cases; and

(iii) Provision of underground drainage.

13.6 So far the programme is being continued in urban areas only. Three experimental schemes were initiated towards the objective of developing a suitably strategy for control of Filaria in rural areas. A considerable progress has been made in these Pilot Project areas and based upon the findings of these projects, it needs to be ensured in the coming years of developing a suitable strategy for control of Filaria in the rural areas hither-to lacking. By 31st March, 1989 there were 204 Filaria control Units, 27 Filaria Survey Units and 186 Filaria Control Clinics in the Country.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

13.7 This is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme. The main objective of the programme is early case detection and domicillary treatment of cases, thus rendering infectious cases non-infectious in the shortest possible time and impartation of health education to the people. The new feature in this programme is the introduction of multi-drug regimen projects in the districts in a phased manner. Till March 1989, this project has been in operation in 112 districts. 10 districts have completed more than 5 years of multi-drug treatment, bringing down the prevalance of disease by more than 80 per cent in these districts. The total estimated number of leprosy cases in the country is 4 million of which 20 per cent are infectious, 25 per cent have some sort of deformity, of the total 20 per cent cases are children. The targets and achievements of various activities are given in the table 13.2 below :—

TABLE 13·2

Targets and Achievements of Various Activities

(Fig. in lakhs)

	Targets	Achievements
Case detection :		
1985-86	3·81	4·77
1986-87	4·20	5·08
1987-88	4·20	5·19
1988-89	3·90	4·74
Cases under treatment :		
1985-86	3·81	4·56
1986-87	4·20	4·90
1987-88	4·20	4·99
1988-89	3·90	4·64
Cases discharged :		
1985-86	4·00	4·46
1986-87	4·30	5·07
1987-88	5·03	5·75
1988-89	5·94	6·01

National T. B. Control Programme

13.8 The National T. B. Control Programme is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme with 50 : 50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State, in respect of material and equipments including X-ray machines and Anti T. B. drugs. The programme strategy is to detect active T. B. cases in an early stage by sputum examination in the peripherial Health Centres and their treatment through an organised District T. B. Control Programme evolved since 1962. The targets and achievements of various activities under the programme are given in the table 13.3 below :—

TABLE 13·3

(Figures in lakhs)

1	Targets 2	Achievements 3
Case detection :		
1985-86	14.00	13.58
1986-87	14·50	14·39
1987-88	15·00	15·62
1988-89	15·00	14·90 (Provisional)
Sputum Examination at PHC level		
1985-86	34·00	20·23
1986-87	34·00	22·67
1987-88	34·00	24·11
1988-89	34·00	24·17 (Provisional)

13.9 The weak link in the implementation of this programme pertains to sputum examination of cases at the Primary Health Centres level which is basically due to lack of adequate trained laboratory technicians at the PHCs inspite of the fact that the Central Government is giving 100 per cent assistance to the States for training of this type of para-medical workers.

13.10 The special feature of this programme from 1983-84 is the introduction of short course multi-drug chemotherapy regimen. Till the end of March, 1989, short course chemotherapy has been initiated in 194 districts which cuts short the period of treatment from 18—24 months to just about 6–8 months.

National Programme for the Control Blindness

13.11 This is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. There are about 45 million people suffering from visual impairments and over 9 million blind persons which include about 5 million who can be cured by surgery. The National Programme for the control of Blindness was launched in 1987. Under this programme emphasis is laid on intensive health education on Eye Care through mass media and extension education methods, extension of opthalmic services in the rural areas through mobile units and camps and establishment of permanent infrastructure for eye health care as an integral part of general health services. Since 1981-82 cataract operations have been accorded high priority based

on set targets for different States/UTs under the programme.

13.12 In 1985-86, 12.18 lakhs out of a target of 13.84 lakhs, in 1986-87, 11.76 lakhs out of a target of 13.84 lakhs and in 1987-88, 11.87 lakhs out of a target of 12.25 lakhs cataract operations were performed in the country. In 1988-89, 9.60 lakhs cataract operations are likely to be performed as per reports available upto May, 1989 out of a target of 12.25 lakhs.

Plan outlay for 1989-90

13.13 For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 937.76 crores has been provided for the health sector as against the provision of Rs. 868.11 crores and Revised Estimates of Rs. 837.46 crores for 1988-89, as shown in Table 13.4 below :—

TABLE 13·4

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

	Health		
	Centre	States & Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4
1988-89			
Approved Outlay	228·00	640·11	868.11
Revised Estimates .	228·29	609·17	837·46
1989-90			
Approved Outlays .	240·00	697·76	937·76

Physical Programme for 1989-90

13.14 The programme taken up during 1988-89 will continue and the health infrastructure consolidated by making up deficiencies in respect of trained personnel, equipment and other physical facilities. Besides, additional 14502 Sub-centres, 3578 Primary Health Centres and 297 Community Health Centres have been targeted for establishment during 1989-90. The construction work would be taken up in areas where rented buildings are not easily available.

13.15 The training of multi-purpose workers and basic training of male multi-purpose workers and male health assistants would continue during 1989-90. The continuing education of PHC staff and training of specialists and para-medical workers required for proper manning of the rural health care infrastructure is expected to pick up further during the year.

Control of Communicable Diseases

13.16 Spraying of the rural areas with an Annual Parasite Index (API) of 2 and above and augmented anti-larvel measures in urban areas, besides radical treatment of fever cases, will continue under the National Malaria Eradication Programme during 1989-90. The strategy of anti-larvel measures with chemical larvicides at weekly intervals for control of Filariasis in urban areas would also continue.

13.17 The strategy of early case detection and treatment of leprosy cases alongwith health education would be intensified during 1989-90 under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. The targets for various activities for 1989-90 are as follows :—

1. Case detection . . . . 3·50 lakhs
2. Cases to be brought under treatment . 3·50 lakhs
3. Cases to be discharged . . . 6.56 lakhs

13.18 Early diagnosis and treatment of T. B. cases through District T. B. Centres and Peripheral Institutions will be intensified under the National T. B. Control Programme. The targets for various activities for 1989-90 are as follows :—

1. New sputum examination at PHCs —34 lakhs.
2. New T. B. case detection —16 lakhs.

13.19 The strategy of augmenting various eye care services at peripheral, intermediate and Central levels alongwith the camp approach for cataract surgery would be continued in 1989-90 under the National Programme for Control of Blindness. The targets for various activities for 1989-90 are as follows :—

1. Cataract operations . . . 12·84 lakhs
2. Strengthening of PHCs . . 200 (Nos.)
3. Establishment of District Mobile Units 10 (Nos.)
4. Establishment of Eye Banks . 24 (Nos.)

13.20 Under the Guineaworm Eradication Programme, active case search will continue in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, besides provision of safe water supply in the affected villages, chemical treatment drinking water, health education etc.

13.21 Adequate measures are being taken to prevent the spread of AIDs infection in the country through establishment of Statewise monitoring and surveillance mechanism alongwith mass health education and care for cases and infected persons.

13.22 The Morbidity and Mortality Statistics as per reports received upto 15th May, 1989 are as follows :—

A. Total No. of Persons screened . . . 305575

B. Sero-Positive detected 1196

C. AIDS Cases detected		29
(i) Foreigners		9 males
		2 females
(Total — 11)	(Died — 10)	
(ii) Indian		12 males
(Infected abroad)		
		Nil - females
(Total — 12)	(Died — 11)	
—Infected in India		3 males
		3 females
(Total — 6)	(Died — 5)	

D. Financial Implications	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1987-88	50	—
1988-89	250	250 (Ant.)
1989-90	250	—

Medical Research

13.23 The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) undertakes extra-mural as well as intra-mural research programmes. The extra-mural programmes include the National Task Force projects, Centres for Advanced Research built around outstanding scientists in priority areas of research and also open ended research schemes spontaneously generated by bio-medical scientists in medical colleges, research institutions and Universities.

13.24 There are 236 Task Forces in the areas of immuno-prophylactics, integrated control of vectors, transmitting parasitic diseases, immuno-diagnostics, control of iodine deficiency disorders etc. Under Centres for Advanced Research, 17 Research Centres have been set up and there are 357 on-going sectors under adhoc research.

13.25 The intra-mural research programmes are carried out by a network of 22 permanent institutes each of which is entrusted with mission oriented research in the areas identified as specific national health priorities such as infectious diseases (tuberculosis, leprosy, diarrhoeal diseases, viral diseases, malaria, filariasis), nutritional problems, fertility control, cancer etc. Important achievements have been the demonstration of integrated vector control using bio-environmental techniques for the control of malaria and filariasis; the development of a sound data base on cancer through the National Cancer Registry Project for determining priorities as well as the plan of action for the National Cancer Control Programme, operationalisation of proven therapeutic regimens for tuberculosis (short course chemotherapy) leprosy (multi drug therapy) and diarrhoeal diseases (oral rehydration salts and home available fluids). A national surveillance system has been established for HIV (AIDS) infection. A model surveillance system for Japanese Encephalitis was developed in Karnataka State.

13.26 In the area of research in traditional medicine, multi centre clinical trials have yielded highly encouraging results with the Kshaarasootra technique in the treatment of anal fistula as compared to conventional surgery. A genetic atlas for tribals has been published which provided authentic information on each genetic markers in the tribal population in various parts of the country.

Programme for 1989-90

13.27 Most of the intra-mural research will be continued to find answers to specific health problems including incurable diseases through respective research institutes. Many activities in the areas of vector control, cancer registry etc. would be expanded to cover other regions of the country. Similarly research on reproductive biology, nutritional problems including food toxins, maternal and child health (including genetic problems) would be undertaken. The environmental and occupational health problems as well as haematological problems will be tackled. A detailed proposal for setting up of an integrated bio-medical research complex is under formulation.

Medical Education

13.28 Funds have been provided in State Plans for improvement and consolidation of facilities in terms of staff, equipment and buildings in Medical Colleges and the attached teaching hospitals to meet the requirements of the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India. The schemes taken up by some State Governments for strengthening Post-graduate facilities in specialities and certain super-specialities will continue. Monitoring of benefits accruing to the candidates belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes seeking admission to under-graduate medical education courses through the programme of pre-examination training schemes taken up by the Government would also continue.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

13.29 Provision has been made for continuing and further strengthening the schemes for improvement of diagnosis and curative facilities in the medical institutions under the charge of the Ministry of Health in Delhi, other Metropolitan Cities, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. Adequate provision has also been made for augmentation and consolidation of the facilities already available and opening of additional dispensaries and hospitals, depending upon the local needs of the people. The network of hospitals would be strengthened gradually towards achieving the objective of one hospital bed for every 1000 population.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

13.30 Measures for popularisation and development of the Indian Systems of Medicine as well as Homoeopathy would continue. Financial assistance for promotion of research activities, development of under-graduate and post-graduate education, standardisation of drugs and production of medicines under the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will also continue.

13.31 The outlays for the various Health Sector Programmes are given in Annexures 13.1 and 13.2.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

13.32 One of the most crucial problems facing the nation today is high growth rate of population. The 1981 census accounted India's population at 685 millions; population having doubled since Independence (342 millions in 1947). Population of India today is estimated to be 807 millions (as on 1-3-1989). The other alarming dimension of the problem is that we are adding around 17 million persons every year to our population. This annual increase is the highest of all the countries in the world including China which is the most populous country at present.

13.33 The Family Welfare Programme, launched in 1951, is the main tool of population control in our country. The Programme aims at human resources development and improving the quality of life of people by checking the population growth. The Family Welfare Programme caters to all the three requirements of preventive, promotive and curative health needs in a comprehensive manner. The underlying spirit of the Programme is the conscious education of the people persuading them to adopt small family; but the acceptance of family planning being always voluntary in nature.

13.34 The ultimate aim of population policy being followed is to stabilise India's population by 2050 AD. The nation is committed to achieve a Net Reproduction Rate of Unity by 200–11, with Birth Rate of 21 per thousand population, Death Rate of 9 per thousand population and Infant Mortality Rate below 60 per thousand live births. The policies and programmes initiated during the 7th Plan towards the above perspectives aim at achieving the Birth Rate of 29.1 per thousand population, Death Rate of 10.4 per thousand population, Couple Protection Rate of 42 per cent and Infant Mortailty Rate (IMR) below 90 per thousand live births by end of the 7th Plan.

Review of the Programme

13.35 During the first four years of the Seventh Plan, the Couple Protection Rate has increased as envisaged. From 32.1 per cent in 1985, the Couple Protection Rate has increased to 41.7 per cent in 1989 (31-3-1989, representing an average annual increase of 2.4 per cent per annum. However, the Birth Rate has not shown a commensurate decline during the corresponding period. As per 1987 Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates, the Birth Rate was 32 per thousand population and the Death Rate was 10.8. With the present trend, it is expected that while the Death Rate target would be achieved by end of the 7th Plan, the envisaged reduction in Birth Rate may not be achieved during the 7th Plan.

13.36 The Programme has been gaining momentum steadily during the 7th Plan. As a result of the efforts made, the number of acceptors of all the methods of family planning has increased to 24.11 million during the year 1988-89 as compared to the corresponding figure of 22.69 million in 1987-88. This represents an increase of 6.3 per cent over the previous year. The percentage of couples effectively protected has increased from 39.8 per cent (31-3-1988) to 41.7 per cent, as on 31-3-1989.

13.37 In respect of achievement of targets set for various methods of family planning, the performance has been a mixed one during the first four years of the Seventh Plan. While targets have been achieved in case of IUD Insertions and Conventional Contraceptives and Oral Pills users, the achievement in respect of sterilisations has fallen short of the target by 20 per cent. During the first four years, against a target of 24.25 million (cumulative), the achievement has been 19.52 million sterilisations (cumulative). Taking into consideration the current level of sterilisation i.e. 4.6 million (1988-89), it is estimated that the achievement in respect of sterilisations would fall short of the targets by 37 per cent in the entire Seventh Plan period.

13.38 In respect of IUD, CC & OP users, the targets have been fully achieved during the first four years of the 7th Plan. In respect of CC & OP users, the achievement during 1988-89 has, in fact, been higher at 14.65 million users as compared to the target of 13.5 million (as originally fixed). Keeping in view the current trends, it is expected that the 7th Plan target would be achieved in the terminal year of the 7th Plan for these two methods.

The following table 13.5 gives the details of performance of various methods of family planning during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 :

TABLE 13·5

Targets and Achievements under Family Welfare

(Nos. in million)

	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89		1989-90 Target
		Target	Achievement*	
1	2	3	4	5
Sterilisation .	4·94	5·37	4·64	5·45
I.U.D. . .	4·36	4·97	4·82	5·25
CC & OP Users	13·39	15·17	14·65	16·11

*Figures are provisional

13.39 The Maternal & Child Health Care Programme is an integral and important part of the Family Welfare Programme and has been accorded a high priority in the 7th Plan strategy. The Seventh Plan had envisaged to bring down the Infant Mortality to a level of 90 per thousand live births by 1990 and reduce Maternal Mortality. During the year, the MCH activities have been further strengthened. Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), 122 additional Distts. have been taken up during 1988-89 thus raising the number of Distts. taken up under the Programme to 302. The remaining Distts. in the country would be covered under the Programme during 1989-90. As a result of efforts made under the Immunization Programme, the Infant Mortailty Rate has further come down to 95 in 1987, as per the SRS estimates.

13.40 The details of targets and achievements for the MCH Programme for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and the target for the last year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1989-90 are given in Annexure 13.3.

Physical Targets for 1989-90

13.41 Under the Family Planning Programme, a target of 5.45 million sterilisations is envisaged for 1989-90. For the IUDs, it is envisaged that 5.25 million couples would be provided protection by this method during 1989-90. For CC & OP users, the 7th Plan had originally envisaged a target of 14.5 million users by the Plan end i.e. 1989-90. However, keeping in view the good performance achieved during the first four years, the enhanced target of 16.11 million users is envisaged for 1989-90. The details of physical targets for family planning and MCH activities may be seen in the Annexure 13.3.

Outlay for 1989-90

13.42 The entire outlay under the Family Welfare Programme is plan outlay. The 7th Plan had provided an outlay of Rs. 3,256 crores for this 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Family Welfare Programme. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 2,356 crores is estimated to have been incurred on this Programme. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 599.97 crores for 1988-89, the revised estimate during the year is placed at Rs. 634.95 crores. For the last year of the 7th Plan i.e. 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 652.96 crores has been approved. The Scheme-wise break-up of this outlay is given in the table 13.6 given below :

TABLE 13·6

Break-up of Outlay 1989-90—Family Welfare Programme

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay
1.	Services & Supplies	333·18
2	Training	7·30
3.	Information, Education & Communication	18·50
4.	Research & Evaluation	20·11
5.	Maternal & Child Health	186·65
6.	Organisation	11·60
7.	Village Health Guide Scheme	25·00
8.	Area Project	49·96
9.	Other New Schemes	0·70
	GRAND TOTAL	653·00*

*Includes Rs. 0·04 crores for Secretariat Social Services.

The state-wise details of expenditure during 1987-88, 1988-89 and allocations for 1989-90 are given in Annexure 13.4.

13.43 The new initiatives for 1989-90 include :

(i) Special area specific programmes are being implemented in the four backward states of U.P., M.P., Rajasthan and Bihar. During the year, these programmes would be further strengthened and implemented more vigorously.

(ii) Review and strengthening of training and supervision of medical and para-medical staff.

(iii) The Immunization Programme would be further strengthened by covering all the remaining districts under the programme and by providing adequate cold chain facilities and other necessary inputs.

(iv) Efforts would be made to evolve effective Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring various schemes under Family Welfare including MCH activities.

(v) Efforts would be made to strengthen IEC Programmes for creating more Public awareness by involving voluntary agencies, NGOs and community at large.

NUTRITION

Review of performance in 1988-89

13.44 The Annual Plan 1988-89 provided an outlay of Rs. 298.07 crores for Nutrition Programmes, both at the Central and State level. The Central outlay amounting to Rs. 1.50 crores was meant for the schemes under implementation of the Department of Food and the remaining outlay was for the State sector.

Central Sector

13.45 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for Nutrition schemes of the Department of Food, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 0.92 crores. During the year, the fortification of milk with Vitamin A and fortification of Salt with iron were the major programmes. The scheme of fortification of milk was extended to 36 dairies covering 14 States and 2 Union Territories and on an average total quantity of milk fortified through these dairies was 32 lakh litres per day during April–Dec. 1988. For fortification of salt, a plant for producing 1,25,000 MTs of iron fortified salt per annum was set up at Valinokkam Salt Complex in Ramanathapuram District in collaboration with the Government of Tamil Nadu through the Salt Corporation. The nutritious foods/beverages continued to be produced in the existing 4 Energy Food Plants at Belgaum, Chitradurga, Raichur and Dodaballapura in Karnataka, in 5 Ready-To-Eat (RTE) plants, one each at Dhar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Gangtok and Delhi; and in 4 Miltone plants at Bangalore, Ranchi, Kanpur and Calcutta. The quantity of Energy food, RTE food and Miltone produced during the period April–December, in these plants was 12,145 MTs, 22058 MTs and 21.13 lakh litres respectively. During the year one more Miltone unit was set up at ABAD DAIRY, Ahmedabad, in collaboration with the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.

13.46 The Integrated Nutrition Education Scheme was taken up to bring awareness among the masses about the food and non-food factors affecting the

health of the people through Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units (MEUs) and newly transferred schemes of Food and Nutrition Extension Centres (FNECs) and Food Processing and Nutrition Centres (FPNCs) of the Department of Food. The existing 34 MEUs organised live demonstrations supported by lecture-cum-discussion, films and slide shows, exhibitions on various aspects of food and nutrition, health care, hygiene, environmental sanitation, food storage, etc. in colaboration with the State Departments. The 33 FNECs trained 22,300 persons through 1,300 training courses, mainly the housewives, in preservation of fruits and vegetables. The existing three Food Processing and Nutrition Centres (FPNCs) at Mahendragarh (Haryana), Kumarghat (Tripura) and Balussery (Kerala) continued to function as production, promotion and demonstration/training units in rural areas for utilising locally available foods in the production of simple weaning foods, preserving fruits and vegetables. Additional three FNECs were sanctioned one each for Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and an additional FPNC to be set up in Jaisamand (Rajasthan).

State Sector

13.47 In the State sector, the two major schemes for intervention feeding viz. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Mid-Day Meals Programme (MDM) continued to operate as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. An outlay of Rs. 296.57 crores was provided for both these programmes. Against this the anticipated expenditure during the year was Rs. 274.10 crores.

13.48 The SNP covers pre-school children in the age group 0–6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The programme provides supplementary food consisting 300 Calories with 8–12 gms. of protein for children and 500 Calories with 20–25 gms. of protein for mothers for 300 days in a year. It covered 4.9 million additional beneficiaries mostly within the ICDS projects. This raised the beneficiaries level to 21.5 million both within and outside ICDS areas by the end of 1988-89. The MDM programme meant for school children in the age-group 6–11 years provides Supplementary Nutrition of 300 Calories with 8–12 gms. of protein for 200 days in a year. About 20.9 million beneficiaries were likely to be covered under the programme by the end of the year.

Annual Plan 1989-90

13.49 The Annual Plan 1989-90 envisages an outlay of Rs. 339.33 crores for nutrition programmes. The sector-wise break-up of which is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Sector	1988-89		1989-90
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay
1.	Central	1.50	0.02	2.14
2.	State and Union Territories	296.57	274.10	337.19
	Total	298.07	275.02	339.33

13.50 In the nutrition programme of the Department of Food, major emphasis will be on nutrition education and extension activities through expansion of integrated nutrition education, publication of nutrition education material, setting up of FNECs and FPNCs. The integrated nutrition education scheme will be intensified after taking into account the requirements of all the concerned Ministries. Training of functionaries at different levels and development of educational/trainnig material will be the important components. Imparting nutrition education through MEUs will be reviewed and thereafter, its further expansion will be considered. Additional four FNECs are proposed to be set up in the states of Mizoram, Sikkim, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli to promote utilisation of horticultural produce which otherwise gets spoiled from the time of its harvest to the time it reaches the consumer in the market. In order to promote processing of locally available foods, fruits and vegetables and simple weaning foods in rural areas additional FPNC will be set up in the consultation with the concerned State Government.

13.51 The programme of fortification of milk with Vitamin A and salt with iron will be expanded to combat the nutritional problems like anaemia, and nutrition blindness, which are widely prevalent among poorer sections of the population. The plant for the fortification of salt with iron, set up at Valinokkam (Tamil Nadu) will start functioning in full swing during the year. Another plant is proposed to be set up at Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan) with the assistance of the Hindustan Salt Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking. Steps will be taken to bring down the cost of fortification so that the price becomes within the reach of vulnerable sections. The scheme of milk fortification with Vitamin 'A' will be extended to other dairies to increase the quantity of fortified milk by additional 2 lakh litres per day. A study will be taken up to assess the impact of fortified milk on school children in Delhi.

13.52 Provision has been made to set up three additional RTE/Energy Food Plants, two in Orissa and one in North East Sector of the country. Performance of the RTE/Energy Food Plants will be reviewed both from the production point of view and also the acceptability by the beneficiaries in comparison to the locally available foods. Efforts will be made to produce RTE food with the locally available raw material so that the cost of cooking and transportation may be avoided. The existing infrastructure in the four Food Analysing Laboratories one each at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will be strengthened so as to enable them to be effective in analysing processed fruit and vegetable products and maintain quality check on food products used in supplementary feeding programmes and fortified milk and salt.

State Sector

13.53 An amount of Rs. 337.19 crores has been approved in the State sector for the nutrition programmes. The Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-Day Meals Programme will continue to operate

as part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). As it is generally admitted that nutritional programmes would not have desired impact of the health and nutritional status of the targetted group without the supportive services like health check-up, safe drinking water, nutrition education, etc. the SNP will be taken within the ambit of the ICDS to the extent possible. During the year, the programme will be extended to additional new 500 ICDS blocks predominantly inhabited by the tribal and scheduled castes people. This would bring the total beneficiaries coverage by SNP to the level of 22.9 million by the end of the year. Under MDM programme efforts would be made to integrate the programme with other inputs so as to make it more effective. About 21.1 million beneficiaries are targetted to be covered by the MDM programme.

13.54 The plan outlay and revised outlay for 1988-89 and the budget estimates for 1989-90 for the Central and State sectors are shown in Annexures 13.5 and 13.6 respectively.

Annexure 13.1

QUALITY FOR HEALTH IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. in Crores)

Programme/Scheme	1987-88 Actual Expenditure	1988-89 Plan Outlay	1988-89 Anticipated Expenditure	1989-90 Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
A. CENTRAL SCHEMES				
I. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES				
1. N. I. C. D. Delhi	0.73	2.00	2.00	4.00
2. N. T. I. Bangalore	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10
3. B. C. G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy	0.18	0.15	0.55	0.15
4. Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50
5. S. T. D. Control	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20
6. Leprosy S. E. T. Control	0.57	0.70	0.70	0.70
7. Regional Institute of Training & Health Education under Blindness Control	0.12	0.20	0.21	0.10
8. Regional Institute of Training Research and Treatment and Leprosy Control :				
(a) R. T. T. I., Aska	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.15
(b) R. L. T. I., Raipur	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.35
(c) R. L. T. I., Gauripur	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.25
9. Central Leprosy Training & Research Institute, Chinglepattu (T.N.)	0.07	0.40	0.71	0.70
10. AIDS—Surveillance and Control	—	2.50	2.50	2.50
SUB-TOTAL—I	2.69	7.20	7.94	9.70
II. Control/Containment of Non-Communicable Diseases	4.39	19.35	14.43	20.25
III. Hospitals & Dispensaries	5.40	17.61	10.57	12.51
IV. Indian Council of Medical Research	16.50	20.00	20.00	20.00
V. Medical Education, Research and Training (excluding ICMR)	20.90	26.92	34.72	27.18
VI. ISM and Homoeopathy	4.34	8.18	8.52	8.44
VII. Other Programmes	2.66	4.24	7.43	7.69
TOTAL (CENTRAL SCHEME)	56.89	103.50	103.71	107.77
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME				
I. RURAL HEALTH				
1. Reorientation of Medical Education	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.10
2. National School Health Services	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10
3. Training of Multi-Purpose workers	0.73	1.40	0.90	0.75
4. Continuing Education of PHC Staff	——Transferred to F. W. Sector——			
5. Training of Male Multi-purpose workers and Male Health Assistants	——Transferred to F.W.Sector——			
6. Training of Specialists and para-Medical workers	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.05
7. Training of Community Health Officers	NIL	0.01	0.01	0.01
8. Laboratory facilities at PHCs/Rural Dispensaries	—	0.97	—	0.95
SUB TOTAL—I	1.01	2.78	1.31	1.96

1	2	3	4	5
II. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES				
1. Malaria Control	84.87	83.00	96.34	89.00
2. Filaria Control	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
3. T. B. Control	14.16	12.50	14.00	12.00
4. Leprosy Control	17.62	17.00	19.50	20.00
5. Control of Blindness	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
6. Guinea-worm Control	0.41	0.45	0.53	0.70
SUB TOTAL—II	125.06	120.95	138.38	129.70
III. I. S. M. & Homoeopathy	0.73	0.72	0.92	0.52
IV. Central Schemes for Union Territories	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
TOTAL I to IV (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	126.83	124.50	140.66	132.23
GRAND TOTAL : (A & B)	183.73	228.00	244.37 (228.29)	240.00

@Exclusive of funds provided to ICMR under the Family Welfare Programme.

Figure in bracket indicate revised estimate.

Annexure 13.2

OUTLAYS FOR HEALTH PROGRAMME IN THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.T.	1987-88 Actual Expenditure		1988-89				1989-90 Outlay Plan	
			Plan Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure			
	Total	M.N.P.	Total	M.N.P.	Total	M.N.P.	Total	M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	2891	1048	3400	1450	3711	1418	3691	1515
2. Arunachal Pradesh	300	161	286	140	286	140	325	165
3. Assam	2755	1273	2550	1090	2975	1090	2625	1100
4. Bihar	3192	1197	4515	1650	4598	1789	5500	2450
5. Goa	394	94	441	45	477	48	499	50
6. Gujarat	2164	956	2359	1121	2359	1100	2500	1275
7. Haryana	1204	365	1537	600	1543	593	1998	831
8. Himachal Pradesh	751	278	800	325	1102	382	1100	430
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1891	617	1909	570	2462	786	2372	800
10. Karnataka	1576	610	2916	1425	2945	1436	2946	1430
11. Kerala	827	179	1400	370	1450	309	1450	400
12. Madhya Pradesh	3757	1120	4500	1550	4479	1640	4930	1900
13. Maharashtra	6307	4044	7682	3500	6650	3524	7959	4200
14. Manipur	288	97	350	180	350	180	400	195
15. Meghalaya	341	229	359	200	368	200	400	233
16. Mizoram	290	136	342	141	342	140	381	154
17. Nagaland	440	136	520	180	520	180	330	186
18. Orissa	1416	527	1760	617	1761	610	2221	875
19. Punjab	1133	296	2068	450	2068	726	2100	700
20. Rajasthan	2175	606	3038	1000	3038	1006	3551	1250
21. Sikkim	155	51	165	65	165	65	175	75
22. Tamil Nadu	2472	785	3607	1450	3535	1064	3815	1400
23. Tripura	467	175	454	158	515	188	531	200
24. Uttar Pradesh	9581	2984	9651	3400	11222	3224	9096	3300
25. West Bengal	2726	1251	2390	1000	2509	1017	2912	1250
UNION TERRITORIES								
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	134.46	74.70	130.00	84.00	198.00	130.74	224.00	155.00
2. Chandigarh	194.29	11.05	200.00	18.00	200.00	19.50	230.00	20.00
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.37	18.49	30.00	13.00	42.41	15.35	37.80	18.00
4. Daman & Diu	48.87	11.98	76.40	10.00	78.10	16.30	107.28	12.03
5. Delhi	3921.71		4300.00		4527.13		5000.00	
6. Lakshadweep	22.42	15.59	26.04	16.76	26.04	16.80	40.00	27.70
7. Pondicherry	198.18	34.66	250.00	50.00	250.00	41.40	330.00	40.00
GRAND TOTAL (All States & U. Ts.)	54058.30	19381.47	64011.44	22868.76	66751.68 (60917.00)	23095.09	69776.08	26636.73

NOTE : The Outlays/Expenditures does not include Central Share.
Figure in bracket indicate the revised outlays.

Annexure 13·3

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FAMILY WELFARE

(Nos. in Million)

	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement@	Target
1. FAMILY PLANNING					
1.1 Sterilisation	6.00	4.94	5.37	4.64	5.45
1.2 IUD	4·25	4.36	4.97	4·82	5.25
1.3 CC & OP Users	12·75	13·39	15·18	14.65	16·11
2. M. C. H.					
2·1 IMMUNIZATION					
(a) T.T, (PW)	16.93	14.52	22.66	16.50	25.27
(b) DPT (Children)	17.21	16.50	18.04	18.13	19.21
(c) Polio	17.21	13.81	18.04	17·11	19.21
(d) Measles	11.21	10.50	15.76	12.43	19.21
(e) B.C.G.	17.21	16.17	18.04	18.11	19.21
(f) DT (Children)	13·00	11.32	18.94	12.26	18,89
(g) Typhoid	13·00	8·37	$	$	$
(h) TTSC (10 years)	7·80	6·90	9·75	7·85	18·25
(i) TTSC (16 years)	4·80	4·46	6·10	5·36	17·41
2·2 PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST NUTRITIONAL ANAEMIA					
(a) Children	22·00	17·68	30·00	20·26	30·00
(b) Women	22·00	17·65	22·00	20·01	22·00
2·3 PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST BLINDNESS DUE TO VITAMIN 'A' DEFICIENCY	30·00	45·13 (doses)	30·00	39·72 (doses)	30·00

@Provisional figures

$TA Vaccinational of School Children from "5 years and above" was withdrawn from the National Immunisation Schedule with effect from 1988-89.

Annexure 13·4

STATE-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE UNDER FAMILY WELFARE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1987-88 Expenditure	1988-89 Anticipated Expenditure@	1989-90 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5154.78	391.33	3674.90
2.	Assam	1274·37	1003·30	1436·86
3.	Bihar	4218·01	2737·29	3822·30
4.	Gujarat	3802.30	2793.00	2318.84
5.	Haryana	1043·50	964·43	824·82
6.	Himachal Pradesh	524·85	433.74	582.69
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	371·29	452·50	550·43
8.	Karataka	4105·03	3619·66	3593·98
9.	Kerala	2381·83	2869.70	1971.37
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3721·81	361·22	3873·60
11.	Maharashtra	5512·56	414·84	4138·90
12.	Manipur	242·41	193·51	219·86
13.	Meghalaya	154·26	118·29	158·26
14.	Nagaland	166·63	141·45	91·39
15.	Orissa	2254·43	1989·19	2110·23
16.	Punjab	1399·55	947·28	1011·24
17.	Rajasthan	2681.70	2526.59	2646.94
18.	Sikkim	59·53	91·09	90·22
19	Tamil Nadu	2783·70	2786·38	3293·58
20.	Tripura	110·40	172·53	197·18
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9828·12	1474·46	6144·25
22.	West Bengal	3327·24	4281·03	4601·58
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	24·27	50·52	78·35
24.	Goa	70·46	73·35	100·30
25.	Mizoram	75·36	13·16	87·32
	U.T. with Legislatures	59·34	38·41	55·25
	U.Ts. without Legislature	41·95	506·96	594·31
	Central Sector/Unallocated	4980·19	5347·08 (+) 6923·62*	17033·52
	TOTAL	60738·93	62676·78 (63495·00)	65300·00**

*Expenditure on cast of supplies made available in kind.

@On the basis of grants released/Revised Estimates.

**Includes Rs. 0·04 crore for Secretariat Social Service.

Figure in bracket indicate revised estimate.

ANNEXURE—13·5

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR—NUTRITION—DEPTT. OF FOOD

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	Nature of Schemes	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
		Expdr	Outlay	Revised Outlay	Budget Estimate
I. Nutrition Education and Extension					
	(i) Mobile Food & Nutrition Extension Units (MEUs)	3·93	4·00	4·40	5·75
	(ii) Mass Media Communication	5·41	6·00	6·00	6·00
	(iii) Integrated Nutrition Education	—	42·00	32·00	40·00
	(iv) Food Nutrition Extension Centres (FNECs)	*	*	*	15·00
	(v) Food Processing & Nutrition Centres (FPNCs)	2·05	*	*	12·50
II Fortification of foods					
	(vi) Fortification of milk	9·47	20·00	15·00	22·00
	(vii) Fortification of salt	8·55	50·00	28·50	43·75**
III. Production of Nutritious Foods/Beverages					
	(viii) Miltone	12·93	2·00	2·00	2·00
	(ix) Energy/Ready-To-Eat (RTE) foods	—	23·00	3·60	50·00
IV. Research and Development					
	(x) Research Studies	0·48	3·00	1·00	15·00
	(xi) Upgradation of Laboratories	*	*	*	12·00
	Total :	42·82	150·00	92·50	214·00

*Included under the Sub-sector "Food storage and warehousing".
**In addition, Rs. 4 lakhs are included under "Consumer Industries".

ANNEXURE 13·6

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATES/UTS—NUTRITION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	States	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Expdr.	Outlay	Revised Outlay	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6
	STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	299	447	447	447
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	70	70	85
3.	Assam	587	587	587	587
4.	Bihar	787	1200	900	1370
5.	Goa	47	59	71	68
6.	Gujarat	5452	5500	5081	7300
7.	Haryana	606	700	500	700
8.	Himachal Pradesh	92	101	101	200
9.	J & K	233	262	254	297
10.	Karnataka	589	695	648	4479
11.	Kerala	1448	2389	2400	1820
12.	Madhya Pradesh	696	687	995	685
13.	Maharashtra	332	595	464	456
14.	Manipur	45	80	80	125
15.	Meghalaya	83	92	92	116
16.	Mizoram	81	86	86	105
17.	Nagaland	180	210	210	215
18.	Orissa	555	500	326	500
19.	Punjab	239	279	279	275
20.	Rajasthan	244	450	200	450
21.	Sikkim	48	46	46	45
22.	Tamil Nadu	6877	11074	10094	9452
23.	Tripura	341	455	386	460
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1438	1755	1755	2020
25.	West Bengal	544	555	555	705
	Total—States	21692	2874	26627	32892

Annexure-13·6 *Contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Union Territories	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Expdr.	Outlay	Revised Outlay	Budget Estimate
1.	A & N Islands	24·00	34·00	34·00	34·00
2	Chandigarh	51·49	50 00	50·00	53·70
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16·45	15·50	15·50	21·60
4.	Daman & Diu	9·34	9·50	9·50	19·20
5	Delhi	493·07	582·00	582·00	600·00
6.	Lakshadweep	7·67	7·00	7·00	8·75
7.	Pondicherry	62·99	85·00	85·00	90·00
	Total-UTs :	665·01	783·00	783·00	827·05
	Total-States & UTs	22357·01	29657·00	27410·00	33719·25

CHAPTER 14

HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY

HOUSING

Review of Plan performance during 1985-89

A distinguishing feature of the Seventh Five Year Plan is that Housing is receiving a much greater attention during this period. A number of new initiative have been taken by Government to give a boost to the housing activity. The National Housing Policy was evolved setting out directions in definite terms to enable preparation of concrete action plans with the aim of eradicating houselessness by the turn of the century. The National Housing Bank was set up in order to accelerate and streamline the flow of institutional finance for housing by creating and strengthening a net-work of housing finance institutions for mobilising household savings on the one hand and providing loans to the people for the construction of houses on the other. The Bank has formulated a Home Loan Account Scheme which envisages regular savings by the individuals intending to build a house through opening of house-linked bank accounts for a minimum period of five years and entitling them to a loan thereafter upto two to four times of the accumulated savings depending on the size of accommodation and their repaying capacity subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 3 lakhs. Other important initiatives taken by Government include launching of a schme to take care of the housing needs of pavement dwellers and establishing a national net work of building centres throughout the country to educate people in the use of new building technology. Equity base of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, which is a premier organisation functioning at the national level to finance housing and infrastructural activities, has been strengthened substantially.

14.2 A number of schemes are in operation in the country to reduce housing shortage. While the schemes taken up at the level of the Central Government are directed mainly towards providing institutional and research support, the State Governments are implementing a number of socially oriented schemes to meet the housing requirements of the people of different income groups, especially those belonging to the economically weaker class. The scheme of Rural House-Sites-cum-House Construction Assistance, which forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme as also the 20-Point Programme, is being implemented on a nation-wide scale with a view to providing house sites and construction assistance to the landless section of the rural community. The physical performance under this scheme alongwith other important schemes is indicated below in Table 14.1.

TABLE 14·1

ACHIEVEMENTS IN RELATION TO HOUSING 1985-86 TO 1988-89

(Figures in lakhs)

Schemes	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1985-86 to 1988-89	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1. Economically Weaker Housing (Dwelling Units)	1·51	1·41	1·19	2·03	1·08	1·20	1·40	1·40	5·18	6·04
2. Low Income Group Housing (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	0·41	0·51	0·43	0·51	0·84	1·02
3. Rural House-Sites cum House Construction										
(a) House-sites (Families)	5·81	9·10	6·33	8·00	5·50	9·19	6·00	8·09	23·64	34·38
(b) Construction Assistance (Families)	4.13	4.14	3.99	4.36	3.65	4.12	3.83	5.87	15.50	18.49

14.3 During the first four years of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86 to 1988-89, house sites have been allotted to 34.38 lakhs landless families under the scheme and 18.49 lakhs families have been helped with financial assistance to construct houses. In so far as the schemes of EWS and LIG are concerned, a total stock of 7.06 lakhs houses have been added for these categories of people during the four-year period. It is heartening to note that the annual targets have been exceeded in almost all cases.

14.4 On the financial side also, excellent progress has been achieved. Out of the Seventh Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 2428.21 crores for housing programmes comprising Rs. 2168.34 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 259.87 crores in the Central Sector, Rs. 2071.35 crores, Rs. 1935.00 crores and Rs. 136.35 crores respectively have been utilised during the first four years of the Plan.

14.5 Scheme-wise details of Central Sector expenditure for 1985-86 to 1988-89 and outlays for 1989-90 are given for Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply programmes in Annexure 14.1. Details for the State Sector are given in Annexures 14.2, 14.3 and 14.4.

Annual Plan 1989-90

14.6 The Annual Plan 1989-90 has made provision for an outlay of Rs. 617.63 crores for Housing (Rs. 566.96 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 50.67 crores in the Central Sector). An outlay of Rs. 156.13 crores has been provided for the scheme of Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance to cover a target of 5.35 lakh families for allotment of house sites and 3.88 lakh families for construction assistance.

14.7 Important programmes in the Central Sector for the year 1989-90 include an outlay of Rs. 20 crores for strengthening the equity base of HUDCO for housing, Rs. 17 crores for construction of residential accommodation for the Central Government employees, and Rs. 3.5 crores to meet the housing needs of pavement dwellers.

14.8 State-wise details with regard to physical achievement and targets fixed for 1989-90 in respect of the 20 Point Programme schemes are given in Annexures 14.5 to 14.8.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Review of Plan performance during 1985—89

14.9 Several, important steps have been taken in the field of urban development. A cell has been set up in the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to meet the long felt need of building an institution for financing the infrastructural development projects in urban areas. An amount of Rs. 1 crore was provided during 1988-89 and Rs. 4.50 crores have been provided during the current year as additional equity support to HUDCO to take up financing of the urban development projects including the water supply projects.

14.10 Out of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 1801.29 crores, Rs. 1545.29 crores or 86 percent have already been utilised during the first four years of the Plan i.e. from 1985-86 to 1988-89. An important scheme under implementation in the State sector, all over the country is the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. This scheme is part of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the 20-Point Programme and aims at improving the environmental conditions of slums by providing seven basic amenities, namely, drinking water, common bath rooms and latrines, street lighting, sewerage, storm water drains and street paving. Against the Seventh Plan target of 9 million slum dwellers, a large population of 7.88 million slum dwellers has already been covered under the scheme during the first four years of the Plan. State-wise details are given in Annexure 14.9.

14.11 A centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was introduced during Sixth Plan to ensure a balanced distribution of urban population and to slow down the growth of metropolises. The scheme has been continued during the Seventh Plan. In addition to 235 towns covered under the scheme during the Sixth Plan, another 102 towns were planned to be taken up during the Seventh Plan. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 88 crores, an amount of Rs. 65.40 crores has been spent during the first four years of the Plan as the Central share.

14.12 An important feature of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the urban development sector is the new impetus provided to the development of the National Capital Region (NCR) through the creation of a statutory organisation called National Capital Region Planning Board. This Board, was set up in March, 1985 with a view to taking up programmes for progressive deconcentration of economic activities away from Delhi and their dispersal to various parts of the NCR so as to prevent undue growth of Delhi. The Board has since prepared the Regional Plan 2001 for the development of NCR. A provision of Rs. 35 crores was made for development of NCR during Seventh Plan under the central sector out of which Rs. 22.07 crores have been spent during the first four years of the Plan.

Annual Plan 1989-90

14.13 The Annual Plan 1989-90 envisages an outlay of Rs. 610.24 crores consisting of Rs. 579.29 crores in the State sector and Rs. 30.95 crores in Central sector for Urban development programmes. For the important scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, the outlay provided for in the State sector under the Annual Plan is Rs. 53.97 crores in order to cover 17.01 lakhs additional slum population during the year.

14.14 As indicated in Para 14.5, details of financial performance during the first four years of the Plan and outlays for 1989-90 for the urban development sector are given at Annexures 14.1 and 14.3.

14.15 Under the Central sector, major outlays are accounted for by important schemes like IDSMT (Rs. 16 crores), NCR Planning Board (Rs. 8 crores). Equity Support to HUDCO for infrastructural development (excluding water supply Rs. 3 crores) and Urban Transport Consortium Fund (Rs. 2 crores).

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Review of Plan performance during 1985—89

14.16 It is expected that, under water supply and sanitation sector, an expenditure of Rs. 5559.44 crores—Rs. 4107.90 crores under State and UT Plan and Rs. 1451.54 crores under the Central Plan would have been incurred during the first 4 years of the 7th Plan, i.e. 1985—89, in the rural and urban areas as summarised in table 14.4. The State-wise details in respect of State and UT plan and scheme-wise details in respect of the Central Plan are given in Annexures 14.1 and 14.4 respectively. As can be seen in the table, though the total expenditure is only about 84.30% of the outlay for the Seventh Plan, the expenditure under the Central Plan is as high as 117.36% of the corresponding 7th Plan outlay.

14.17 According to the reports from the State/UT Governments, at least one perennial source of drinking water was provided in 25722 'no-source' category villages during 1988-89. Besides, several

partially covered villages were also provided with additional sources in order to achieve the objective of providing drinking water to the entire rural population @ 40 lpcd for human use and additional 30 lpcd for cattle in the desert districts. With this achievement, about 140856 'no-source' category villages are expected to have been provided with at least one perennial source of drinking water supply facility during the the first 4 years of the 7th Plan, i.e. 1985-89 as against its total number at the beginning of the 7th Plan of 1,61,722 villages, as indicated in table 14.2. The State-wise details of coverage of problem villages are given in Annexure 14.10 and coverage of population in Annexure 14.11.

TABLE 14·2

COVERAGE OF PROBLEM VILLAGES

Sl. No.	Year	'No-source' Category Problem Villages (Nos.)			Population (In lakhs)		
		Total	FC	PC	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Remaining to be covered as on 1-4-1985	161722	161722	—	2119·00	654·00	296·00
2.	Covered d uring 1985-86	24567	18294	6273	193·28	37·32	20·05
3.	Covered during 1986-87	44102	21402	22700	308·65	49·36	33·93
4.	Covered during 1987-88	46465	26348	20117	298·68	48·65	33·06
5.	Covered during 1988-89	25722	18152	7570	241·05	43·19	22·87
6.	Total coverage during 1985-89	140856	84196	56660	1041·66	178·52	109·91
7.	Percentage of Sl No. (1) above	87·09	52·06	—	49·16	27·30	37·13
8.	Target for 1989-90	16671*	16671	—	285·40	45·80	29·81

PC : Partial Coverage

FC : Full Coverage

*In addition,32822 problem villages of PC Category and 2298 non-problem villages are also proposed to be provided with additional sources of water.

14.18 As regards urban water supply and sanitation, the present system of monitoring and reporting by the States and UTs is far from satisfactory. However, based on the information made available by the Ministry of Urban Development the details regarding State-wise coverage of population with water supply and sanitation as on 31st March 1981, 1985, 1986 and 1987 are given in Annexure 14.12. The summary of the same is given in the table 14.3.

TABLE 14·3

STATUS OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION—POPULATION COVERAGE AS ON 1ST MARCH 1981, 1985, 1986 AND 1987.

(Population '000)

Year	Population as on March, 31	Coverage with Urban Water Supply		Coverage with Urban Sanitation	
		Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981	159815	115470	72.25	40030	25.04
1985	174551	127229	72·88	49556	28·39
1986	180847	138373	76·51	65693	36·32
1987	186321	145807	78·25	74458	39·96

N.B.—The above figures are tentative, as a few States have not furnished the information on coverage during 1986-87.

Annual Plan 1989-90

14.19 In keeping with the objective of the 7th Plan, the emphasis on the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities in rural as well as urban areas would continue during 1989-90. Realising the constraints on resources and competing demands of other sectors, an outlay of Rs. 1732.20 crores—Rs. 1298.82 crores in the State/UT Plans and Rs. 433.38 crores in the Central Plan—has been provided for water supply and sanitation for 1989-90. This would be about 1.87% higher than the outlay for 1988-89 and includes Rs. 1041.76 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme—Rs. 598.85 crores for rural water supply and Rs. 13.16 crores for rural sanitation in the State and UT Plans and Rs. 429.75 crores under the Central Plan (Rs. 409.75 crores for the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rs. 20.00 crores for Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme), as indicated in the summary statement given in table 14.4. The State-wise details in respect of State and UT plans and scheme-wise details in respect of Central Plan are given in Annexures 14.1 and 14.4 respectively.

TABLE 14·4

Plan Outlay and Expenditure—Water Supply & Sanitation

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Agreed outlay for 7th Plan (1985-90)	Actual Expdr.			1988-89		Total for 1985-89		1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Plan outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Anti Expdr.	P.C. of 7th Plan outlay	Plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. STATE/UT PLANS										
(i) Minimum Needs Programme										
(a)	Rural Water Supply	2253·25	404·76£	479·22£	570·97	563·81	540·64	1995·59	88·58%	598·85
(b)	Rural Sanitation	96·75*	5·91*	9·59*	11·38	9·70	9·91	36·79	38·04%	13·16
(ii) Other Programme										
(a)	Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	2935·64 (3008·17)@	471·97	473·50	495·85	694·81	634·20	2075·52	(70·70)% (68·99)%	686·81
	Total (State Plans)	5285·64 (5358·17)@	882·64	962·31	1078·20	1268·32	1184·75	4107·90	77·72% (76·66%)	1298·82
2. CENTRAL PLAN										
(i)	Centrally Spons ored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Prog.	1201·22	297·92	323·14	385·807	409·75	409·75	1416·617	117·93%	409·75
(ii)	Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	4·00	Nil	6·54	4·9001	20·00	20·00	31·4401	786·00%	20·00
(iii)	Other Programme	31·61	0·52	0·55	0·3957	2·25	2·02	3·4857	11·03%	3·63
	Total (Central Plan)	1236·83	298·44	330·23	391·1028	432·00	431·77	1451·5428	117·36%	433·38
	Grand Total	6522·47 (6595·00)@	1181·08	1292·54	1469·3028	1700·32	1616·52	5559·4428	85·23% (84·30%)	1732·20

@ Taking into account the subsequently revised outlay in respect of Karnataka, M.P. & Mizoram as shown in Annexure-14.4.

* This was not included under MNP, as Rural Sanitation was brought under MNP only from 1987-88.

£Though the entire Rural Water Supply Programme has been included under MNP during the 7th Plan, a few State Govts. have reflected a part of their expdr. on Rural Water Supply outside the MNP. Such expdr. aggregating to Rs. 1·75 crores, Rs 1·55 crores and Rs. 2·40 crores during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively have also been included here.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

14.20 The aim is to provide drinking water supply of acceptable quality in a reasonable quantity to the entire rural population. In view of the importance of rural water supply programme, the same was included under MNP during the 5th Plan and has now been included under TPP '86 also.

14.21 The Technology Mission on Drinking Water in villages and related water management was launched by the Government of India in August 1986 with a view to developing low-cost solutions for providing adequate quantity of drinking water of acceptable quality in rural areas through the application of available scientific and technological inputs from various National Laboratories and by promoting better water management. The Mission deals with problems such as, excess salinity, brackishness, iron, fluoride as well as bacteriological contamination of drinking water. In addition, better and effective water management, such as proper assessment of available water, permissible rate of withdrawal and re-charging requirement of water sources are also being dealt with. To achieve this objective, 55 Mini-Missions and 5 Sub-Missions have been set up. The proven techniques would be simultaneously replicated in all the residual problem villages.

14.22 As in the earlier Annual Plans and the 7th Plan, the thrust during 1989-90 would be to providing at least one perennial source of drinking water supply to all the 'no-source' category problem villages numbering 1,61,722 as on 1-4-1985 on a priority basis. This will be followed by augmentation schemes for full coverage of the partially covered villages/habitations. The target for the Annual Plan 1989-90 would be to provide safe drinking water supply in 16671 'no-source category villages and to provide additional sources in 32822 partially covered problem villages and 2298 non-problem villages, as indicated in Annexure 14.10. The corresponding population coverages are given in Annexure 14.11.

14.23 While implementing the programme special attention would be given to ensure that this basic facility is extended to SC and ST population in every village/habitation and that the source of water supply in a village is located in the areas, predominently inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The progress would be monitored on monthly and quarterly basis in terms of number of villages as well as the population covered. The coverage of SC and ST population would be monitored separately.

14.24 A provision under MNP to the maximum extent of 10% of the MNP outlay has been allowed in the 7th Plan to supplement the efforts on the non-plan side for the operation and maintenance of rural water supply systems. The revised formula for state-wise allocation of Central assistance under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme which was approved by the Cabinet in September, 1987, is in effect from 1987-88. Under this also, out of the funds released to the States/UTs, upto a maximum of 10% may be utilised for operation and maintenance of assets created, quality improvement and purification of drinking water, subject to approved norms and ceiling of matching grants provided by the States out of their MNP provision. The funds earmarked for operation and maintenance of assets should not be diverted for creation of capital assets.

14.25 The rural sanitation programme is yet to gain momentum. Realising the urgent need for the rural sanitation programme with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas, the same has been included under the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the TPP—1986 from the Annual Plan 1987-88. The outlay for 1989-90 under State and UT Plans included Rs. 13.16 crores for rural sanitation. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Plan also includes an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores for the purpose under Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme. The target for 1989-90 is to provide around 2.57 lakh low-cost house-hold sanitary latrines, as indicated in Annexure-14.13.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

14.26 Due to rapid urbanisation and ever increasing population of the metropolitan cities, the demand for adequate drinking water supply and hygienic sanitation facilities is assuming greater proportions year after year. This calls for long term planning of these cities to cope with such demands. In many cities and towns, the existing systems have deteriorated much due to age and usage and need rehabilitation. The service levels in several cities and towns are far below the desired norms and, therefore, augmentation of water supply system is necessary. The situation in several small and medium towns in this regard is also very unsatisfactory and needs proper attention.

14.27 The coverage of urban population with sanitation facilities is rather low. While sophisticated sewerage system and sewage treatment facilities are necessary in respect of metropolitan cities and a few important Class-I towns, low-cost sanitation facilities have to be adopted in the case of other towns due to the resource constraint.

14.28 While planning urban water supply and sanitation schemes, the needs of urban poor and economically poorer sections of the society, especially those living in urban slums, will have to be given special attention. Planning of urban water supply and sewerage schemes is another critical issue that needs to be looked into urgently.

ANNEXURE 14.1

Scheme-wise Outlays on Housing, Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation—Central Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Actual Exp.	1986-87 Actual Exp.	1987-88 Actual Exp.@	1988-89 Outlay	1988-89 Anti. Expendr.	1985-89 Total Anti. Expendr.	% of Exp. to 7th Plan Outlay	1989-90 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	**HOUSING**									
1.	General Pool Residential Accommodation	13500.00	2081.00	2270.00	1825.00	2000.00	2059.00	8235.00	61.00	1700.00
2.	C.P.W.D. Training Institute	166.00	18.00	25.00	27.00	35.00	39.00	109.00	65.66	60.00
3.	H.U.D.C.O.	6000.00	895.00	800.00	905.00	2000.00	2000.00	4600.00	76.66	2747.00
4.	H.P.L.	200.00	40.00	10.00	20.00	35.00	35.00	105.00	52.50	95.00
5.	National Bldg. Organisation	400.00	36.00	35.00	31.00	50.00	50.00	152.00	38.00	50.00
6.	Science & Tech.	300.00	—	10.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	70.00	23.33	50.00
7.	I.Y.S.H. (International Cooperation Activities)	200.00	8.00	4.00	13.00	40.00	40.00	65.00	32.50	15.00
8.	National Housing Bank (Pavement Dwellers)	5000.00	—	—	—	300.00	299.00	299.00	5.98	350.00
9.	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers	200.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Dock Workers	21.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL : HOUSING	25987.00	3078.00	3154.00	2841.00	4500.00	4562.00	13635.00	52.47	5067.00@@
II.	**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**									
1.	I.D.S.M.T.	8800.00	1650.00	1515.00	1600.00	1775.00	1775.00	6540.00	74.32	1600.00
2.	Research & Training	201.00	31.00	37.00	39.00	42.00	42.00	149.00	74.13	50.00
3.	N.C.R.	3500.00	390.00	425.00	600.00	792.00	792.00	2207.00	63.06	800.00
4.	Dev. of Displaced Persons, Colonies in West Bengal	150.00	44.00	42.00	25.00	16.00	16.00	127.00	84.67	20.00
5.	Urban Basic Services	500.00	—	49.00	55.00	100.00	100.00	204.00	40.80	100.00
6.	Setting up of improved Crematoria	—	—	—	—	25.00	25.00	25.00	—	25.00
7.	Urban Transport Consortium Funds	—	—	—	—	200.00	200.00	200.00	—	200.00
8.	Removal of Khattals	150.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	U.D. & Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation	35.00*	—	—	—	50.00	50.00	50.00	1.43	300.00
	TOTAL : URBAN DEVELOPMENT	16801.00	2115.00	2068.00	2319.00	3000.00	3000.00	9502.00	56.55	3095.00
IV.	**WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION**									
1.	C/S Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme									
	(a) Grants to States/U.Ts.	112372.00	29742.00	29062.00	37385.85	38240.00	37680.00	133869.85	119.13**	32879.00
	(b) Grants to Voluntary Agencies	250.00	50.00	200.00	100.00	400.00	400.00	750.00	300.00	475.00
	(c) Technology Mission	7500.00	—	3016.00	1064.18	2230.00	2775.00	6855.18	91.40	7500.00
	(d) Management Cell, Training & Monitoring/ Evaluation	£	—	36.00	30.67	105.00	120.00	186.67	—	120.00
	(e) Extension of the scheme to small towns upto 20,000 population (1981 census)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00

2. W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. Assisted Programme for Ground Water Development— Handling charges for Drilling Rigs	130.00	8.00	12.00	11.27	25.00	25.00	56.27	43.28	25.00
3. C/s. Rural Sanitation Programme									
(a) Grants to States/U.Ts.	350.00	—	604.00	465.01	1700.00	1700.00	2769.01	791.15	1500.00
(b) Grants to Voluntary Agencies	50.00	—	50.00	25.00	300.00	300.00	375.00	750.00	500.00
4. Feasibility study based on demonstration schemes for sanitary latrines in Rural India	20.00	15.00	4.00	—	—	—	19.00	95.00	—
5. Public Health Engineering Training Programme	400.00	26.00	22.98	20.00	73.00	50.00	118.98	29.75	85.00
6. Project Management Cell (Urban Waste Disposal)	11.00	3.00	1.32	1.30	2.00	2.00	7.62	69.27	3.00
7. Monitoring & Management Information system £	100.00	—	0.04	—	25.00	25.00	25.04	25.04	25.00
8. Capital Contribution to Urban Infrastructure Financing Corporation	2000.00	—	—	—	50.00	50.00	50.00	2.50	150.00
9. Research & Development	500.00	—	14.40	7.00	50.00	50.00	71.40	14.28	75.00
TOTAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	123683.00	29844.00	33022.74	39110.28	43200.00	43177.00	145154.02	117.36	43338.00

*In addition, outlay to the extent of Rs.2000.00 lakhs are provided under Water Supply & Sanitation Sector.

@These figures have since been revised by Ministry of Urban Development but in this Statement the Figures used in 1988-89 Annual Plan documents have been retained.

@@Includes Rs. 60 lakhs for C.P.W.D. Training Institute.

Note — In the Budget Document 1989-90 (1) CPWD Training Institute is shown under Public Works (2) IYSH is shown under U.D. Sector (3) Development of Displaced persons colonies in West Bengal is shown under Housing Sector.

£Included in 1 (a) above.

**The percentage has been worked out taking into account the expenditure on items at Sl. 1 (d) also.

Outlay on Housing—States and

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs.	1985-90		1985-86		1986-87		19 7-88	
		Total Outlay	Of which MNP	Actual Exp.	Of which MNP	Actual Exp.	Of which MNP	Actual Exp.	Of which NP.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25740·00	21500·00	6253·00	5433·00	9569·00	8410·00	5808·00	4808·00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1100·00	0·00	291·00	50·94	372·00	44·00	617·00	20·00
3.	Assam	5000·00	1400·00	1034·00	250·00	1023·00	250·00	1081·00	250·00
4.	Bihar	8860·00	1400·00	2804·00	195·00	2782·00	247·00	2029·00	249·00
5.	Goa	1140·00	40·00	189·00	19·92	192·00	16·00	134·00	4·00
6.	Gujarat	16442·00	6300·00	2121·00	530·00	2170·00	779·00	2505·00	985·00
7.	Haryana	4750·00	425·00	748·00	45·00	771·00	100·00	1276·00	56·00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1500·00	0·00	456·00	2·00	625·00	3·00	706·00	2·00
9.	J & K	2700·00	300·00	609·00	15·00	1214·00	35·00	1462·00	48·00
10.	Karnataka	12100·00	7500·00	3285·00£	1305·00	3034·00	1587·00	2088·00	823·00
11.	Kerala	6500·00	1200·00	968·00	148·00	1446·00	180·00	1017·00	108·00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10749·00	4000·00	1542·00	536·00	1672·00	565·00	1698·00	556·00
13.	Maharashtra	24427·00	5000·00	3011·00	393·00	4853·00	144·00	5996·00	441·00
14.	Manipur	840·00	0·00	229·00	0·00	204·00	0·00	264·00	0·00
15.	Meghalaya	1040·00	5·00	295·00	0·00	386·00	3·00	470·00	4·00
16.	Mizoram	900·00	10·00	172·00	0·00	167·00	5·00	187·00	16·00
17.	Nagaland	1650·00	0·00	373·00	0·00	364·00	0·00	361·00	,0·00
18.	Orissa	4080·00	1000·00	714·00△	100·00	921·00*	100·00	1038·00+	100·00
19.	Punjab	7174·00	300·00	1044·00	71·00	1590·00	69·00	1438·00	63·00
20.	Rajasthan	4846·00	800·00	946·00	100·00	937·00	110·00	721·00	175·00
21.	Sikkim	460·00	0·00	75·00	10·00	75·00	8·00	122·00	10·00
22.	Tamil Nadu	16500·00	3500·00	3317·00	300·00	6780·00	606·00	4451·00	406·00
23.	Tripura	1300·00	200·00	250·00	60·00	289·00	63·00	335·00	67·00
24.	U.P.	26158·00	2000·00	2894·00	597·00	6375·00	545·00	6791·00	680·00
25.	West Bengal	10075·00	600·00	2622·00	85·00	2205·00	95·00	2022·00	18·00
26.	A & N Islands	702·00	0·00	55·00	0·00	77·98	0·00	76·69	0·00
27.	Chandigarh	2860·00	0·00	543·00	33·15	592·57	30·00	647·22	32·00
28.	D & N Haveli	182·75	10·00	32·00	1·84	13·75	0·65	14·00	0·00
29.	Daman & Diu	@	@	@	@	@	@	27·59	2·50
30.	Delhi	15320·00	50·00	3384·00	16·57	1918·14	44·99	2067·37	15·46
31.	Lakshadweep	413·00	0·00	81·00	0·00	71·95	0·00	62·10	0·00
32	Pondicherry	1325·00	150·00	279·00	28·75	260·04	33·41	283·55	26·00
	TOTAL	216833·75	57690·00	40716·00	10326·17	52950·43	14073·05	47795·52	9964·96

@Included in Goa.

£Includes Rs. 312·00 Lakhs for Development Schemes of Police Deptt.

*Includes Rs. 264·00 Lakhs for Development of Police Department.

†Includes Rs. 345·00 Lakhs for Development Scheme of Police Department.

△Includes Rs. 167·00 Lakhs for Development Scheme of Police Department.

Union Territories

Annexure—14.2 (*Contd.*)

1988-89		Total for 1985-89						1989-90	
Total outlay	Of which MNP	Anti Expdr.	Of which MNP	Total Expdr.	% to 7th plan outlay	MNP Exp. out of the Total	% to 7th plan ontlay MNP	Total outlay	Of which MNP
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7500·00	6268·00	7497·00	6297·00	29227·00	113·55	24948·00	116·04	7797·00	6297·00
537·00	20·00	537·00	20·00	1817·00	165·18	134·94	**	540·00	36·00
1037·00	225·00	999·00	250·00	4137·00	82·74	1000·00	71·43	1037·00	250·00
2350·00	200·00	1730·00	180·00	9345·00	105·47	871·00	62·21	2350·00	200·00
150·00	23·00	215·00	23·00	730·00	64·04	62·92	157·30	249·00	25·00
2994·00	1170·00	3168·00	1170·00	9964·00	60·60	3464·00	54·98	3615·00	1500·00
802·00	97·00	1440·00	299·00	4235·00	89·16	500·00	117·65	773·00	66·00
816·00	3·00	811·00	1·00	2598·00	173·20	8·00	**	595·00	4·00
1460·00	50·00	1159·00	40·00	4444·00	164·59	138·00	46·00	1250·00	70·00
3343·00	1849·00	3088·00	1849·00	11495·00	95·00	5564·00	74·19	3185·00	1778·00
1400·00	205·00	1006·00	147·00	4437·00	68·26	583·00	48·58	1400·00	200·00
2063·00	900·00	1994·00	550·00	6906·00	64·25	2207·00	55·18	2060·00	650·00
8436·00	730·00	7419·00	631·00	21279·00	87·11	1609·00	32·18	8765·00	442·00
275·00	0·00	275·00	0·00	972·00	115·71	0·00	××	320·00	0·00
580·00	5·00	580·00	5·00	1731·00	166·44	12·00	240·00	657·00	5·00
236·00	5·00	236·00	5·00	762·00	84·67	26·00	260·00	204·00	5·00
487·00	0·00	487·00	0·00	1585·00	96·06	0·00	××	437·00	0·00
1089·00‡	100·00	1041·00†	100·00	3714·00	91·03	400·00	40·00	734·00	100·00
1200·00	55·00	1200·00	55·00	5272·00	73·49	258·00	86·00	1000·00	55·00
1025·00	175·00	834·00	225·00	3438·00	70·95	610·00	76·25	1050·00	230·00
110·00	15·00	106·00	10·00	378·00	82·17	38·00	**	97·00	20·00
4376·00	76·00	3595·00	76·00	18143·00	109·96	1388·00	39·66	4636·00	502·00
338·00	60·00	338·00	60·00	1212·00	93·23	250·00	125·00	326·00	60·00
6812·00	733·00	6968·00	2021·00	23028·00	88·03	3843·00	192·15	8123·00	3000·00
2023·00	84·00	2023·00	84·00	8872·00	88·06	282·00	47·00	1384·00	79·00
80·00	0·00	80·00	0·00	289·67	41·26	0·00	××	80·00	0·00
700·00	0·00	700·00	0·00	2482·79	86·81	95·15	**	556·00	0·00
20·20	2·20	20·20	2·20	79·95	43·75	4·69	46·90	20·20	0·00
38·90	2·60	38·90	2·60	0·00	0·00	0·00	××	50·40	2·60
2100·00	30·00	2051·00	17·30	9420·51	61·49	94·32	188·64	3041·00	3·00
96·87	0·00	96·87	0·00	311·92	75·53	0·00	××	31·00	0·00
300·00	37·00	304·75	36·75	1127·34	85·08	124·91	83·27	333·90	33·40
54774·97	13119·80	52037·72	14156·85	193499·67	89·24	48521·03	84·11	56696·50	15613·00

+ Includes Rs. 295·00 lakhs for Development Scheme of Police Department.

‡ Includes Rs. 350·00 lakhs for Development Schemes of Police Department.

×× No provision was made in the Seventh Plan.

Outlays on Urban Devlopment—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	1985-90		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Total Outlay	Of which MNP	Actual Exp.	Of which MNP	Actual Exp.	Of which MNP	Actual Exp.	Of which MNP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9000	3000	2828	875	2591	597	2058	353
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	0	1	0	Neg.	0	10	0
3.	Assam	1200*	400	300[1]	24	280[6]	31	312[9]	31
4.	Bihar	1900	500	566[2]	100	344	120	179	54
5.	Goa	665**	25	121[3]	8	141	7	108[10]	5
6.	Gujarat	13105	650	1171	90	1810	51	1324	75
7.	Haryana	2000	500	258	125	474	305	412	100
8.	Himachal Pradesh	925	100	154	15	173	15	523	18
9.	J & K	3907	250	1579	32	1168	127	1300	50
10.	Karnataka	3000	1200	321	172	471	300	532	279
11.	Kerala	2500	300	410	50	337	20	424	35
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7760	1800	1784	278	1695	200	2013	344
13.	Maharashtra	1600	5200	2377[4]	663	3330[7]	745	3281[11]	850
14.	Manipur	755	25	109	13	185	6	190	10
15.	Meghalaya	500‡	100	78[5]	13	64[8]	18	111[12]	17
16.	Mizoram	550	25	178	3	142	0	141	0
17.	Nagaland	800	0	174	0	232	0	225	0
18.	Orissa	650	150	875	19	819	37	967	29
19.	Punjab	4075	800	764	31	889	62	786	62
20.	Rajasthan	2371	500	188	55	115	55	198	66
21.	Sikkim	150	15	29	5	67	7	44	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	16000	4000	3000	500	2820	125	3863	160
23.	Tripura	700	200	176	15	171	20	240	20
24.	U.P.	24700	2400	2156	356	2433	424	3759	471
25.	West Bengal	23220*	3200	5901	650	6096	655	6445	695
26.	A&N Islands	300@@	15	25	3	37	3	147	4
27.	Chandigarh	6113	0	927	0	1175	0	1251	0
28.	D&N Haveli	7	0	Neg	0	Neg.	0	3[13]	0
29.	Daman & Diu	@	@	@	@	@	@	6	0
30.	Delhi	19770	1500	3586	500	5633	550	6765	600
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
32.	Pondicherry	655	100	166	25	141	20	159	20
	Total	163328	26955	30202	4620	33833	4502	3776	4354

*No provision was made in the Seventh Plan.

@Included in Goa.

*Included Rs. 200/- Lakhs for Fire Protection Scheme.

‡Include Rs. 100/- Lakhs for Aid to Municipalities.

**Includes Rs. 65 .00 Lakhs for Fire Services.

*Includes Rs. 120 .00 Lakhs for Zoo and Public latrine.

@@Includes Rs. 50 .00 Lakhs for Fire Services.

(1) Includes Rs. 100 .00 Lakhs for Fire Protection Schemes.
(2) Includes Rs. 170 .00 Lakhs for Autonomous Development Authority.
(3) Includes Rs. 16 .00 Lakhs for Fire Services.
(4) Includes Rs. 158 .00 Lakhs for Bombay Development.
(5) Includes Rs. 34 .00 Lakhs for Aid to Municipalities.
(6) Includes Rs. 50 .00 Lakhs for Fire Protection Scheme.
(7) Includes Rs. 357 .00 Lakhs for Bombay Development.
(8) Includes Rs. 11 .00 Lakhs for Aid to Municipalities.
(9) Includes Rs. 59 .00 Lakhs for Fire Protection Scheme.
(10) Includes Rs. 31 .00 Lakhs for Fire Services.
(11) Includes Rs. 682 .00 Lakhs for Bombay Development.
(12) Includes Rs. 12 .00 Lakhs for Aid to Municipalities.
(13) Includes Rs. 0 .76 Lakhs for Police Fire Services.

States / U.Ts

(Rs. in lakhs)

1988-89				Total for 1985-89				1989-90	
Total Outlay	Of which MNP	Antici. Exp.	Of which MNP	Total Antici. Exp.	% to 7th Plan Outlay	Of which MNP	% to 7th Plan Outlay MNP	Total Outlay	Of which MNP
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2985	600	2985	716	10462.00	116.24	2541.00	84.70	2985	600
12	0	12	0	23.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	12	0
313	31	245	31	1137.00	94.75	117.00	29.25	363[20]	35
700	140	285	140	1374.00	72.32	414.00	82.80	400	60
125	5	132[14]	5	502.00	75.49	25.00	100.00	144[21]	1
1900	85	1525	85	5830.00	44.49	301.00	46.31	2000	100
200	100	255	100	1399.00	69.95	630.00	126.00	210	110
250	18	250	24	1100.00	118.92	72.00	72.00	290	30
1364	60	1290	50	5337.00	136.60	259.00	103.60	2238	55
759	365	759[15]	365	2083.00	69.43	1116.00	93.00	709[22]	365
450	50	450	50	1621.00	64.84	155.00	51.67	450	50
2132	370	1957	318	7449.00	95.99	1140.00	63.33	2200	370
4251	900	4598	896	13586.00	84.91	3154.00	60.65	12500[23]	1215
190	10	190	10	674.00	89.27	39.00	156.00	140	10
154	18	214[16]	18	467.00	93.40	66.00	66.00	217[24]	22
214	5	194	5	655.00	119.09	8.00	32.00	236	5
592	0	592	0	1223.00	152.88	0.00	0.00	680	0
1370	12	1380	30	4041.00	621.69	115.00	76.67	1480	30
925	150	925	150	3364.00	82.55	305.00	38.13	1168	100
373	150	334	110	835.00	35.22	286.00	57.20	438	150
60	8	57	7	197.00	131.33	24.00	160.00	60	6
4325	160	3405	160	13088.00	81.80	945.00	23.63	4749	160
233	20	233	20	820.00	117.14	75.00	37.50	280	30
6766	430	6758	400	15106.00	61.16	1651.00	68.79	7550	580
6209	789	6209	789	24651.00	106.16	2789.00	87.16	7060	850
110	5	110[17]	5	319.00	106.33	15.00	100.00	200	30
1300	0	1300	0	4653.00	76.12	0.00	0.00	1490	0
17	0	17[18]	0	20.00	285.71	0.00	0.00	2	0
12	2	12[19]	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6	3
6200	600	6375	600	22359.00	113.10	2250.00	150.00	7488	400
0	0	0	0	50.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0	0
160	25	168	25	634.00	96.79	90.00	90.00	184	30
44651	5108	43216	5111	145027.00	88.79	18587.00	68.96	57929	5397

(14) Includes Rs. 32.00 Lakhs for Police Fire Services.
(15) Includes Rs. 150.00 Lakhs for Fire Protection Scheme.
(16) Includes Rs. 22.00 Lakhs for Aid to Municipalities.
(17) Includes Rs. 50.00 Lakhs for Police Fire Services.
(18) Includes Rs. 15.00 Lakhs for Police Fire Services.
(19) Includes Rs. 7.48 Lakhs for Fire Services.
(20) Includes Rs. 50.00 Lakhs for Fire Protection Services.
(21) Includes Rs. 30.00 Lakhs for Fire Protection Services.
(22) Includes Rs. 100.00 Lakhs for Fire Protection.
(23) Includes Rs. 7000.00 Lakhs for Special Development.
(24) Includes Rs. 25.00 Lakhs for Aid to Municipalities.

Outlay/Expenditure on Water Supply &

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No	States/UTs.	7th Plan (1985-90)		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88			1988-89
		Total Agreed outlay	of which M.N.P. (R.W.S.)	Total Expdr.	of which M.N.P. (R.W.S.)	Total Expdr.	of which M.N.P. (R.W.S.)	Total Expdr.	of which M.N.P.		Total outlay
									R.W.S.	R.S.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27800.00	14000.00	4438.000	1494.00	5245.00	1760.00	6943.00	2582.00	400.00	7900.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2200.00	1800.00	605.00	435.00	626.00	432.00	864.00	560.00	37.00	568.00
3.	Assam	13125.00	9000.00	2416.00	2110.00	2740.00	2481.00	3300.00	2900.00	14.00	3135.00
4.	Bihar	18000.00	9500.00	3126.00	1943.00*	4837.00	2827.00	3956.00	2737.00	37.00	3900.00
5.	Goa	4260.00	500.00	875.00	210.00	973.00	202.00	1335.00	202.00	31.00	1125.00
6.	Gujarat	16866.00	8000.00	5916.00	1691.00	5211.00	1802.00	6009.00	2393.00	32.00	6950.00
7.	Haryana	16944.00	10500.00	2165.00	1897.00	2423.00	2153.00	2111.00	1749.00	0.00	3290.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8500.00	6800.00	1498.00	1343.81*	1720.00	1501.00	1981.00	1714.00	33.00	1943.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	21830.00	12000.00	2891.00	1614.00	3314.00	2290.00	4155.00	2011.00	5.00	3886.00
10.	Karnataka	25200.00 (36500.00)	7500.00	3016.00	1806.00	3277.00	2060.00	4227.00	1754.00	0.00	4874.00
11.	Kerala	11900.00	8100.00	2514.00	1637.00	2147.00	1347.00	3316.00	2440.00	67.00	3200.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30293.00 (26191.00)	14300.00	4470.00	2729.00	5400.00	2632.00	6737.00	4188.00	68.00	5800.00
13.	Maharashtra	134500.00	46000.00	25379.00	10886.00	24400.00	9943.00	22421.00	12201.00	45.00	28900.00
14.	Manipur	4590.00	2200.00	760.00	550.00	831.00	581.00	869.00	591.00	9.00	865.00
15.	Meghalaya	5000.00	3000.00	760.00	375.00	770.00	574.00	837.00	581.00	23.00	950.00
16.	Mizoram	2945.00 (3000.00)	1800.00	584.00	166.00	714.00	266.00	755.00	370.00	3.00	775.00
17.	Nagaland	2600.00	1500.00	366.00	275.00	484.00	354.00	569.00	350.00	12.00	720.00
18.	Orissa	7000.00	4000.00	1434.00	918.00	1765.00	1222.00	2574.00	1887.00	38.00	2436.00
19.	Punjab	13050.00	6500.00	1358.00	854.00	1599.00	1047.00	1748.00	1148.00	55.00	1901.00
20.	Rajasthan	22008.00	15000.00	2112.00	1057.00	2858.00	1601.00	3763.00	2200.00	0.00	5400.00
21.	Sikkim	1800.00	1000.00	439.00	201.00	525.00	340.00	432.00	250.00	0.00	475.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	60000.00	17500.00	10000.00	3355.00	8782.00	4596.00	9822.00	3445.00	50.00	17005.00
23.	Tripura	3000.00	2000.00	516.00	349.00	616.00	385.00	664.00	411.00	36.00	660.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33800.00	17500.00	3640.00	1494.00*	6659.00	3896.00*	8676.00	6124.00*	8.00	9813.00
25.	West Bengal	7000.00	3500.00	1353.00	647.50*	2105.00	1242.00*	2395.00	1696.00*	40.00	2284.00
26.	A & N Islands	1127.00	800.00	224.00	101.00	199.00	105.00	291.66	163.89	8.76	200.00
27.	Chandigarh	1813.00	0.00	648.00	0.00	501.00	0.00	338.00	0.00	0.00	345.00
28.	D & N Haveli	160.00	75.00	22.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	25.50	25.50	0.00	33.00
29.	Daman & Diu	Included under Goa						133.51	5.73	0.00	182.000
30.	Delhi	30353.00	600.00	4595.00	257.00	5320.00	190.00	6319.22	327.50	74.72	7127.00
31.	Lakshadweep	195.00	150.00	34.00	31.00	36.00	31.00	35.04	33.99	1.05	39.00
32.	Pondicherry	700.00	200.00	110.00	35.28*	141.00	49.00	218.08	56.70	10.00	151.00
	Total	528564.00 (535817.00)	225325.00	88264.00	40475.59*	96231.00	47922.00*	107820.01	57097.31*	1137.53	126832.00

RWS—Rural Water Supply RS—Rural Sanitation

N.B. (1):—Bracketed figures in column 3 represent the outlays revised subsequent to seventh plan finalisation.

(2) :—Rural sanitation has been brought under MNP from 1987-88 only

* :—Includes expenditure on Rural water supply outside MNP as indicated below:

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Bihar	30.00	—	—
H. P.	54.81	—	—
U. P.	75.00	55.00	150.00
W.B.	2.50	100.00	90.00
Pondicherry	12.28	—	—

Sanitation—States and UTs.

ANNEXURE—14.4 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

1988-89			1988-89		Total for 1985-89				1989-90		
of which M.N.P.		Total Anti. Expdr.	of which M.N.P.		Total Anti. Expdr.	% to 7th plan outlay	of which M.N.P. (R.W.S.)	% to 7th Plan outlay MNP	Total outlay	of which M.N.P.	
R.W.S.	R.S.		R.W.S.	R.S.						R.W.S.	R.S.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3000.00	400.00	7900.00	3000.00	400.00	24526.00	88.22	8836.00	63.11	8052.00	2600.00	400.00
439.00	10.00	568.00	370.00	10.00	2663.00	121.05	1797.00	99.83	597.00	295.00	15.00
2727.00	19.00	2852.00	2662.00	14.00	11308.00	86.16	10153.00	112.81	3135.00	2730.00	14.00
2870.00	50.00	3340.00	2585.00	40.00	15259.00	84.77	10092.00	106.23	4176.00	3050.00	100.00
170.00	5.00	1364.00	170.00	5.00	4547.00	114.14	784.00	163.69@	1191.00	161.00	3.00
2100.00	0.00	6300.00	2050.00	0.00	23436.00	138.95	7936.00	99.20	7000.00	3410.00	40.00
2574.00	4.00	2450.00	1934.00	4.00	9149.00	54.00	7733.00	73.65	3300.00	2580.00	5.00
1700.00	30.00	2004.00	1700.00	30.00	7203.00	84.74	6258.81	92.04	2150.00	1820.00	30.00
2437.00	10.00	3850.00	1912.00	3.00	14210.00	65.09	7827.00	65.23	4200.00	2100.00	10.00
2240.00	45.00	4274.00	2021.00	68.00	14794.00	58.71 (40.53)	7641.00	101.88	5083.00	2042.00	47.00
2700.00	15.00	2759.00	2325.00	15.00	10736.00	90.22	7749.00	95.67	3500.00	2850.00	50.00
3000.00	100.00	12389.00	2923.00	100.00	28996.00	95.72 (110.71)	12472.00	87.22	5700.00	3000.00	50.00
9872.00	50.00	22632.00	9908.00	50.00	94832.00	70.51	42938.00	93.34	26689.00	9962.00	38.00
600.00	20.00	865.00	600.00	20.00	3325.00	72.44	2322.00	105.55	930.00	600.00	20.00
660.00	17.00	950.00	660.00	17.00	3317.00	66.34	2190.00	73.00	1000.00	690.00	20.00
400.00	4.00	735.00	400.00	4.00	2788.00	94.67 (92.93)	1202.00	66.78	883.00	440.00	6.00
440.00	10.00	720.00	440.00	10.00	2139.00	82.27	1419.00	94.60	750.00	500.00	10.00
1755.00	40.00	2374.00	1650.00	38.00	8147.00	116.39	5677.00	141.93	2741.00	1765.00	40.00
1500.00	5.00	1901.00	1304.00	15.00	6606.00	50.62	4353.00	66.97	2550.00	1600.00	100.00
2730.00	20.00	5600.00	2820.00	15.00	14333.00	65.13	7678.00	51.19	5980.00	3000.00	18.00
295.00	5.00	473.00	310.00	5.00	1869.00	103.83	1101.00	110.10	610.00	360.00	10.00
3600.00	0.00	11488.00	3744.00	0.00	40092.00	66.82	15140.00	86.51	15550.00	4299.00	10.00
430.00	15.00	660.00	430.00	15.00	2456.00	81.87	1575.00	78.75	750.00	500.00	15.00
6015.00	25.00	9654.00	6015.00	25.00	28629.00	84.70	17529.00	100.17	11060.00	7325.00	200.00
1724.00	17.00	2284.00	1724.00	17.00	8137.00	116.24	5309.50	151.70	2600.00	1810.00	25.00
110.00	15.00	200.00	110.00	15.00	914.66	81.16	479.89	59.99	226.00	130.00	20.00
0.00	0.00	345.00	0.00	0.00	1832.00	101.05	0.00	0.00	394.00	0.00	0.00
25.00	0.00	33.20	25.00	0.00	93.70	58.56	77.50	103.33	32.30	17.60	0.00
29.00	1.00	181.90	29.00	1.00	315.41	—	34.73	—	151.50	6.50	0.00
160.00	33.00	7139.00	160.00	45.00	23373.22	76.99	934.50	155.75	8690.00	150.00	10.00
39.00	0.00	39.00	39.00	0.00	144.04	73.87	134.99	89.99	54.00	54.00	0.00
40.00	5.00	151.13	43.85	10.00	620.21	88.60	184.83	92.42	157.00	38.00	10.00
56381.00	970.00	118475.23	54063.85	991.00	410790.24	77.72 (76.66)	199558.75	88.56	129881.80	59885.10	1316.00

@:—The percentage has been calculated taking into account the expenditure in UT. of Daman & Diu during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

ANNEXURE : 14·5

Physical Achievement of MNP Scheme (Allotment of Houses-sites)

Unit : No. of Family

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1985-86 to 1988-89		1989-90
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125000	242171	125000	180237	90000	246647	9000	126011	430000	795066	30000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	10000	9551	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	2897	40000	32448	10000
4.	Bihar	19000	36110	25000	22046	25000	23862	25000	25906	94000	107924	25000
5.	Goa	200	212	200	203	200	285	200	229	800	929	200
6.	Gujarat	16000	31198	33000	42303	35000	43536	35000	43419	119000	160456	35000
7.	Haryana	6000	6909	2000	—	—	132	1000	843	9000	7884	1000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2595	1500	—	—	—	1500	2595	—
9.	J&K	750	112	1166	1132	1200	659	1200	221	4316	2124	1200
10.	Karnataka	45000	46110	45000	45203	40000	46618	40000	42371	170000	180302	40000
11.	Kerala	8000	11039	6000	4932	5000	5941	5000	5288	24000	272000	5000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40000	49321	21000	44066	30000	47870	35000	110417	126000	251674	40000
13.	Maharashtra	14000	23817	18000	24190	18000	23217	20000	20000	70000	91224	20000
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	30000	79816	20000	28480	20000	53121	15000	16762	85000	178178	15000
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	30000	65509	30000	43550	30000	44831	30000	38799	120000	192689	30000
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	175000	187630	218750	232360	170000	270983	22000	286976	783750	977949	22000
23.	Tripura	7000	6154	5000	5093	5000	6566	4800	1076	21800	18889	6500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40000	88733	50000	87952	50000	75297	50000	70611	190000	322593	50000
25.	West Bengal	7000	18720	14400	18325	15050	15027	14200	12785	50650	64857	3889
26.	A&N Islands	1500	791	1500	1612	300	379	300	344	3600	3126	300
w7.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2466	1000	2466	1000
28.	D&N Haveli	50	72	—	—	50	155	50	50	150	277	—
29.	Delhi	4000	4579	4000	3790	2000	2005	1000	—	11000	10374	250
30.	Daman & Diu	@	@	@	@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	2000	1885	2500	2068	1600	1603	1600	1600	7700	7156	850
	Grand Total	580500	910438	632516	800137	549900	918734	600350	809071	2363266	3438380	535189

@Included in Goa.

ANNEXURE 14·6

Physical Achievement of MNP Scheme (Construction Assistance)

Unit : Number of families

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1985-86 to 88-89		1989-90
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125000	142556	134000	153794	125000	127831	125000	128074	509000	552255	125000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1676	435	2000	300	500	1276	640	776	4816	2787	600
3.	Assam	10000	9551	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	2897	40000	32448	10000
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Goa	200	238	—	—	200	201	200	134	600	573	200
6.	Gujarat	37200	37484	39500	39994	44000	37688	44000	40973	164700	156139	44000
7.	Haryana	3250	4254	3900	2900	3500	3300	1000	1620	11650	12072	1600
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	J & K	750	102	1166	1971	1200	139	1200	256	4316	2468	1200
10.	Karnataka	75000	51639	40000	54858	40305	42293	40000	41206	195305	189996	40000
11.	Kerala	8000	3237	3000	825	15000	16854	27000	32105	53000	53021	21500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30000	20116	21000	25589	24000	29241	25000	22537	100000	97483	27000
13.	Maharashtra	14000	15269	18000	18029	18000	18057	20000	20076	70000	71431	18000
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	230	—	
15.	Meghalaya	100	97	150	150	150	150	450	545	850	942	840
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	200	—	230	260	430	260	260
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	6667	6667	3333	3523	3333	3340	3000	3032	16333	16562	3333
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	30000	32418	30000	30188	40000	66472	30000	85915	130000	214993	30000
21.	Sikkim	80	80	100	125	200	274	200	4075	580	4554	200
22.	Tamil Nadu	40000	42248	40000	48553	8240	23000	22000	26539	110240	140394	22000
23.	Tripura	4440	5333	6666	6666	8000	7796	6000	6000	25106	25795	6500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17988	32708	28756	31158	16210	16669	20000	164087	82954	244622	30000
25.	West Bengal	4000	4667	5040	4154	4000	5004	4344	3655	17384	17480	3889
26.	A&N Islands	100	84	85	92	—	—	20	20	205	196	20
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	D&N Haveli	1310	1631	920	969	550	574	600	94	3380	3268	600
29.	Delhi	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	213	500	—	3500	2213	100
30.	Daman & Diu	@	@	@	@	—	—	35	—	35	—	35
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	1800	1802	2000	1460	1548	1785	1975	1986	7323	7033	1445
	Total	412561	413616	388616	436298	365366	412157	383394	586916	1549937	1848985	388322

@ Included in Goa.

ANNEXURE-14.7

Physical Achievement of EWS Housing Scheme

Unit : Dwelling Unit

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1985-86 to 1988-89		1989-90
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8000	7443	8000	9659	15000	9503	15000	9086	56000	35691	145000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	5458	2589	3262	2285	3000	2833	2065	2095	13785	9802	2128
4.	Bihar	10000	11785	10000	10359	10000	14888	10000	10116	40000	47148	10000
5.	Goa	110	—	100	—	180	180	126	126	516	306	126
6.	Gujarat	6000	7251	8000	6256	4000	4080	45000	4756	22500	22343	4500
7.	Haryana	2000	1944	2000	2000	750	360	550	154	5300	4458	550
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
9.	J&K	750	395	1000	1043	1100	955	1000	1169	3850	3562	1000
10.	Karnataka	6500	5959	4700	6023	2348	2381	1855	1862	15403	16225	2000
11.	Kerala	30000	21996	9300	87012	9300	15774	10000	15662	58600	140444	10100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6000	6498	5000	7824	8000	17427	5000	5784	24000	37533	5000
13.	Maharashtra	11250	15291	14000	20083	11750	11930	17000	18170	54000	65474	17000
14.	Manipur	100	138	—	—	160	32	161	267	421	437	215
15.	Meghalaya	33	33	33	33	43	43	100	36	209	145	240
16.	Mizoram	260	260	260	260	200	—	200	200	920	720	200
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	200	—	100
18.	Orissa	1500	1630	3000	3109	2500	2510	2500	2301	9500	9550	2500
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
20.	Rajasthan	11000	9946	6000	6000	5000	4993	3000	3142	25000	24081	3000
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	14	200	14	200
22.	Tamil Nadu	15000	16660	12200	12221	7000	10622	45251	45126	79451	84629	30000
23.	Tripura	205	195	150	181	153	98	106	118	614	592	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30000	27122	24000	24135	17500	20364	12000	17104	83500	88725	18000
25	West Bengal	3192	1329	3000	1893	350	502	535	1015	7077	4739	180
26.	A & N Islands	20	—	20	38	—	—	—	—	40	38	—
27.	Chandigarh	1000	1000	1000	995	—	—	—	—	2000	1995	100
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	@	@	@	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5
30.	Delhi	1700	612	2700	—	9000	—	8300	1264	21700	1876	8300
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	1100	1308	1092	1366	592	592	700	236	3484	3502	64
	Total	151178	141384	118817	202775	108026	120067	140254	139803	518275	604029	260798

@Included in Goa.

ANNEXURE 14·8

Physical Achievement of L.I.G. Housing Scheme

Unit : Dwelling Unit.

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1987-88		1988-89		1987-88 to 1988-89		1989-90
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	257	1500	1501	1800	1758	1500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Assam	50	122	142	145	192	267	147
4.	Bihar	768	1156	777	710	1545	1866	886
5.	Goa.	70	70	40	40	110	110	568
6	Gujarat	2500	4672	2700	4771	5200	9443	2700
7.	Haryana	1250	664	950	254	2200	918	950
8.	Himachal Pradesh	165	165	161	194	326	359	180
9.	J & K	30	4	50	39	80	43	50
10	Karnataka	1453	1564	974	1033	2427	2597	1000
11.	Kerala	272	989	1000	2762	1272	3751	2500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3300	2974	1500	2663	4800	5637	1500
13.	Maharashtra	17000	17613	17000	18367	34000	35980	17000
14.	Manipur	190	40	89	240	279	280	215
15.	Meghalaya	51	74	121	25	172	99	20
16.	Mizoram	26	27	820	320	846	347	320
17.	Nagaland	150	—	150	—	300	—	150
18.	Orissa	500	5192	2000	2018	2500	7210	2000
19.	Punjab	550	550	550	550	1100	1100	1450
20.	Rajasthan	3000	5038	5000	5184	8000	10222	4000
21	Sikkim	28	30	—	—	28	30	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	610	1553	1916	1916	2526	3469	10728
23	Tripura	98	27	—	—	98	27	85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7500	7926	5000	7054	12500	14980	7500
25.	West Bengal	350	230	270	270	620	500	100
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	270	345	270	345	100
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	250	250	250	250	420
28.	D.& N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
30.	Delhi	300	36	119	19	419	55	119
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	56	20	42	9	98	29	10
	Total	40568	50993	43395	50679	83963	101672	5620

Physical Achievement of MNP Schemes (EIUS)

Unit : Slum Dwellers

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1985-86 to 1988-89		1989-30
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400000	538000	200000	391580	250000	355210	125000	363979	1075000	1648769	150000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	13500	13164	10000	10007	10000	10016	9000	9004	42500	42191	9000
4.	Bihar	33500	36808	40000	40039	43300	41050	43000	43479	159800	161376	50000
5.	Goa	3200	3050	2500	2500	2000	1500	1500	2010	9200	9060	200
6.	Gujarat	10400	38848	12000	13074	24000	24167	26000	35182	72400	111271	35000
7.	Haryana	40000	72977	34000	37257	40000	52953	40000	16562	15400	179749	36666
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5000	5026	5000	5110	6000	6276	8000	8163	24000	24575	10000
9.	J & K	12800	12700	16000	132218	18800	22989	19000	16200	66600	184107	92550
10.	Karnataka	75000	55179	66200	66865	66000	66110	60000	61470	267200	249624	660000
11.	Kerala	25000	30218	7000	7772	15000	15952	20000	20866	67000	74808	25000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75000	93108	100000	168276	110000	162828	120000	140338	405000	564550	132000
13.	Maharashtra	175000	190000	293000	29300	30000	309666	300000	324931	1068000	1117597	400050
14.	Manipur	1026	1026	2000	2000	3000	—	4572	3831	10598	6857	3000
15.	Meghalaya	6000	6452	9000	7824	5000	5538	6500	6657	265000	26471	6500
16.	Mizoram	7000	—	—	—	—	—	5000	5000	12000	12000	5000
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	29940	27512	11520	11520	10000	10060	10000	10000	61460	59092	10000
19.	Punjab	50000	190459	60000	180576	65000	150657	65000	70240	240000	591432	65000
20.	Rajasthan	55000	73871	18300	24575	28080	31911	35000	39256	136380	169613	36000
21.	Sikkim	2000	1900	4000	4300	5000	5000	5000	5000	16000	16200	5000
22.	Tamil Nadu	52865	72193	52865	63604	58000	74009	80000	80000	243730	289806	80000
23.	Tripura	10000	9000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	40000	39000	10000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	150000	205666	162000	208523	170000	191220	150000	185709	632000	791118	200000
25.	West Bengal	134000	170000	142000	135770	105000	108790	118000	123000	499000	537560	118000

26. A& N Islands . .	—	—	—	—	1000	1100	1000	1120	2000	2220	1000
27. Chandigarh . .	—	—	—	—	600	600	10500	13580	11100	14180	10500
28. D & N Haveli . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Delhi	130000	192158	166000	175000	18300	92276	200000	450653	679000	910087	133000
30. Daman & Diu . . .	@	@	@	@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Lakshadweep . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Pondicherry . .	9600	11100	12000	12000	12000	12000	15000	15000	48600	50100	12000
Total : . . .	1505831	2057415	1535385	2003390	1540780	1761878	1487072	2061230	6069068	7883913	1701466

@Included in Goa.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Coverage of Problem

(NO. OF

S. No.	States/UTs.	Spill over PVS of 6th plan (1980 list)	Newly Identified PVS	Total PVS as on 1-4-85	1985-86 Achievement			1986-87 Achievement		
					F.C.	P.C.	Total	F.C	P.C.	Total
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5243	10591	15834	1329	1208	2537	1174	5056	6230
2	Arunachal Pradesh	273	118	391	84	0	84	142	0	142
3.	Assam	7089	2481	9570	1819	0	1819	1608	0	1608
4.	Bihar	1022	8177	9199	989	0	989	3239	0	3239
5.	Goa	0	38	38	6	0	6	8	0	8
6.	Gujarat	826	4085	4911	509	503	1012	674	328	1002
7.	Haryana	1318	996	2314	590	0	590	480	0	480
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2818	721	3539	544	0	544	468	0	468
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2715	244	2959	440	0	440	445	0	445
10.	Karnataka	13	5397	5410	155	0	155	367	2899	3266
11.	Kerala	16	72	88	15	15	30	0	15	15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1099	13615	14714	2148	2576	4724	1637	2093	3730
13.	Maharashtra	663	4511	5174	566	0	566	1076	0	1076
14.	Manipur	393	469	862	121	0	121	140	0	140
15.	Meghalaya	2237	1421	3658	281	0	281	100	346	446
16.	Mizoram	87	508	595	60	0	60	70	0	70
17.	Nagaland	225	398	623	85	0	85	76	0	76
18.	Orissa	1259	13184	14443	1924	1649	3573	2104	832	2936
19.	Punjab	1230	1024	2254	170	0	170	180	0	180
20.	Rajasthan	3912	3398	7310	1867	0	1867	1368	0	1368
21.	Sikkim	86	35	121	13	0	13	12	0	12
22.	Tamil Nadu	1689	3193	4882	555	0	555	770	0	770
23	Tripura	314	2579	2893	570	0	570	476	0	476
24	Uttar Pradesh	1362	42544	43906	3318	0	3318	4783	9714	14497
25.	West Bengal	4780	1150	5930	129	308	437	5	1370	1375
26.	A. & N. Islands	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	13	13
28.	D. & N. Haveli.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	7	46	53	7	0	7	0	34	34
	Total	40676	121046	161722	18294	6273	24567	21402	22700	44102

—SEVENTH PLAN

Villages—

VILLAGES)

1987-88 Achievement			1988-89 Achievement			Total for 1985-89 Achievement			1989-90 Target		
F.C.	P.C.	Total	F.C	P.C.	Total	F.C.	P.C.	Total	N. Cat (NC to FC) (NC to PC)	FC. Cat (PC to FC) (PC to PC)	Non PVs
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3140	3842	6982	31	54	85	5674	10160	15834	0	2500	0
165	0	165	0	0	0	391	0	391	0	300	0
1600	0	1600	1375	0	1375	6402	0	6402	3168	0	0
3248	0	3248	1450	0	1450	8926	0	8926	273	8727	0
10	1	11	10	0	10	34	1	35	3	65	0
818	449	1267	801	412	1213	2802	1692	4494	417	1096	0
380	0	380	333	0	333	1783	0	1783	400	0	20
568	0	568	532	0	532	2112	0	2112	320	0	30
455	0	455	415	0	415	1755	0	1755	469	0	0
1809	0	1809	180	0	180	2511	2899	3410@	0	3072	2206
1	15	16	0	14	14	16	59	75	13	272	0
1720	2040	3760	793	1279	2072	6298	7988	14286	428	5072	0
2002	0	2002	1123	0	1123	4767	0	4767**	407	2367	0
150	0	150	180	146	326	591	146	737	125	160	0
129	449	576	25	445	470	535	1240	1775	500	428	0
106	0	106	0	151	151	236	151	387	208	0	0
64	35	99	164	0	164	389	35	424	199	0	0
2115	456	2571	2721	284	3005	8864	3221	12085	2358	3000	0
308	0	308	357	0	357	1015	0	1015	400	0	0
1101	0	1101	1271*	418	1689	5607	418	6025	1285	700	0
34	0	34	40	0	40	99	0	99	22	49	0
632	0	632	994	1110	2104	2951	1110	4061	821	1500	0
546	0	546	639	0	639	2231	0	2231	662	450	0
5007	8916	13923	4718*	3257	7975	17826	21887	39713	4193£	0	0
228	3890	4118	0	0	0	362	5568	5930	0	3000	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	13	13	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	2	23
0	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	6	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	12	0	0	0	19	34	53	0	0	0
26348	20117	46465	18152	7570	25722	84196	56660	140856	16671	32822	2298

P.C.= Partial Coverage.

F.C.= Full Coverage

PVS= Problem Village

@Includes 2899 PC habitations

**294 PVs deleted due to subvergence.

*Includes 582 and 5uninhabited villages in U.P and Rajasthan respectively.

£The State Govt. proposes to cover 3447 Problem Villages only by diverting M.N.P. Funds for Non-Problem Villages.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY—Population Benefitted (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s.	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			1988-89			Target 189-90		
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	11·04	2·84	0·42	52.61	7·06	0.57	29.28	4.37	1.88	14.55	2.69	0.59	22.00	3.70	1.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	0.00	0.46	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.23	0.00	0.23
3	Assam	10.24	0.42	0.92	10.25	0.44	1.03	8.89	0.54	0.44	5.24	0.24	0.61	6.00	0.37	0.63
4	Bihar	5.05	1.82	2.70	21.35	3.16	4.50	15.20	2.60	4.50	15.60	2.60	2.22	15.38	2.17	3.70
5	Goa	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.01	0 00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.01	0·00
6	Gujarat	7·66	0.69	1.02	8.95	0.83	1.57	15.10	1.35	1.95	15.40	1.26	1.00	19.03	1.20	2.66
7	Haryana	6.17	1.25	0.00	5.55	1.18	0.00	4.54	1.01	0.00	4.49	1.03	0.00	4.00	0.90	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.58	0.18	0.00	0.71	0.16	0.02	0.89	0.22	0.01	0.83	0.19	0.01	1.00	0.21	0.01
9	J&K	2.00	0.19	0.00	2.11	0.20	0.00	3.09	0.24	0.00	1.82	0.20	0·00	2.80	0.15	0.00
10	Karnataka	37.47	5.54	1.20	33.83	5.20	1.66	18.61	3.24	0.93	18.14	2.71	0.43	11.00	2.00	0.40
11	Kerala	5.10	0.51	0.06	2.41	0.25	0.05	5.07	0.80	0.10	4.26	0.67	0.25	13.00	1.35	0.14
12	Madhya Pradesh	23.55	3.41	5.02	50.94	6.97	11.97	36.70	5.30	7.71	26.03	3.64	5.32	26.00	3.64	5.20
13	Maharashtra	16.00	1.80	1.10	34.10	3.12	5.05	53.34	5.16	5.09	19.60	1.37	2.55	53.02	5.27	4.84
14	Manipur	0.36	0.00	0.24	0.76	0.00	0.42	0.64	0.01	0.29	0.68	0.00	0.28	0.50	—	0.25
15	Meghalaya	0.41	0.00	0.63	0.89	0.00	0.45	1.16	0.00	1.08	0.30	0.00	0.27	1.30	—	1.10
16	Mizoram	0.84	0.00	0.35	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.50	—	0.50
17	Nagaland	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.48	—	0.36
18	Orissa	8.05	1.58	3.15	10.86	1.51	2.84	17.59	2.53	4.76	17.41	2.30	4.60	17.00	2.10	3.79
19	Punjab	1.90	0.49	0.00	2.06	0.57	0.00	3.77	0.95	0.00	3.70	0.93	—	4.20	1.40	—
20	Rajasthan	9.36	1.75	1.27	8.89	1.61	1.49	9.14	1.65	1.49	7.54	1.56	0.96	8.80	1.60	1.34
21	Sikkim	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.05	0.26	0.01	0.07	0.21	0.01	0·06	0.25	0.01	0.06
22	Tamil Nadu	14.75	2.90	0.60	14.62	2.00	0.30	17.37	2.72	0.03	17.97	3.08	0.04	15.00	2.50	1.00
23	Tripura	0.66	0.12	0.32	1.58	0.44	0.55	1.94	0.53	0.74	2.86	0.56	1.14	1.50	0.30	0.50
24	Uttar Pradesh	28.75	10.84	0.04	40.65	13.67	0.06	37.92	12.14	0.05	48.37	15.34	0.06	37.00	11.92	0.05
25	West Bengal	3.16	0.99	0.14	3.54	0.87	0.18	16.63	3.23	0.77	13.91	2.78	0.70	24.82	4.96	1.24

Annexure—14.11 Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26	A & N Islands	0.06	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.05	—	0.02
27	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	0.10	0.02	0.02
28	Lokshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10
29	Pondicherry	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.14	0.03	—	0.15	0.02	—
30	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	193.28	37.32	20.05	308.65	49.36	33.93	298.68	48.65	33.06	241.05	43.19	22.87	285.40	45.80	29.81

Annexure—14.12

STATUS OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION POPULATION COVERAGE AS ON 31ST MARCH 1981,85, 86 & 87.

(Population '000)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Population as on March 1981	Coverage as on March 1981				Popln as on March 1985	Coverage as on March 1985			
			Water Supply Population	%	Sanitation Population			Water Supply Population	%	Sanitation Poplation	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh J	12488	6910	55·33	1400	11·21	13638	7105	52·09	1484	10·88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh J	42	20	47·61	20	47·61	52	46	88·46	20	38·46
3.	Assam J	2047	530	25·89	300	14·65	2347	881	37·53	369	15·72
4.	Bihar	8719	5530	63·42	1740	19·95	9669	5748	59·44	2213	22·80
5.	Goa	352	330	93·75	60	17·04	452	370	81·85	60	13·27
6.	Gujarat	10602	9430	88·94	4370	41·21	11602	9647	83·14	4408	37·99
7.	Haryana	2827	1130	19·97	350	12·38	3097	2140	69·09	879	28·38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	326	326	100.00	50	15·33	366	326	89·07	50	13·66
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1260	1230	97·61	100	7·936	1420	1230	86·61	110	7·746
10.	Karnataka	10730	9530	88·81	3620	33·73	11740	9530	81·17	4506	38·38
11.	Kerala	4771	2850	59·73	300	6·287	5271	3400	64·50	1485	28.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10586	7100	67·06	540	5·101	11896	9479	79·68	929	7·809
13.	Maharashtra	21993	20870	94·89	8420	38·28	24164	21033	87·04	9602	39·73
14.	Manipur	375	260	69·33		0	505	260	51·48	4	0·792
15.	Meghalaya	241	60	24·89		0	271	60	22·14	0	0
16.	Mizoram	122	10	8·196		0	132	10	7·575	2	1.515
17.	Nagaland	120	70	58·33		0	150	70	46·66	0	0
18.	Orissa J	3110	1070	34·40	290	9·324	3480	1326	38·10	328	9·425
19.	Punjab	4648	3050	65·61	1640	35·28	5078	3614	71·16	2461	48·46
20.	Rajasthan K	7210	4060	56·31	300	4·160	7250	4060	56.00	695	9·586
21.	Sikkim	52	24	46·15		0	82	73	89·02	27	32·92
22.	Tamilnadu	15952	12900	80·86	7400	46·38	17302	14490	83·74	8217	47·49
23.	Tripura J	226	110	48·67	10	4·424	266	137	51·50	35	13·15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	19899	13990	70·30	2560	12·86	21329	14950	70·09	2990	14·01
25.	West Bengal	14447	8670	60·01	2240	15·50	15167	4654	63·65	2948	19·43
	Total for States	153145	110060	71·86	35710	23·31	166726	119639	71·75	43822	26·28
	UNION TERRITORIES :										
26.	A & N Islands	50	50	100.00	20	40	60	60	100.00	33	55.00
27.	Chandigarh	510	480	94·11	480	94·11	563	563	100.00	563	100.00
28.	D & N Haveli	7	0	0	0	0	17	13	76·47	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu L										
30.	Delhi	5768	4700	81·48	3700	64·14	6818	6690	98·12	5000	73·33
31.	Lakshadweep N	19	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	316	180	56·96	120	37·97	346	264	76·30	138	39·88
	Total for U.Ts.	6670	5410	81·10	4320	64·76	7825	7590	96·99	5734	73·27
	Grand Total	159815	115470	72·25	40030	25·04	174551	127229	72·88	49556	28·39

REMARKS:—

J : The States are yet to furnish the information of coverage of urban water supply and sanitation for the period ending 31-3-87. Figures as on 31-3-86 are adopted.

K : In case of Rajasthan the figures furnished for coverage of urban sanitation is higher than that of urban water supply. The state is yet to furnish reconciled figures.

L : Information included in Goa State.

N : No urban area is in the U.T. of Lakshadweep.

Annexure 14·12 (Contd)

Poplnlation As on March 1986	Coverage as on March 1986				Population As on March 1987	Coverage as on March 1987			
	Water Supply		Sanitation			Water Supply		Sanitation	
	Population	%	Populat on	%		Population	%	Population	%
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13928	7200	51·69	1580	11·34	14218	7260	51·06	1617	11·37
120	120	100.00	120	100.00	120	120	100.00	120	100
2347	881	37·53	369	15·72	2347	881	37·53	369	15·72
9669	6148	63·58	3713	38·40	11538	7693	66·67	4412	38·23
463	370	79·91	110	23·75	480	391	81·45	136	28·33
12818	11967	93·36	10067	78·53	13146	12272	93·35	10415	79·22
3153	3153	100·00	1004	31·84	3211	3211	100.00	1135	35·34
381	381	100.00	73	19·16	393	381	96·94	73	18·57
1556	1478	74·98	111	7·133	1615	1534	94·98	111	6·873
12742	12090	94·88	7132	55·97	13319	12580	94·45	7628	57·27
5391	3440	63·81	1600	29·67	5495	3606	65·62	1627	29·60
12174	9740	80·00	1152	9·462	12478	10043	80·48	1214	9·729
25350	22810	89·98	10140	40.00	26027	25951	99·70	16196	62·22
530	400	75·47	50	9·433	556	400	71·94	50	8·992
279	54	19·35	60	21·50	287	142	49·47	60	20·90
132	24·5	18·56	2	1·515	140	26	18·57	2	1·428
150	70	46·66	0	0	161	32	19·87	10	6·211
3573	1326	37·11	959	26·84	3573	1326	37·11	959	26·84
5192	3701	71·28	2651	51·05	5308	3778	71·17	2709	51·03
7250	4065	56·06	695	9·586	7667	4181	54·53	695	9·064
136	76	55·88	72	52·94	146	98	67·12	38	26·02
17482	15151	86·66	8217	47·00	17604	15534	88·24	8344	47·39
344	183	53·19	39	11·33	344	183	53·19	39	11·33
21687	15029	69·29	3034	13·98	21687	15087	69·56	3047	14·04
16079	10800	67·16	6351	39·49	16221	11078	68·29	6424	39·60
172926	130657	75·55	59301	34·29	178081	137788	77·37	67430	37·86
69	69	100.00	69	100.00	69	69	100.00	69	100.00
581	581	100 00	581	100.00	613	413	100.00	613	100.00
17	13	76·47	7	41·17	19	14	73·68	7	36·84
6891	6690	97·08	5595	81·19	7166	6950	96·98	6195	86·44
363	363	100·00	140	38·56	373	373	100.00	144	38·60
7921	7716	97·41	6392	80·69	8240	8019	97·31	7028	85·29
180847	138373	76·51	65693	36·32	186321	145807	78·25	74458	39·96

Annexure 14 -13

TARGETS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LATRINES FOR 1989-90 UNDER STATE SECTOR MNP AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

(NO. OF UNITS)

S. No.	State/UT	MNP	CRSP	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6750@	6800	13550
2	Arunachal Pradesh	400	247	647
3.	Assam	520	9000	9520
4	Bihar	2941	14508	17449
5.	Goa	400	118	518
6.	Gujarat	2400	2900	5300
7.	Haryana	270	1000£	1270
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2083	1362	3445
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1608	1608
10.	Karnataka	2181‡	6552	8733
11.	Kerala	8000	5916	13916
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2500	5100	7600
13.	Maharashtra	3000	10000	13000
14	Manipur	1000	250	1250
15	Meghalaya	1250	432	1682
16.	Mizoram	800	156	956
17.	Nagaland	390	312	702
18.	Orissa	3333	5040	8373
19.	Punjab	6666	1230	7896
20.	Rajasthan	8400*	5328	13728
21.	Sikkim	935	1585	2520
22.	Tamil Nadu	35000	7000	42000
23.	Tripura	2750	1904	4654
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3187	20388	23575
25.	West Bengal	2000	8748	10748
26.	A. & N. Islands	440	24	464
27	Chandigarh	0	2	2
28.	D. & N. Haveli	0	60	60
29.	Daman & Diu	0	2	2
30.	Delhi	570	50	620
31.	Lakshadweep	0	500	500
32.	Pondicherry	300	700	1000
	Total	98466	118822	217288
	CAPART		40000	40000
	Grand Total	98466	158822	257288

*Includes coverage under UNICEF Programme.

@6000 individual latrines & 750 institutional latrines.

‡1864 individual latrines & 317 institutional latrines.

£900 individual latrines & 100 institutional latrines.

CHAPTER 15

SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION

Social Welfare

Review of performance during 1988-89

The Annual Plan—1988-89 provided an outlay of Rs. 444.02 crores comprising of Rs. 295 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 149.02 crores in the State sector. Against this, the revised outlay was Rs. 430.53 crores i.e. Rs. 282.50 crores and Rs. 148.03 crores in the Central and State sector respectively.

15.2 During the year, the scheme of 'Integrated Child Development Services' (ICDS) was augmented at the Centre with the sanctioning of 216 additional projects, bringing the progressive total of the projects to 1736. In addition there were 216 projects under the State sector. Several studies suggest that there was better utilisation of supplementary nutrition, Vitamin 'A', iron and folic acid and immunisation services among the pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in the ICDS project areas. Effort was made to improve the quality of services and training of the ICDS functionaries. About 4,300 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres were continued in the educationally backward States for preparing children's entry into primary schools, reducing their drop-out rate and improving the retention in schools. Creches/day care facilities were provided through 11,300 units benefitting about 2.82 lakh children of working and ailing mothers. About 40,000 children in need of care and protection were provided institutional and non-institutional services through 900 voluntary agencies. Assistance was also extended to the States for setting up/upgradation of the institutional infrastructure under the Juvenile Justice Act—1986 (JJA). However, the progress in implementation of its various provisions had been slow. Rules under the Act were yet to be framed by many States.

15.3 In the field of women's development, major emphasis was on implementation and monitoring of the already identified 27 beneficiary-oriented schemes by the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The schemes of socio-econmic programme and employment and income generating production units, were further expanded for needy poor women to augment their income. The women's Development Corporations (WDC) continued to work as promotor and guarantor for women entrepreneurs in carrying out self-employment activities. The 'Condensed courses of education and vocational training programme for women' was revised to make it more effective. However, the performance of the scheme, 'Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme' (STEP) remained slow. For working women, additional 18 hostels were sanctioned with a capacity of 1097 inmates and day-care facilities for 285 children. Ten more short-stay homes were set up to protect and rehabilitate women in moral danger.

15.4 The 4 apex level National Institutes for the handicapped expanded their activities in the field of education, training, research, development of model services and rehabilitation. They also organised seminars/workshops providing opportunities for interaction between the Government and non-Government agencies. Some of these institutes conducted camps for fitment and other screening and therapeutic services. The scheme of scholarships to the handicapped persons for persuing education and professional/technical/vocational training was further expanded to give more coverage. The scope of the scheme 'Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances' was widened so as to include additional items of aids and raise the upper limit of the cost of aid. Ten District Rehabilitation Centres continued to function to provide a comprehensive package of services to the handicapped in rural areas.

15.5 The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) conducted training programmes for the functionaries in the field of child welfare and social defence, organised workshops/seminars and continued the research activities in their respective fields. Besides, 26 new research projects were sponsored in the field of women and child development.

15.6 An intensive mass campaign was launched through media and also with the help of voluntary organisations against the existing social vices such as drug addiction, atrocities on women, dowry etc. and to observe prohibition. The Central and State Governments continued to extend grants-in-aid to non-government organisations engaged in developing and providing various welfare services.

Annual Plan—1989-90

15.7 An outlay of Rs. 499.07 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan—1989-90 as follows :—

TABLE 15.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure—Social Welfare

(Rs. in crores)

	1987-88 Expdr.	1988-89		1989-90 Budget Estimates
		Outlay	Revised outlay	
1. *Centre*				
(i) Department of Women & Child Development	220.98	235.00	235.00	261.00
(ii) Ministry of Welfare	13.90	20.00	23.50	30.99
(iii) Department of Economic Affairs	15.00	40.00	24.00	20.00
2. States & Union Territories	97.91	149.02	148.03	187.08
Total	347.79	444.02	430.53	499.07

15.8 In the programme for early child care services it is envisaged to start 500 additional ICDS projects with a view to further reduce the incidence of infant mortality, morbidity and mal-nutrition among children in the age-group 0-6 years and to combat the problems of anaemia and malnutrition among the expectant women and nursing mothers. These projects will be located in the tribal areas, rural blocks with large concentration of scheduled caste population, drought prone areas and urban slums. A project will provide a package of basic services relating to health, nutrition and non-formal pre-school education. Effective delivery of services, training of functionaries and enlisting of community participation are some of the important areas which will be taken up for improvement. The ECE centres, designed towards improving the children's communication and cognitive skills as a preparation for entry into primary schools, will be further strengthened. More creches for children will be set up as a supportive service to the working/ailing mothers. Attention will be paid to the improvement of services, training of creche workers and supervision. As a measure for the rehabilitation of destitute and neglected children, the scheme of 'Welfare of Children, in need of care and protection' will be further expanded. The JJA—1986 represents a blue-print for the fair, equitable and just treatment of neglected and delinquent juveniles. The States and Union Territories will be assisted to improve the existing institutions, to set up new institutions judiciously and to strengthen the specialised implementing machinery as per the requirement of the Act. Besides, a variety of programmes such as adoption, foster care, sponsorship, probation etc. are proposed to be developed.

15.9 Under women's development, stress will be laid on education, training and provision of employment opportunities. The 27 identified beneficiary-oriented schemes for women will continue to be monitored in terms of both physical and financial achievements. Evaluation studies will be conducted to assess the impact of these schemes in improving the lot of women. In Social Welfare sector, the existing schemes of condensed courses of education and vocational training and the income-generating activities will be suitably expanded. Steps will be taken to further strengthen the schemes of STEP and WDCs for increasing the work opportunities for women in different sectors through training, skill upgradation, credit and marketing facilities, consultancy services etc. Assistance will be provided for the construction of hostels for working women in the lower income group Beside the provision of short stay homes to provide temporary shelter, other services like counselling and guidance, medical and psychiatric check up, skill development etc. will be taken up for women facing social and moral risks. To arrest the increasing trend of atrocities on women, educative and other measures will be taken with the active participation of the community.

15.10 The widespread disability is a cause for concern. Steps will be taken to check preventable disabilities, specially among the younger age groups and also to undertake other services for early detection and intervention. Special programmes will be implemented for education, training and rehabilitation of various categories of disabled. The activities of the National Institutes for the handicapped will provide consultancy to the State Governments, develop schemes for the disabled and special programmes for training of required manpower. The disabled persons will be given scholarships for pursuing education and vocational training and aids/appliances in a big way so as to have larger coverage. The District Rehabilitation Centres will extend a comprehensive and coordinated package of services including prevention and early detection of disability, aids and appliances and secure employment/self employment to the disabled persons in the rural areas. The schemes of placement of handicapped through special cells in the normal employment exchanges, petrol/diesel subsidy, national awards etc. will be continued. A Technology Development Project in mission mode will be set up to develop aids and appliances which are cost-effective and suitable to Indian conditions. The institutions/universities having necessary infrastructure to undertake technology based research will be given assistance for promoting research for the development of technical aids for the handicapped. A Spinal

Cord Injury Centre will be established as an apex Centre for the treatment and rehabilitation of the spinal and injured patients.

15.11 To tackle the problems of drug abuse, drinking and other such vices, education work for their prevention and creation of awareness among masses will be augmented through formal and non-formal media. Voluntary organisations will be actively involved in educative programmes, counselling, guidance and also in taking up programmes for after-care, rehabilitation and de-addiction services.

15.12 The activities of the NIPCCD and NISD will be intensified in the spheres of training, research, collection and analysis of data. Special attention will be paid to the monitoring of the schemes. Machinery for planning, administration and monitoring at various levels will be strengthened to ensure better formulation and implementation of welfare programmes.

Social Security

15.13 The social security schemes included in the Annual Plan 1989-90 relate to (i) Insurance scheme for landless agricultural labourers and (ii) Hut insurance scheme for poor families in rural areas. The outlay in Annual Plan 1988-89 for both the schemes was Rs. 40 crores, against which the revised outlay is Rs. 9 crores. The outlay for Annual Plan 1989-90 for them is Rs. 20 crores.

15.14 The Insurance schemes for landless agricultural labourers envisage insurance cover for all landless agricultural labourers in the age group of 18—60 years. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 1000/- is payable by Life Insurance Corporation of India to the nominee of the landless agricultural labourer in the event of his death. The premium cost for the insurance at the annual rate of Rs. 10/- per worker is borne by the Central Government. The scheme is at present under implementation in 20 States and all 7 Union Territories. While West Bengal and Assam State Governments have not issued instructions for implementation of the schemes, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are reported not having landless agricultural labourers. The scheme is in operation since 15th August, 1987. A provision of R. 15 crores was made and released in 1987-88. In 1988-89 against the outlay of Rs. 20 crores, an amount of Rs. 5 crores was released keeping in view the actual progress of the scheme. About 1.17 crore lives are estimated to be covered and 21,592 claims settled under the scheme by 31-1-1989. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 12 crores has been provided for the scheme.

15.15 The Hut insurance scheme for poor families in rural areas provides relief to poor families in rural areas when their huts and belongings are destroyed by fire. Poor families whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4800/- are eligible under the scheme. In the event of loss due to fire, the insurance company will pay an amount of Rs. 1 000/- for hut and Rs. 500/- for belongings in the hut. The scheme is administered through the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries with active collaboration of the State Governments/Union Territories. The entire premium cost in respect of the scheme is borne by the Central Government and no premium is to be paid by the hut dwellers under the scheme. The scheme was introduced with effect from 1st May, 1988. In 1988-89 against the outlay of Rs. 20 crores meant for the scheme, Rs. 4 crores was released. The number of claims intimated, paid, repudiated and outstanding under the scheme as on 31-3-1989 was 15451, 12246, 484 and 2721 respectively. The outlay provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 amounts to Rs. 8 crores.

15.16 Details of Plan outlay for Social Welfare and Security sector are given in Annexure 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 and 15.4.

Rehabilitation

15.17 Rehabilitation schemes, included in the Annual Plan 1989-90 provide for the rehabilitation of migrants from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and repatriates from Sri Lanka. Some residuary work still remains in respect of repatriates from Burma, displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabet area in Jammu & Kashmir and displaced persons who entered Gujarat and Rajasthan during the Indo-Pak Conflict in 1971. Re-settlement of repatriates from Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam is complete and no provision has been made for this purpose since 1985-86.

2. Scheme-wise expenditure in 1987, outlay and actual expenditure during 1988-89 and outlay for 1989-90, is given in Annexure-15.5. Similarly, achievements in 1987-88, targets and anticipated achievements in 1988-89 and targets for 1989-90 are given in Annexure-15.6. Details of the Programme to be implemented durng 1989-90 are as under :

I. Rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) :

(a) Old Migrants in West Bengal

15.19 About 41.17 lakh displaced persons migrated upto March, 1958. Some of them have been settled in Governments Sponsored Squatters' Colonies. 175 Squatters' Colonies set up between 1-1-1951 and 25-3-1971 were regularised in the year 1978. There were 607 more Squatters' Colonies set up during the same period, which were not regularised. Regularisation of these 607 colonies was approved in February, 1987 at a total cost of Rs. 84.36 crores. Under the sanctioned scheme a total of 1429.68 acres of land was to be acquired consisting of 1090 acres private land and 340 acres belonging to various Central Government Departments. As per the latest available information the extent of land belonging to Central Government Department is 670 acres. Consequent on a recent decision taken by the Government to enhance the size of homestead plots from 3.75 cottahs to 5 cottahs per family, the total extent of land to be acquired will be in the range of about 2400 acres. Target is to acquire 500 acres of land during 1989-90 for which a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made in the plan.

Housing loan to Ex-Camp Site Families

15.20 There are still 901 families who are to be granted house building loans at the enhanced rate

of Rs. 6500 per family. Of this, about 500 families would be provided with such loans during 1989-90 out of the unspent balance available with the State Government and also by release of more funds, if required.

Re-Settlement of Enclave Migrants

15.21 All the 676 Enclave migrants families were expected to be rehabilitated with financial assistance by March, 1989 and, therefore, no provision for this purpose has been made in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(b) New Migrants settled outside West Bengal in Dandakaranya

Dandakaranya Project

15.22 This Project was started in 1958 for re-settlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan as well as for integrated development of the area for the benefit of local tribals. This was agriculture oriented project and most of the displaced persons families have been settled in agriculture. Expenditure is also incurred on assisting local tribals. Settlement work in four zones of the Project i.e. Umerkote & Malkangiri in Orissa and Kondagaon and Paralkote in Madhya Pradesh has been completed.

15.23 The assets and institutions created in the four zones have already been transferred to the concerned State Governments and sanctions have already been issued for transfer of assets to the Government of Orissa. A sum of Rs. 6 crores has been provided to meet the deficiencies in the assets already transferred/being transferred.

Potteru Irrigation Project

15.24 The cost of Potteru Irrigation Project was last approved at Rs. 58.41 crores of which the Central Government was to provide Rs. 57.69 crores and the remaining Rs. 72 lakhs by the State Government. Besides this, the Central Government also allowed Rs. 2 crores for re-imbursement of claims by the State Government. A total sum of Rs. 59.69 crores has already been released upto December, 1986. The revised cost of the Project submitted at Rs. 89.75 crores has been reduced to Rs. 83.70 crores by the Central Water Commission after scrutiny. The revised estimates have now been submitted to Planning Commission for approval. An outlay of Rs. 238 lakhs has been provided for this Project in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Re-settlement of tribal Families

15.25 An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided to meet expenditure on re-settlement of 300 tribal families in the Dandakaranya areas as also to meet arrear claims of the State Government.

Other Schemes

15.26 A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for payment to the Government of Orissa on account of expenditure on Fishery Seed Farms which is a committed expenditure. Another Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for development of Command Area of Potteru Project.

(c) New Migrants settled in other States

Settled in Agriculture

15.27 For settlement of families in Agriculture in 1989-90, a total outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs has been provided—Out of this, Rs. 41 lakhs is for settlement of 147 families on land in Uttar Pradesh and 16 families of the settled/being settled in Madhya Pradesh. Remaining Rs. 7 4 lakhs is for deficiencies in assets transferred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under normalisation of programmes and Rs. 10 lakhs for settlement or arrear claims of the State Governments.

Settlement in Small Trade and Business

15.28 An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs was provided in the Seventh Plan for settlement of 200 families in business and small trade. 17 families were settled in 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 for settlement of 4 families as also for arrear claims of the Government of Tripura.

II. Repatriates from Sri Lanka

15.29 Under the Indo-Sri Lanka agreements signed in 1964, 1974 and 1986, a total of 5.06 lakh Stateless persons of Indian origin were to be repatriated alongwith their natural increase. Upto the end of March, 1989, 4,60,038 persons (1,15,362 families) have been repatriated. Of these, upto 31-3-88 about 94,692 families have been provided necessary rehabilitation assistance under the various settlement schemes in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. For the year 1988-89, the target as originally fixed was to rehabilitate additional 2150 families, but it was subsequently reduced to 1,788 families due to the suspension of ferry services necessitated by rough weather or disturbed conditions Considering the present condition, a target for providing rehabilitation assistance to 1,211 families has been fixed for 1989-90 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.38 crores has been provided.

III. Burma Repatriates

15.30 Consequent upon the nationalization of trade, business and imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, about 70,000 families of Indian national returned to India between 1963 to 1978, 11 families in 1983 and 95 families from 1-1-1987 to 31-7-1988. Residuary problem, so far as the repatriates who had come upto 1978 is concerned, is mainly confined to grant of loan assistance for construction of homes in Andhra Pradesh for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided. A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has also been made for the families who have come subsequently and sought rehabilitation assistance.

IV. Resettlement of Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Sector

15.31 During the Indo-Pak Conflict in 1971, about 3,800 families were displaced from Chhamb–Niabat area in Jammu & Kashmir. All these families have already been provided with sites and financial assistance in the shape of loan and grant as admissible. The only pending issue is to provide alternative rehabilitation to 696 agriculturist families who could not be alloted full quota of land as per the norm prescribed. Though full details of the schemes to provide compensation is to be worked out a token provision of 10 lakhs has been made for this purpose, including provision for continuation of staff, old claims and development of some infrastructural facilities.

Displaced persons of Indo-Pak Conflict–1971 in Rajasthan and Gujarat

15.32 As a result of Indo-Pak Conflict in 1971, about 10,200 families crossed over to India–8,600 families in Rajasthan and 1600 families in Gujarat.

15.33 In the year 1978, the Government had decided to grant them citizenship and also provide rehabilitation assistance. Almost all the families have already been provided the assistance except a few families to whom loan instalments are due. Some infrastructural facilities are also to be completed. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for the residuary schemes as also for continuation of the skeleton staff.

Annexure—15.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure—Social Welfare—Department of Women and Child Development

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Schemes	1987-88 Expenditure	1988-89 Outlay	1988-89 Revised Outlay	1989-90 Budget Estimates
	A. CENTRAL				
	Welfare and Development of Children				
1.	Creches/day care centres for children of working/ailing mothers	9.00	12.00	10.68	11.75
2.	Grants to National Dairy Development Board for development programmes..	1.46	1.20	1.20	0.01
3.	Social Work Education and Training				
	i) Training of non-ICDS functionaries	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40
	ii) Training of ICDS functionaries	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.88
4.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	0.20	0.35	0.35	0.35
5.	Early Childhood Education*	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.75
	II. Welfare and Development of Women				
1.	Hostels for Working Women	4.79	5.00	5.00	5.00
2.	Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training cum-Production Centres for women	1.76	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Adult Women	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00
4.	Socio-Economic Programmes	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00
5.	Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor Women in Public Cooperation. (Training of Rural Woman in Public Cooperation)	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50
6.	Women,s Development Corporations	0.68	2.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. (Women,s Development Planning and Monitoring Cell)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
8.	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programmes for Women (STEP)	1.76	2.00	1.00	1.00
9.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations through the Central Social Welfare Board	6.16	8.00	8.00	8.00
10.	National Resource Centre for Women	—	—	—	0.01
	III. Social Defence				
1.	Short Stay Homes	0.38	0.70	0.70	0.70
2.	Education work for Prevention of Atrocities on Women	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.30
	IV. Others				
1.	PREM & Innovative Action-cum-Research Projects	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20
2.	Grants-in-aid to All India Voluntary Organisations	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
3.	Information and Mass Education Cell	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Total A	44.70	52.40	49.08	51.60
	B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED				
	I. Welfare and Development of Children				
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	137.99	159.40	162.72	181.00
2.	Supplementary Nutrition for Pre-school Children and Expectant/Nursing Mothers	38.00	23.00	23.00	28.00
3.	World Bank assisted ICDS Programme	—	—	—	0.20
	II. Welfare and Development of Women				
	Assistance for setting up of Women's Training Centres/ Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress (Welfare of Destitute Women and Children)	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.20
	Total B	**176.28**	**182.60**	**185.92**	**209.40**
	Grand Total A+B	220.98	235.00@	235.00@	261.00**

*Transferred from Department of Education with effect from 1-4-87.

@Includes Rs. 0.40 crores for Secretariat Social Services.

**Includes Rs. 0.50 crores for Secretariat Social Services.

Annexure—15.2

Plan Outlay and Expenditure—Social Welfare—Ministry of Welfare

(Rs. in crores)

S. No. Schemes	1987-88 Expenditure	1988-89 Outlay	Revixsed outlay	1989-90 Budget Estimates
A. CENTRAL SCHEMES				
I. Welfare of Handicapped				
1. Expansion and impro vement of National Institutes for the Visually Handicapped, Orthopaedically Handicapped, Hearing Handicapped, Mentally Handicapped and the Institute for the Physically Handicapped		3.28	3.28	3.55
2. National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research	3.03	0.40	0.40	0.90
3. Scholarships, research, training, sheltered employment and grants to voluntary oyganisations	5.73	7.23	8.23	7.95
4. District Rehabilitation Centres	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25
5. Technology Development Project in Mission Mode	—	—	—	1.50
6. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)	—	—	—	*2.00
7. Spinal Cord Injury Centre	—	—	—	0.40
II. Social Defence				
1. National Institute of Social Defence	0.07	0.30	0.30	0.40
2. Education work for prohibition	0.57	1.00	3.50	5.45
III. Others				
1. PREM & innovative Action-cum-Research Projects	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.17
2. Grants-in-aid to All India Voluntary Organisations	0.22	0.34	0.34	0.72
3. Information and Mass Education Cell in the Ministry of Welfare	0.25	0.45	0.45	0.45
Total—(A)	10.17	13.30	16.80	23.34
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES				
I. Welfare & Development of Children				
1. Services for children in need of care and protection	2.18	3.00	3.00	3.60
II. Welfare of Handicapped				
1. Placement of handicapped through special Employment Exchanges/Special Cells in Employment Exchanges	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.15
III. Social Defence				
1. Prevention and control of juvenile maladjustment	1.45	3.00	3.00	3.40
2. Welfare of prisoners	—	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total (B).	3.73	6.70	6.70	7.65
Total (A+B)	13.90	20.00	23.50	30.99**

*Included under Industry and Minerals.

**Includes Rs. 0.15 crore for Secretariat Social Services.

Annexure—15.3

Plan Outlay and Expenditure—Social Security—Department of Economic Affairs

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Schemes	1987-88 Expenditure	1988-89		1989-90 Budget Estimates
			Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1.	Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers	15.00	20.00	5.00	12.00
2.	Hut Insurance Scheme for Poor Families in Rural Areas	—	20.00	4.00	8.00
	Total	15.00	40.00	9.00	20.00

Annexure—15·4

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the States/Uts Social Welfare

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States	1987-88 Expdr.	1988-89		1989-80 Budget Estimates
		Outlay	Revised Outlay	
Andhra Pradesh	1204	1620	1620	1570
Arunachal Pradesh	17	19	21	20
Assam	91	102	92	127
Bihar	34	80	60	88
Goa	7	5	5	11
Gujarat	130	150	140	150
Haryana	289	7465	7500	9792
Himachal Pradesh	76	80	80	147
Jammu & Kashmir	96	114	112	123
Karnataka	713	1114	1015	1115
Kerala	104	123	116	120
Madhya Pradesh	204	296	312	317
Maharashtra	231	333	291	356
Manipur	43	44	44	52
Meghalaya	23	45	40	60
Mizoram	40	50	50	52
Nagaland	33	35	35	40
Orissa	153	196	190	177
Punjab	198	263	263	282
Rajasthan	51	60	63	80
Sikkim	17	15	14	20
Tamil Nadu	4160	706	706	1800
Tripura	95	92	92	102
Uttar Pradesh	1177	1229	1229	1330
West Bengal	298	321	321	370
Total —States	9484	14557	14411	18301
UNION TERRITORIES				
A & Islands	11·68	13·95	13·95	14·06
Chandigarh	23·83	34·00	34·00	35·30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1·05	2·00	2·00	2·75
Daman and Diu	10·44	1·05	1·05	0·96
Delhi	225·44	245·00	295·18	299·00
Lakshadweep	6·31	9·60	9·60	10·00
Pondicherry	28·54	39·00	36·29	45·00
Total—UTs	307·29	344·60	392·07	407·07
Total—States and UTs	9791·29	14901·60	14803·07	18708·07

Annexure—15·5

Rehabilitation—Annual Plan 1989-90
(Scheme-wise Outlay and Expenditure)

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Schemes	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Expdr.		upto 3/89	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Continuing Scheme					
1. Old Migrants in West Bengal					
(a)	Acquisition of Land				
(b)	Resettlement of ex-camps Site families	0·32	1·50	12·35	6·00
(c)	Resettlement of enclave migrants				
(d)	Medical				
2 Migrants Outside West Bengal					
	Dandakaranya Project	3·87	72·00	6·91	9·00
(b)	*Other than Dandakaranya*				
(i)	Agriculturists	0·95	0·93	1·12	1·25
(ii)	Non-Agriculturists	0·17	0·09	0·04	0·09
3.	Repatriates from Burma	0·15	0·22	0·22	0·11
4.	Repatriates from Sri Lanka	0·79	4·00	1·41	1·38
5.	*Western Border Areas*				
(a)	Chhamb Displaced Persons	0·06	0·10	0·02	0·10
(b)	Displaced Persons of Indo- Pak Conflict 1971—Gujarat and Rajasthan	—	0·16	—	0·06
6.	Repatrates from Uganda, Zaire & Vietnam	—	—	—	—
7.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporaton				
	PROPOSED SCHEMESk				
	Construction of tenements for the present occupants of 244 houses and shops in Kotia Ferozeshah Complex who aar proposed to be shifted to some other site	—	—	—	0·01
	Total	6·31	79·00	22·07 (79·00)	18·00

*Transferred to Minstry of Industries

Figure in bracket indicates Revised Estimate

Annexure—15·6

Annual Plan 1989-90

Sl. No.	Schemes	Units	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89		1989-90 Target
				Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Old Migrants in West Bengal						
(a) Resettlement of ex-camp sites families		Families	164	450	—	500
(b) Resettlement of enclave migrant families		Do.	299	—	40	—
(c) Acquisition of Land in approved squatters colonies		Acres	100	500	500	500
2. (a) Other then DNK						
(i) Agriculturist		families	62	215	69	163
(ii) Non-Agriculturist		Do.	49	19	—	4
(b) Dandakaranya Project		Do·	31	19	17	—
3 Repatriates from Sri Lanka		Do.	115	2150	1788	1211
4. Repatriates from Burma		Do	@			
5. Western Border Areas:						
(a) Chhamb Displaced Persons		Do.	@	@	@	@
(b) Displaced Persons of Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971—Gujarat and Rajasthan		Do.	@	@	@	@
Total		Families	720	2888	4914	1878
		Acres	100	500	500	500

CHAPTER 16

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Constitution of India guarantees for its people justice—social, economic & political—liberty and equality. There are positive provisions in the Constitution for general and specific welfare of weaker sections, and in particular, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 46 of the Constitution specifically provides that "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." The plans and programmes in the five year and the Annual Plans seek to realise these goals. The 1989-90 Annual Plan and programmes for the Welfare and Development of these communities is a continuation of these efforts.

16.2 Review of Performance during 1988-89 :

An outlay of Rs. 458.90 crores was provided in the Annual Plan 1988-89 under the Backward Classes Sector. In addition, a provision of Rs. 180 crores for the Special Component Plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Rs. 185 crores for the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was made as Special Central Assistance (SCA) during 1988-89. The total provision was thus Rs. 823.90 crores. The details are given in Table No. 16.1 below, and the State-wise details of SCA for SCP and TSP are indicated in Annexures 16.2 and 16.3, respectively.

TABLE 16.1

Plan outlay and production

(Rs. in Crores)

Item	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 App. Outlay	1988-89 Revised App. Outlay	1989-90 Outlay	1985-90 Actual/ Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Backward Classes Sector								
(i) States/Uts Sector	1239.27	212.88	252.34	279.88	333.90	330.75	376.72	1452.57
(ii) Centrally Sponsord Schemes	281.22	36.41	43.62	60.80	75.00	75.00	89.00	304.83
(iii) National SC/ST Finance Development Corpn.	—	—	—	(60.00)@ —	50.00	50.00	—	50.00
Total-A	1520.49	249.29	295.96	340.68	458.90	455.75	465.72	1807.40
B. Special Central Assistance								
(i) Tribal Sub-Plan	756.00	140.00	155.00	168.50*	185.00*	185.00*	210.00*	858.50
(ii) Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes	930.00	166.00	175.00	175.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	876.00
Total-B	1686.00	306.00	330.00	343.50	365.00	365.00	390.00	1734.50
Grand Total (A&B)	3206.49	555.29	625.96	684.18	823.90	820.75	855.72	3541.90

@Revised Outlay

*Including provision for Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) (Rs. 2 cr.in 1987-88. Rs. 5 Cr. In 1988-89 and Rs. 3 cr. in 1989-90). Also includes Rs. 1.20 cr. in 1989-90 for Development of Oil seeds and Oils of tree origin in tribal areas. Statewise details at Annexures 16.2 and 16.3.

Notes : Excludes provision made for the scheme Coaching and Guidance Centre for SCs/STs under the Ministry of Labour as given below :

(Rs crore)

Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Actual	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Outlay	1988-89 R.E.	1989-90 Outlay	1985-90 Actual/Outlay
0.34	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.17

16.3 STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (UTs) PLAN :

Under the Backward Classes Sector, priority is given to educational programmes by way of providing incentives like scholarships, stipends, etc., hostel facilities, Ashram Schools. The other programmes taken up under the Sector included schemes for economic development, health, housing as also of Direction and Administration.

16.4 Physical Achievements :

16.4 In terms of physical achievements, about 45 lakhs SC/ST and other Backward Classes Students were awarded pre-matric scholarships/stipends, 650 hostels were started and 465 hostel buildings constructed, besides, maintaining the existing hostels. A little more than twelve thousand SC/SC families were given assistance for construction of houses, and house-sites were provided to 21500 families. Also, 36000 SC/ST families were given financial assistance for setting up cottage and small scale industries. About 1480 drinking water wells and tanks were dug from the provisions made under Backward Classes Sector.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

16.5 Under the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs. 75 crores was provided for 1988-89. The Annexure 16.1 gives the details of the plan allocation for each of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 42 crores (out of Rs. 75 crores) was incurred on post-matric scholarships for the SC/ST students. The number of SC/ST students availing post-matric scholarships increased from 11.8 lakhs in 1987-88 to about 13 lakhs during 1988-89. The Central assistance is provided to States/UTs on 100% basis to meet the expenditure on the Post-matric Scholarship scheme. The State Governments met the annual committed liability of Rs. 88.53 crores on the scheme.

16.6 Central Assistance on 100% basis is provided to the voluntary organisations of all India character engaged in the welfare of the SCs and STs. A sum of Rs. 2.20 crores was provided for the purpose during 1988-89. Nine voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the SCs and 18 organisations for the STs received grants during 1988-89 of Rs. 1 lakh and above. The prominent organisations working for the welfare of SCs and STs were Harijan Sewak Sangh and Ramakrishna Mission (Branches at different places), respectively. The schemes undertaken by these voluntary organisations related to education, medical and public health, vocational training etc. The other schemes implemented during the year on which expenditure is shared equally between the Centre and the State were (i) Award of pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations; (ii) Provision of 'Book Bank' facilities for the SC/ST students in Engineering and Medical Colleges; (iii) Girls' Hostels for the SCs STs students; (iv) Coaching & Allied Schemes; (v) Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act; (vi) Liberation of Scavengers; (vii) Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (SCDC) and (viii) Research & Training.

16.7 The important physical achievements were : (i) award of 8880 pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations; (ii) establishment of SC/ST girls' hostels for accommodating 5900 students; (iii) 6600 SC/ST students benefited from the Book Bank Scheme; (iv) 3500 scavengers were assisted to free themselves from the occupations; (v) 22 Scheduled Caste Development Corporations were financially assisted. One hundred pre-examination Training Centres were assisted to prepare SC/ST candidates for entry into public services and a Tribal Research and Training Centre was sanctioned for Manipur. The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 75.00 crores (with a provision of Rs. 50.00 crores during the year) was incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 8-2-1989, with a view to assist development of SC and ST families. The Tribal Cooperative Markeitng Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) had become functional from January, 1988. It has set up 4 Zonal Offices at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Guwahati; and 7 Regional Offices at : Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Nasik, Udaipur, Bhopal, Vadodara and Hyderabad. During its first year of working the TRIFED fixed uniform purchase price for 7 commodities (Sal-seed, Lac, Myrobalan, Nux Vomica, Taramind, Niger-seed and Maize).

Annual Plan 1989-90

16.8 For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 465.72 crores has been provided under the Backward Classes Sector, bringing the total likely expenditure on the sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan to Rs. 1807.40 crores. The details are given in the Table No. 16.1. The total Seventh Plan expenditure on the sector is likely to exceed by about Rs. 286.91 crores over the originally approved Seventh Five Year Plan allocation of Rs. 1520.49 crores. Likewise, in the case of SCA for the TSP, the expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan is likely to exceed by about Rs. 102.50 crores. As against the approved allocation of Rs. 756.00 crores, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 858.50 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the TSP. The outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 210.00 crores as against Rs. 185.00 crores for 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 180.00 crores of SCA has been made for SCP for 1989-90.

16.9 The summary of outlays provided for 1989-90 is given below in the Table No. 16.2, and the details are available at Annexures 16.1 and 16.4.

Table No. 16·2

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1989-90

(Rs. in crores)

A. BACKWARD CLASSES SECTOR:	
(i) States and Union Territories	375·72
(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	89·00
Sub-Total (A)	465·72@
B. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE :	
(i) Tripal Sub-Plan	210·00*
(i.) Special Component Plan for Sch. Castes	180·00
Sub-Total (B)	390·00
Grand Total (A+B)	855·72

*Including Rs. 3·00 crores provision for TRIFED

@Excludes Re 0·08 crores for the scheme Coaching and Guidance Centre for SC/ST under the Ministry of Labour.

States/UTs Plans

16.10 A provision of Rs. 376.72 crores has been made under the Backward Classes Sector for the States/UTs annual Plans for 1989-90. This represents an increase of nearly 14.00% over the 1988-89 revised plan outlay level. Another notable feature has been that every State and UT of the country exceeded the originally envisaged Seventh Plan outlay for the Sector, except Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tripura, Chandigarh and Delhi.

Physical Targets

16.11 During 1989-90, the important targets of the annual plan are (i) Award of 50 lakh pre-matric scholarships; (ii) Opening of 650 hostels; (iii) Construction of 600 hostel buildings and maintenance of existing hostels; (iv) Financial assistance for construction of 12000 houses; (v) provision of 22000 house-sites; (vi) sinking of 1400 drinking water wells; and (vii) financial assistance to 30,000 families for setting up Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

16.12 For 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 89.00 crores has been provided. The scheme-wise details are given in Annexure No. 16.1. With this provision, the originally approved allocation envisaged for the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for the Central sector schemes exceeded by Rs. 73.61 crores (including provision of Rs. 50 crores in 1988-89 for the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation). The important physical targets envisaged for 1989-90 under the Centrally sponsored schemes are (i) 14 lakh post-matric scholarships to the SC/ST students; (ii) 10,000 pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations; (iii) 9000 seats in Girl's Hostels for the SC/STs; (iv) Benefit to 7000 students under the Book-Bank Scheme; (v) Assistance to 110 pre-examination Training Centres for preparing the SC/ST candidates for entry into public services; and (vi) Grant-in-aid to about 30 voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the SCs/STs.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

16.13 The SCP for the SCs continues to be the main instrument for their socio-economic development. The flow of funds from the State Plans to SCP during 1988-89 and 1989-90 has been estimated to be about Rs. 1672.90 crores and about Rs. 1951.70 crores, respectively. During 1988-89, twenty-three lakh SC families were assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line against a target of 21 lakhs families. During 1989-90, the target is to assist 22 lakhs SC families.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

16.14 The Tribal Sub-Plan approach which emphasises tribal area development with particular focus on the Scheduled Tribe families covers 191 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (181 ITDPs in 1985-86), 263 pockets of tribal concentration under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) (245 pockets in 1985-86), 55 'clusters' of tribal concentration (none in 1985-86) and 74 Primative Tribal Group Projects (PTGP) (72 projects in 1985-86).

16.15 The TSP is implemented in 17 States and 2 UTs. It has been reported that a sum of Rs. 1685.80 crores during 1988-89 and Rs. 1894.83 crores for 1989-90 have been quantified as flow from State Plan to TSP. During 1988-89, the number of ST families economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line was 10.47 lakhs against the target of 8.33 lakh families. The target for 1989-90 is to cover 8.48 lakh ST families under the poverty-alleviation programmes. The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is expected to become functional during the current year (1989-90). TRIFED has been made the canalysing agency for export of gum-'karya' in July 1988. TRIFED has also been made the Central nodal agency for organising the collection, processing, storage and development of oil-seeds and oil of tree origin in tribal areas. For the purpose, Rs. 1.20 crores have been provided to TRIFED during 1989-90. The Central Government's share capital contribution of Rs. 10 crores has been paid to TRIFED (Rs. 2 crores during 1987-88, Rs. 5 crores during 1988-89 and Rs. 3 crores during 1989-90).

Annexure 16.1

Scheme-wise approved allocation for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and the expenditure for Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87 1987-88, 1988-89 and and approved outlay for Annual Plans 1989-90 Centrally sponsored Schemes C.S.S.)

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Schemes	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 Outlay	1989-90 Revised Outlay	1985-90 Actual Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**								
	On 100% basis								
1.	Post-metric Scholarships	114.57	10.00	11.50	29.11	42.00	42.00	55.00	147.61
2.	Aid to Voluntary Org. . . Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis .	8.59	1.32	1.61	1.84	2.20	2.20	3.20	10.17
3.	Pre-metric Scholarships for Children of of those engaged in unclesen occupations	10.32	0.25	0.13	0.72	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.10
4.	Book Bank for SC/ST . . .	2.25	0.31	0.46	0.41	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.28
5.	Girls hostel for SC/ST . . .	24.55	3.02	4.62	4.97	5.50	5.50	5.50	23.61
6.	Coaching & Allied Schemes . .	2.66	0.30	0.35	0.51	0.70	0.70	0.70	2.56
7.	(a) Implementation of PCR Act .	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	(b) Liberation of Scavengers . .	39.07	4.50	7.57	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.57
8.	Financial Assistance to SCDC .	69.75	15.00	15.58	13.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	63.58
9.	Research & Training . . .	4.46	0.71	0.80	0.74	1.05	1.05	1.05	4.35
10.	Hostel for SC & ST boys and Compensation for opportunity cost .	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
	Total	281.22	36.41	43.62	60.80 60.00@	75.00*	75.00*	89.00	304.83
	provision made under the Ministry of Labour for Coaching and Guidance Centre for SC /STs·	0.34	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.17
	Grand total . .	281.56	36.42	43.64	60.82	75.06	75.04	89.08	305.00

*Excludes provision of Rs. 50 crores made towards Capital contribution for setting up National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation.

@Revised Outlay

Annexure 16.2

Special Central Assistance to States/Uts for Special Component for Scheduled Castes (SCP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1444.42	1340.42	1459.36	1444.17	Not yet Fin-
2.	Assam	183.89	160.55	194.53	210.28	lised
3.	Bihar	1787.86	1611.10	1617.39	1636.61	
4.	Gujarat	319.35	346.75	556.73	374.10	
5.	Haryana	345.10	297.55	335.73	367.61	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	177.54	155.63	230.13	156.95	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	79.29	58.37	61.00	65.34	
8.	Karnataka	902.89	1215.87	1056.44	919.46	
9.	Kerala	347.97	342.31	371.06	414.91	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1110.54	1179.30	1212.96	1267.12	
11.	Maharashtra	862.21	1139.49	1067.27	1113.38	
12.	Manipur	2.72	4.89	3.60	3.72	
13.	Orissa	645.08	661.30	594.48	718.28	
14.	Punjab	588.48	509.05	697.07	649.24	
15.	Rajasthan	1098.49	1342.26	985.04	1037.45	
16.	Sikkim	3.78	4.02	4.21	5.75	
17.	Tamil Nadu	1338.98	1344.26	1504.50	1299.62	
18.	Tripura	40.01	43.67	43.98	51.39	
19	Uttar Pradesh	3334.15	3720.36	3677.30	4054.26	
20.	West Bengal	1839.58	1883.62	1684.81	2052.27	
21.	Chandigarh	6.18	38.43	15.32	7.81	
22.	Delhi	121.61	81.02	106.75	127.97	
23.	Pondicherry	14.19	14.60	15.21	16.75	
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.69	5.18	5.17	5.57	
	Total	16600.00	17500.00	17500.00	18000.00	18000.00

Annexure 16.3

Special Central Assistance to States/Uts for Tribal Sub-plan (TSP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	1985-86 Amount released	1986-87 Amount released	1987-88 Amount released	1988-89 Amount released	1989-90 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	740.00	850.38	1063.23	1165.12	Not Finalised
2.	Assam	632.40	710.63	705.83	786.86	
3.	Bihar	1964.41	2066.05	2178.10	2472.15	
4.	Gujarat	1126.66	1246.96	1347.48	1330.59	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	205.36	241.84	237.19	287.32	
6.	Karnataka	148.13	116.26	127.47	134.82	
7.	Kerala	70.01	77.76	83.74	115.78	
8.	Madhya pradesh	3969.98	4399.72	4518.48	4934.15	
9.	Maharashtra	950.69	1072.00	1284.51	1266.41	
10.	Manipur	252.85	290.91	281.76	282.89	
11.	Orissa	1915.00	2174.48	2263.82	2388.66	
12.	Rajasthan	910.28	1019.90	1138.15	1234.03	
13.	Sikkim	38.99	38.97	39.97	49.22	
14.	Tamil Nadu	135.93	162.09	178.54	194.95	
15.	Tripura	250.17	263.67	273.23	305.65	
16.	Uttar pradesh	27.87	31.10	35.23	105.11	
17.	West Bengal	616.27	701.29	831.57	876.29	
18.	A & N Islands	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	
17.	West Bengal	616.27	701.29	831.57	876.29	
18.	A & N Islands	30.00	40·00	50.00	60·00	
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.00	6.00	7.11	10.00	
	Total	14000.00	15500.00	16645.11 (xx)	18000 00 xx	21000 00 @

Note : (xx) Excluding grant in Aid of Rs. 200 lakhs to TRIFED.
(xx) Excluding grant of Aid of Rs. 50 lakhs to TRIFED.
(@) Including grant in-Aid Rs. 300 lakhs for TRIFED.

Annexure 16.4

B.C. Sector Outlay & Expenditure during seventh plan & Annual 1985-86 to 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Seventh plan Outlay 1985-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90	1985-90
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Appd. outlay	Revised outaly	Outlay	Actual outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra pradesh	28960	5976	7310	7622	8491	8494	8847	38249
2.	Assam	1500	345	585	587	600	540	600	2657
3.	Bihar	6300	1237	1592	1355	1630	1219	2133	7536
4.	Goa	80	14.47	14	13	12	17	16	74.47
5.	Gujarat	11649	1610	1731	2211	3190	2400	3500	11452
6.	Haryana	3400	408	403	478	603	50	800	2589
7.	Himachal pradesh	722	136 (1)	162 (4)	162	168 (6)	166	158	784
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	594	89	147	110	177	172	190	708
9.	Karnataka	4800	1409	1189	1508	1738	1437	1737	7280
10.	Kerala	2200	376	469	442	500	427	525	2239
11.	Madhya pradesh	16375	2509 (2)	2562 (5)	1916	3900	5152	4500	17639
12.	Maharashtra	9000	1174	1667	1783	2250	2599	2700	9923
13.	Manipur	400	78	78	100	123	123	150	529
14.	Meghalaya	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	7
15.	Orissa	1500	470	968	632	816	806	940	3816
16.	Punjab	3500	360	521	632	600	600	700	2813
17.	Rajasthan	1074	153	215	215	260	232	270	1085
18.	Sikkim	125	28	29	33	30	29	37	156
19.	Tamil Nadu	10500	1603	2113	1927	2870	2741	3729	12113
20.	Tripura	4432	708 (3)	267	360	375	375	393	2103
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11405	1415	1890	3289	3381	3382	3791	13767
22.	West Bengal	3460	947	1033	1271	1248	1248	1515 (7)	6014
	Total	122001	21046.47	24946	27647	32964	32651	37233	143533.47
1.	A.N.Islands	7	0.67	0.60	1.72	5.00	5.00	7	14.99
2.	Chandigarh	69	4.25	4.29	4.57	12.00	12.00	10	35.11
3.	Delhi	1409	162.46	204.12	236.28	260.00	247.74	275	1125.60
4.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	8.34	29.35	29.35	10	47.69
5.	Pondicherry	441.08	74.15	79.31	90.06	120.00	120.00	37	500.52
	Total (Uts)	1931.90	241.53	288.32	340.97	426.35	414.09	439	1723.91
	Grand total	123927.08	21288.00	25234.32	27987.97	33390.35	33075.09	37672	145257.38

Notes : 1. Includes Rs. 35 Lakhs for Nucleus Budget and Rs 2 lakhs for Tribal Development Machinery.
2. Includes Rs. 34 lakhs for Codification of Customary Tribal laws.
3. Includes Rs. 448 lakhs for Automomous Tribal Council
4. Includes Rs. 35 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Area and Rs. 0.07 lakhs for Tribal Development Machinery.
5. Includes Rs. 4 lakhs for Codification of Customary laws.
6. Includes Rs. 35 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Rs. 8 lakhs for Tribal Development Mechinery.
7. Includes Rs. 15 lakhs for Minority Girls' Hostel.

CHAPTER 17

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Hill Area Development Programme

The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) covers (a) the 'Designated hill areas' falling in the eight hill districts of U.P. (Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun, Chamoli, Nainital, Almora and Uttar Kashi), two districts of Assam (Karbi Anglong and North Cachar); three sub-Divisions of Darjeeling district in West Bengal (Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong); the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu and (b) Talukas in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Goa under the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). In the designated hill areas, sub-plan approach is followed. However, in the case of WGDP, schematic approach is followed for want of separate flow of State resources at the Taluka level. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided to the States under HADP to supplement their own efforts in accelerating the development of these areas. The SCA is in addition to the normal Central Assistance provided to the State Governments for their Annual and Five Year Plans.

17.2 During 1980-90, the Special Central Assistance for this programme will be Rs. 260.00 crores as against Rs. 220.54 crores for 1988-89. The statewise break up of two approved allocation of the special central assistance is given below :—

(Rs. in crores)

States	1989-90 (Revised)	1989-90
A—Hill Areas		
1. Assam	32·19	35·41
2. Tamil Nadu	9·19	10.11
3. Uttar Pradesh	120·75	165·81
4. West Bengal	12·14	13·35
5. Survey and studies	0·50	0·50
Sub-Total (A))	204·77	225·18
B— Western Bharat		
1. Kerala	5·11	5·51
2. Maharashtra	11·39	12·31
3. Tamil Nadu	6·06	6·54
4. Karnataka	8·00	8·63
5. Goa	1·35	1·47
6. Surveys and studies	0·26	0·30
7. Western Goats Sectt.	0·05	0·06
Sub-Total (B)	32·22	34·82
Grand Total (AB)	331·04	260·00

17.3 The main objective of the HADP is to ensure socio-economic development of the hill communities in harmony with ecological development and thus to improve economic well being and quality of life of the people. The programme seeks to promote basic life support system with sustainable utilisation of resources of the hills i.e. land and land-based resources like soil, minerals, water and biotic resources, keeping in view the basic needs and interests of the people both of the hills and the plains. The emphasis will continue on the following.

(i) Use of appropriate technology for upgradation of the traditional production system; judicious and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources; reduction of drudgery of women in fetching water, fuel wood, fodder etc., and in agricultural operations.

(ii) The technology used has to be more productive, efficient, low-cost, need based, and ecologically sustainable.

(iii) Integrated watershed management, with focus on village as a unit of development, would continue to receive due attention. Various developmental activities such as agriculture, soil conservation, forestry, horticulture, animal husbandry, fishery, irrigation, cottage industry, sericulture etc., will be taken up in a coordinated and integrated manner.

(iv) Monitoring by the concerned state government, both in financial and physical terms, of HADP would help better implementation of the programme. Data relating to key financial and physical indicators of development would need to be built up in a systematic manner.

(v) The livestock and cattle improvement programme will have to be supported with fodder and cattle feed development schemes to encorage stall feeding of animals. The resultant bio-mass could produce non-conventional energy, manure, and reduce grazing pressures on hill levels. The population of goats and sheep will have to be kept in check; and scientific grazing practices introduced.

17.4 Food security, horticulture development and plantations of various cash crops play an important role in promoting ecologically sound development in hill areas. Suitable packages of multipurpose mixed plantations that could provide green cover to the hills and higher incomes to the people need to be evolved for each area. For packaging of fruits and other horticultural products, suitable non-wood packing materials for different commodities will have to be developed on a viable basis, so that trees are not cut for making packing-boxes.

17.5 Special care needs to be taken to ensure that hill roads are constructed strictly as per scientific designs suited for hill roads and the traffic needs, so that siltation is contained, proper drainage system is developed and chances of land slide minimised. For such hill area pockets where the density of population is low the villages are small and scattered over long distances, construction of porter tracks/poney tracks need to be built and properly maintained.

Jhuming (Shifting cultivation):

17.6 The problem of Jhum cultivation is basically a problem of food items. Very special efforts are required to replace the practice of Jhum cultivation with permanent cultivation and other occupations as outlined below :

(i) To overcome the disadvantages of shifting cultivation and to help people to live a better quality of life and to conserve and also develop ecology of hills, a strategy to replace jhum has been evolved. It suggests multi-disciplinary integrated area development approach where pooling of resources and efforts of all departments and other developmental agancies is considered necessary. The focus is on evolving location specific integrated package of schemes that provide viable alternatives and settled cultivation to replace jhum without disturbing settled villages. A central sector scheme which is in operation since 1987-88 will continue. The strategy may be extended to all jhum areas by the concerned state government.

17.7 Under the Central Sector Rs. 75 crores were allocated for 9 States i.e., 7 States of North Eastern Region, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh to be utilised in a period of four years beginning 1987-88. During 1987-88 and 1988-89, the estimated utilisation has been Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 13.01 crores respectively, and the allocation for 1989-90 has been Rs. 16.00 crores.

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

17.8 The North Eastern Council (NEC) was set up in 1972 for securing balanced development of the country's North-eastern Region comprising of states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura. The plan sciemes of the NEC mainly aim at development of infrastructure facilities like water and power resources, transport and communication and manpower development. However, some of the schemes are of experimental or demonstrative nature.

17.9 The Plan outlay of NEC for 1989-90 was approved at Rs. 215 crores against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 185 crores during 1989-90. The sector-wise approved outlay/expenditure figures are given in *Annexure*-17.2.

17.10 The Seventh Five Year Plan of NEC laid great emphasis on transport and communication; and water and power development sectors. These two together constituted 85.27% i.e. 44.08% and 41.19% respectively. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, although NEC, maintained almost the same percentage in resources as has been allocated to the total for the two sectors, but the inter-se-priority, between these two sectors has heavily moved in favour of the Transport and Communication sector *i.e.* 56.12% and in the case of water & power development sector it has been lowered to 29.58%. This indicates that there is growing emphasis on Transport and Communication sector to improve the infrastructural facilities in the region.

17.11 The North-eastern Region is emerging as a power surplus region in the country. High priority is continued to be accorded to power development. A number of projects have been taken up under the State Plans, Central Sector Schemes, and also under the NEC Seventh Plan. These altogether, have contributed in making this region as a power surplus area in the country.

17.12 Some of the important power projects funded by the NEC/State/Centre, which are either commissioned or are at different stages of active consideration/construction are as under :—

(i) Kopili Hydel Power Project—Assam (2×25+2×50=150MW).

(ii) Ranganadi Hydel Power Project—Arunachal Pradesh (3×135MW).

(iii) Doyang Hydel Power Project—Nagaland (3×35MW).

(iv) Baramura Gas Thermal Power Station—Tripura (5 MW).

(v) Kathalguri Gas Turbine—Assam (270MW).

(vi) Anguri Gas Turbine—Assam (360 MW).

(vii) Rokia Gas based Power Project (10×8 MW).

(viii) Loktak Hydel Power Project—Manipur (3×35 MW).

(ix) Uniam-Untru Hydel Power Project—Meghalaya (1×60 MW).

(x) Bongaigaon Goal Thermal Power Project —Assam (4×60 MW).

(xi) Kukwa Gas based Power Project—Assam (4×15 MW).

(xii) Karbi Anglong Hydel Project—Karbi Anglong District of Assam (2×50 MW).

Transport and Communication Sector

17.13 The construction of roads under National Highway Programme, the Border Road Programme, NEC Programme, State PWD Programme as Rural Roads Development Programme have received very high priority in the transport and communication sector. On the allocation of Plan funds on Annual

Plan basis, the expenditure thereon during the Seventh Plan is anticipated to exceed Rs. 1,000.00 crores on on this sector.

The NEC funded second major bridge over the river Brahmaputra at Koliabhuma has already been completed (April 14th 1987) and a rail-road-cum bridge at Joghighopa, is under construction. The river Brahmaputra, has already been declared National Water-way (December, 1988).

The railway net-work continues to be strengthened. Five development railway lines are already under various stages of construction and these are likely to be completed by the end of 7th Plan.

Many airports have been improved/up-graded or strengthened, night landing facilities have been introduced at Guwahati and the frequency of air-services increased.

Agriculture

17.14 The Agriculture sector has been given fairly high priority. During 1986, a fresh look was taken and a twin strategy for the North-eastern Region i.e. (a) for the plain areas for increasing cropping intensity, productivity and production; and (b) for the hill areas to replace jhum cultivation have been evolved. So far, replacement of jhum cultivation is considered the strategy views the problem of jhum cultivation as the problem of food items, and recommends pooling of all resources—Plan, non-Plan and others meant for the development of rural areas where jhum cultivation predominates, for evolving location specific packages of schemes that will provide viable alternatives to replace jhum, but without disturbing the settled villages. Permanent cultivation is sought to be encouraged where suitable land is available, self-sufficiency in food-grains in remote and inaccessible areas is to be aimed at, and for the villages practising jhum cultivation but situated on or near the existing road system, public distribution system should be strengthened to meet the food-grains requirement of the people. Food security to the people is considered as the first priority. The agricultural sector has therefore to play a very cardinal, constructive and aggressive role in assisting the people to improve productivity of their jhum land and simultaneously to develop permanent cultivation not only for growing food crops but also for growing of vegetables and other needed food items.

In order to strengthen this programme, earlier Central Schemes of jhum control in existence on pilot basis has been replaced with a bigger scheme of Rs. 75 crores spreadover a period of 5 years beginning from 1987-88. It has been extended to cover all states of the North-eastern region, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

17.15 The horticultural development continues to receive emphasis. In the Annual Plan 1989-90 of the NEC, some of the important projects approved for development are as under :—

(i) Regional Vegetable Seed Farm, Tripura.

(ii) Regional Seed Garden for Spices and Betal leaves, Tripura.

(iii) Temperate Food and Nut nursery, Arunachal Pradesh.

(iv) Regional Vegetable Seed Farm, Arunachal Pradesh.

Besides, North-eastern Regional Marketing Corporation was established during 1982 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores to provide regular and systematic marketing arrangements for agro-horticultural produce of N.E. region so that farmers/growers may get remunerative prices for their produce. The Corporation has set up one fruit juice concentrate plant mainly of pineapples and oranges in Tripura and the Corporation is also contemplating to set up a number of zonal centres to extend its activities to other areas of the region by way of establishing agro-processing units.

Industries

17.16 A number of norms in favour of North-eastern Region/hill areas have already been relaxed and incentives to encourage industries have also been extended.

Two mini cement plants one each at Tezu and Hundung have been commissioned. Another mini-cement plant at Wazeho, Nagaland is nearing completion. Besides Bokajan Cement Plant capacity is being increased by 300 TPD. This will support two clinker grinding units in Mizoram and Tripura, which are under construction.

The effort of the NEC continues to be directed towards the development of a long-term perspective, securing balanced and integrated development of the region. For this purpose, Working Groups on transport and tourism, power, manpower, irrigation, urban development and tele-communication have been constituted by the NEC to suggest definite programme and schemes to be taken up under Central, NEC and State Plans during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

17.17 The Desert Development Programme which emerged from growing concern over inter-regional disparities, ecological imbalances and the disadvantaged desert people, was launched in 1977-78. The programme covers both hot arid zones in the State of Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat and high altitude cold deserts in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The programme aims at arresting the process of desertification, restoration of ecological balance and improvement in the productivity of the land, water and livestock resources of the desert areas. The main sectors of the activity are :

(a) Afforestation (with special emphasis on shelter belt plantation), sand dune stablisation and grass land development;

(b) Measures aimed at conservation of surface water and recharging of ground water acquifers;

(c) Efficient water management through appropriate structure and practices suited to the area; and

(d) Development of agriculture, horticulture and livestock suited to agro-climatic conditions of the area.

17.18 The programme is being implemented in 131 blocks of 21 districts in 5 States. From the beginning of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86, it is 100% centrally funded. The allocations for 1989-90 as in the year 1988-89 will be Rs. 24 lakhs per 1000 sq. kms. in hot desert areas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 crores per district and Rs. 100 lakh per district in Himachal Pradesh and Rs. 160 lakhs per district in Jammu & Kashmir. The financial and physical achievements for the period 1985-86 to 1988-89 are given in the table below :

TABLE

Financial and Physical Achievement

Sl. No.	Items/Indications	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
	Financial					
1.	Central Outlay	Rs. crs.	16.00	39.00	39.00	50.00
2.	Central Releases	-do-	16.00	38.50	38.34	49.06
3.	Expenditure	-do-	16.40	43.57	40.19	24.30
	Physical					
4.	Area under forestry and Pastures	Ha.	18656	13231	17247	11359
5.	Irrigation potential created	ha.	971	3359	6889	2247
6.	Area treated under soil and moisture conservation	ha.	5115	11480	12274	8428

*Expenditure and physical achievement upto December 1988

Statewise physical and financial progress during 1988-89 may be seen at Annexure 17.3. For 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 50.00 crores has been allocated for the programme.

17.19 To sharpen the focus on the cardinal objectives, the major thrust is now on soil conservation, land shaping and development, afforestation and pasture, fodder and grassland development and at least 75% of the funds are earmarked for these activities.

17.20 In view of the regional variations the potentialities of development of core sectors activities in different districts of State, the State Governments were asked to work out sectoral weightage of core activities for different districts in the context of their factor endowment without distorting the above overall norms.

17.21 A National Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Y. K. Alagh, Member, Planning Commission was set up in 1988 to appraise the activities undertaken under DPAP and DDP and their impact on drought proofing and arresting of desertification. The Committee is to identify the linkages between the areas development programmes and other on-going schemes and on the basis of review/appraisel suggest *inter alia* further improvements in the Programme content, methodology of planning, structure of implementation of the Programme and to spell out the main components of the strategy for development of these area in the Eighth Plan.

ANNEXURE 1

Statewise Financial and Physical Progress under DDP 1988-89

Financial

Rs. in lakh

States	1988-89			1989-90
	Allocation	Release	Utilisation (upto Dec. 88)	Budget Allocation
Gujarat	225	225	123·42	225
Haryana	425	425	255·35	425
Himachal Pradesh	200	173	118·98	200
Jammu & Kashmir	300	283	151·14	300
Rajasthan	3800	3800	1780·84	3800
Total	4950	4905	2429·73	4950

Physical (Upto Dec. '88)

00 hectares

States	Area under soil and moisture Conservation	Irrigation potential created	Area under afforestation & Pastures
Gujarat	14.90	6·20	12·75
Haryana	30·78	7·44	22·38
Himachal Pradesh	3·79	3·42	3·32
Jammu & Kashmir	9·29	3·87	3·33
Rajasthan	25·62	1·54	71·86
Total	84·28	22·47	113·59

Programme for Accelerated Development of Dacoity Prone Areas.

17.22 The dacoity prone areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are faced with peculiar problems inhibiting the process of development. A special programme for accelerated development of such areas in these States was launched in 1985-86. The thrust of the programme is on (i) ravine reclamation (ii) road/bridge construction and (iii) rural electrification. The programme contents and financial aspects under each of these sectors are given hereunder :

(i) Ravine Reclamation

17.23 The programme of ravine reclamation envisages peripheral bunding, table land treatment, afforestation of medium and deep ravines and reclamation of shallow ravines and is being administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. The programme is being funded 100% by the Central Government and Central assistance allocated to the States is an additive to the approved State Plan outlay. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs was released to the States concerned for preparatory work i.e. raising of nurseries. A provision of Rs. 12 crores was made for 1986-87 to launch the programme. However, it could not be launched during that year as the requisite preliminaries were not completed. In 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 12 crores was made for the purpose which was later revised to Rs. 6 crores.

17.24 In 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 14.50 crores was made to implement the on-going schemes. For 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 15.50 crores has been allocated.

(ii) Road/Bridges construction

17.25 Construction of roads and bridges is another important activity under this programme. This programme is administered under the aegis of the Deptt. of Rural Development. This is being a Centrally sponsored Scheme and the funding is shared between the Central Government and the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 50 : 50. In 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 4 crores as Central Assistance was released for the purpose. During 1986-87, against the provision of Rs. 15 crores, a sum of Rs. 9.15 crores was released. In 1987-88, against the provision of Rs. 10 crores, an amount of Rs. 4.91 crores was released. During 1988-89, against the provision of Rs. 12 crores an amount of Rs. 10.29 crores was released to the three States. For 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 13 crores has been made.

(iii) Rural Electrification

17.26 In addition to the efforts being made under the State Plan, the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) provides funds for rural effectrification in dacoity prone areas in all the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The funds are provided as loan to the States which is recoverable. The provisions made during the last 4 years were Rs. 11.60 crores in 1985-86, Rs. 27.44 crores in 1986-87, Rs. 31.64 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 81.58 crores for 1988-89. The targetted figures of villages electrified in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 were 3493, 3854 and 4079 respectively. The target for 1989-90 is 7204 villages and REC have to provide Rs. 157.7 crores for this during 1989-90.

Border Areas Development Programme

17.27 Border Areas Development Programme is a new programme included in the Seventh Plan with a provision of Rs. 200 crores as part of the Special Area Development Programme. It is a 100% Centrally funded programme taken up from the year 1986-87 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the balanced development of border areas in three States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. The programme was initially administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and a provision of Rs. 40 crores was made during 1986-87. The programme aimed at taking up some socio-economic and infra-structural development facilities, which would also contribute to strengthening internal security along the border areas. During the course of implementation of the programme in 1986-87, itself, it was decided to reorient it so as to concentrate mainly on overall human resource development. The programme was shifted to Deptt. of Education from 1987-88. The main thrust of the programme is now on creation and extension of educational facilities in the border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

17.28 The following table shows the outlay/expenditure since 1986-87 on various scheme under the Border Areas Development Programme.

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Expenditure		1988-89		1989-90
	1986-87	1987-88	Outlay	Exp.	provision
1. Department of Education	—	25.00	35.50	45.50	50.00
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	—	15.00	21.00	21.00	26.00
3. Photo Identity card (Ministry of Home Affairs)	40.00	1.10	2.00	Nil	2.00
4. Research studies (Plg. Commission)	—	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	40.00	41.21	58.65	66.65	78.15

ISLAND DEVELOPMENT

17.29 Under the auspices and guidance of the Island Development Authority (IDA), developmental programmes in conformity with environment and with the objective of meeting the aspirations of the local population, without destroying the natural beauty, have been pursued. The Steering Committee of the IDA met four times, i.e. on 10th March, 1988, 6th June, 1988, 12th October, 1988 and 2nd December, 1988; the two meetings of the IDA were held on 29th June, 1988 and on 6th January, 1989 at Car Nicobar, A & N islands. Aspects covered include : relating to transportation, setting up of the Island Development Corporations, strengthening of the Andaman PWD, setting up of Navodaya Schools, opening of Industrial Training Institute, Polytechnic and College, provision of medical facilities, development of tourism, improved air communication, a programme for development of non-conventional energy sources, completion of several studies on environmental, hydrological report on the unemployment aspects in the two groups of Islands. A detailed study on carrying capacity of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands has also been made and the Ministry of Home Affairs, in consultation with the experts, would be preparing some guidelines on these aspects. The Navodaya Vidyalaya, Minicoy is equipped with low wattage lighting and toilet flushes which use sea water and conserve fresh water and electro van is also used as a school bus. The new ship M. V. Tippu Sultan was inaugurated on 21st September, 1988 in Lakshadweep and three Avro flights per week from Cochin to Agatti are operational. Bangaram has been re-opened as an International Tourist Resort.

17.30 Joining of NAJD III in Andaman & Nicobar Islands improved the shipping situation very significantly between mainland island sector. The telecommunication plan has progressed as on schedule in the two groups of islands. An Expert Group to constantly oversee the development and welfare of the tribal population in the A & N Islands has been working in close cooperation with the UT Administration.

Programmes for 1989-90

17.31 Two meetings of the Island Development Authority will be held—one at New Delhi and another in one of the Islands, this time in Lakshadweep. Four meetings of the Steering Committee of the IDA, preliminary meetings of the IDA and in between several smaller group discussions to deal with specific problems of transportation, human resource development, fisheries etc. would also be held during the year.

17.32 Based on the studies commissioned earlier, reports of the Expert Groups for innovative approaches towards development of the Islands the 8th Five Year Plan would be formulated, taking note of the special ecological features, the sensitive terrestrial and marine eco-system, the optimal and judicious utilisation of the natural resources and skills of the people in the Islands and the inaccessible far flung nature of the island territories.

17.33 The new Ministry of Food Processing would be working out programmes for setting up Food Processing Units on a decentralised basis in the Islands basically using the local raw material. A major effort would be made to implement the report of the expert group on unemployment, with the help of the concerned Ministries. Programmes relating to transportation, tourism, fisheries, human resource development, non-conventional energy systems and ocean science and technology would receive high priority.

Annexure 17.1

Outlay/Expenditure for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1985-89 under Hill Area Development Programme

(Rs. crores)

	1985-90 outlay		1985-86 Exp.		1986-87 Exp.		1987-88 Exp.		1988-89	
	Total*	Out of which SCA	Total	Out of which SCA	Total	Out of which SCA	Total*	Out of which SGA	Anti Total SCA	Exp. Out of which SCA
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Hill Area in the State of										
1. Assam . .	269.40	118.20	50.44	22.00	61.21	26.21	68.28.	27.36	75.69	32.19
2. Tamil Nadu .	65.25	33.75	22.27	6.33	24.65	7.36	26.30	7.90	30.69	9.19
3. Uttar pradesh .	1075.00	553.50	190.59	108.53	206.26	120.00	231.00	129.65	270.50	150.75
4. West Bengal .	122.98	44.55	27.89	9.26	29.85	9.50	31.87	10.44	42.62	12.14
5. Survey & Studies	3.50	3.50	0.16	0.16	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—
Sub—Total (A)	—	1536.13	753.50	291.35	146.30	322.57	163.08	357.45	175.35	419.50
B. We stern Ghats Region										
1. Goa . .	—	6.00	—	1.05		1.03	—	1.14	—	1.26
2. Karnataka .	—	28.20	—	4.01	—	6.07	—	5.90	—	9.06
3. Kerala . .	—	23.80	—	4.92	—	4.89	—	4.40	—	4.30
4. Maharashtra .	—	38.10	—	6.92	—	8.38	—	8.65	—	12.57
5. Tamilnadu .	—	19.90	—	3.72	—	4.33	—	4.60	—	6.08
6. Western Ghats Sectt.		0.20	—	0.03	—	0.03	—	0.04	—	0.04
7. Survey and studies	—	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sub-total . .	—	116.50	—	20.65	—	24.73	—	24.73	—	33.85
Grand total (A+B)	—	870.00	—	167.74		186.70		200.08		231.04

*Total outlay comprises special central assistance (SCA) and flow of funds from state plan

Annexure 17·2

Outlay and Expenditure—North Estern Council (NEC)

(Rs. crores)

Section	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan				
	Allocation	1985-86 Expdt.	1986-87 Expdt.	1987-88 Expdt.	1988-89 Expdt. (Pro)	1989-90 Allocation
1. Agriculture & Allied Programmes	46·46	3·60	8·73	10·83	11·85	13·24
2. Water & Lower Development	278·08	38·58	46.06	45·56	49.44	63·60
3. Industry & Minerals	10·60	0·94	1·79	3·19	1·27	6·04
4. Transport & Communication	297·53	41·69	75·11	83·08	107·40	120 66
5. Manpower Development	33.80	10.67	11·14	5·37	12·27	8·07
6. Social & Community Services	1·61	0.47	0·46	0·86	0·51	1·17
7. General Services	6.92	0.51	0·84	1·11	1·62	2·22
Grand Total	675·00	96·46	144·13	150·00	185·00	215·00

Includes LIC Loan as under (in crores)

1985-90	100
1985-86	10
1986-87	20
1987-88	25
1988-89	30
1989-90	36

Figures in Bracket indicate Revised Estimate

Annexure-17.3

Statewise Financial and Physical Progress under DDP-1988-89

1. Financial

Rs. in lakh

States	1988-89			1989-90
	Allocation	Release	Utilisation (upto Dec. '88)	Budget Allocation
1. Gujarat	225	225	123·42	225
2. Haryana	425	425	255·35	425
3 Himachal Pradesh	200	173	118·98	200
4. Jammu & Kashmir	300	283	151·14	300
5. Rajasthan	3800	3100	1780.84	3800
Total	4950	4906	2429·73	4950

2. Physical
(Upto Dec. '88)

'00 hectares

States	Area under soil and moisture conservation	Irrigation potential created	Area under Afforestation & pastures
1. Gujarat	14·80	6·20	12·75
2. Haryana	30·78	7·44	22·33
3. Himachal Pradesh	3·79	3·42	3·32
4. Jammu & Kashmir	9·29	3·87	3·33
5. Rajasthan	25·62	1·54	71·86
Total	84·28	22·47	113·59

CHAPTER 18

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Expeditious implementation of various programmes identified for the 7th Five Year Plan was ensured through new management structures and coordinated efforts of all S&T departments and agencies. The areas of Atomic Energy, Space, Biotechnology, Scientific and Industrial research and programmes of direct relevance to society, popularisation of science, support for R&D etc. progressed very well. Research Projects were pursued in the advanced areas of Super Conductivity, Vaccine development, Informatics, New materials and Medium Range Weather Forecasting etc. Sustained efforts to develop science and technology at the State level have yielded significant results. All the State Governments and Union Territories have now established S&T structure and S&T programmes on popularisation of science, S&T entrepreneurship development, application of remote sensing for survey of natural resources, S&T for rural development etc. with the help of existing research and academic institutions have been taken up. For effective integration of science and technology in all major socio-economic sectors Science and Technology Advisory Committees (STACs) have been set up in 19 Ministries/ Departments of Government of India as advisory and monitoring bodies.

18.2 Achievements of the S&T Departments/ Agencies during 1988-89 and the programmes for 1989-90 are briefly outlined below.

Atomic Energy

18.3 At the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) the 10.0 Mwt Research Reactor Dhruva continued to work at the rated power level throughout the year and radio isotope production has started. The Medium Energy Heavy Ion Accelerator was commissioned during the year and will be used as a National Facility. A Super Conductor with critical temperature 103 K has been synthesised. Design work of a 5 axis robotic system for remote programmed positioning of samples for neutron radiography at Kamini is nearing completion.

18.4 At the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) the problems faced during the fuel handling incident in the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) were overcome and reactor would operate at a power level of 10 MWT by the end of the year. The work on the project report for Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) will be completed by 1989.

18.5 The Centre of Advanced Technology (CAT) has a programme to construct two Synchrotron Radiation Sources (SRS). The first source will consist of a 20 Mev microtron, a 700 Mev booster and a 450 Mev storage ring Indus-I. Engineering design of all sub systems of Booster Synchrotron and Indus-I were completed and fabrication of prototypes is underway. A 10 Watts copper vapour laser was developed. A closed cycle 10 K He Cryorefrigerator was developed and one unit supplied to BARC. Cryoprobes for surgery were also developed.

18.6 In the Giant Meter Radio Telescope project (GMRT), planned as a major national facility, various alternatives for array configurations have been considered in detail and final decision has been taken. The SMART design concept for 45 m diameter dish has been accepted. Based on a novel design for the 45 m antennas, a prototype is being erected at the Radio Astronomy Centre, Ooty.

18.7 The Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE) continued collaboration with Government of Maharashtra for implementing on a large scale the teaching and methodology developed by HBCSE. The project initiated in 6 districts of the State are taking shape. At Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) a bone marrow transplant unit was established to provide treatment facilities on a routine basis. Laser surgery was introduced particularly in the management of head and neck and Oesophagial Cancers. The Community Rural Centre at Barsi of Solarpur District, Maharashtra conducted 70 camps during the year in villages around Barsi and 500 people were examined.

Programme for 1989-90

18.8 Sixteen schemes of BARC are expected to be completed by 1989-90. Most of the new schemes would be in advanced stage of completion. Twenty two new schemes are expected to spill over to 8th plan. The major on-going programmes are (i) Modernisation of Reactor Control Division; (ii) Superconducting LINAC Booster; (iii) Development of Super Conducting materials and magnets; (iv) R-5 utilisation for development of Isotope technology; (v) Modernisation of Reactor Control Instrumentation and Development of CAMAC Fast Bus Instrumentation; (vi) New and modern computer system; and (vii) Waste Immobilisation plant, Trombay.

18.9 At IGCAR, Kalpakkam, important continuing schemes namely Fuel reprocessing laboratory, Engineering Hall Phase II A & B will be completed. Design and site engineering work for the 500 MWe PFBR will be taken up. The laser fusion Laboratory at CAT, Indore will be completed. Design of frequency stabilised dye laser, CO_2 lasers for medical application will be undertaken.

18.10 In GMRT Project work on erection of a 45 m dish antenna at Ooty will continue to progress. Construction of Laboratory housing etc. in

Pune University Campus would gain momentum. This major National Telescope Facility is planned to be commissioned by 1992.

Biotechnology

18.11 Manpower development, creation of infrastructural facilities for Research and Development in biotechnology, funding of R&D projects, establishment of industry based on new techniques and product development received high priority.

18.12 A Centre for Genetic Engineering at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been set up. Support was also extended to Genetic Engineering Unit at Jawahar Lal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi and Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai. The DBT has created National Animal House Facilities at Central Drug Institute (CDRI), Lucknow, National Institute of Immunology (NII), Hyderabad and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. A Biotechnology Information System (BTIS) has been set up. Two pilot plant facilities, one at Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), Delhi and another at National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune for generation of sufficient planting material from elite forest trees to be subsequently used in aforestation have been approved by Department of Biotechnology (DBT).

Programme for 1989-90

18.13 New projects and research programmes are proposed in the areas of biocides, propagation of bamboo by tissue culture, scale up of studies on Biohydrometallurgical process relating to copper leaching, training and research centre in Liposome Technology and Enzyme Engineering etc. The Centre for Bio-Chemicals, New Delhi would be strengthened for carrying out research on fine chemicals relating to biotechnology activities.

18.14 With Soviet assistance, a public sector company named Bharat Immunological and Biological Corporation Ltd. will be set up at Bulandshahar, Distt. UP to manufacture 100 million doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV). Similarly a joint venture public limited company will be constituted under the Companies Act with equity participation of Govt. of India, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. and Institute of Merieux, France to manufacture 20 million doses of measles vaccine, 40 million doses of DPTP vaccine and 10 million doses of IPV Vaccine. To demonstrate the possibility of oil palm cultivation under irrigated conditions, DBT has launched the Oil Palm Cultivation in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. At the National Institute of Immunology (NII) further trials of Leprosy Vaccine and production of ABC injection would be taken up.

Ocean Development

18.15 The Seventh Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica alongwith the Fifth Wintering Team returned after successfully completing its task. The construction activity at the second Station Maitri has been initiated. The two research vessels Oceanographic Research Vessel (ORV) Sagar Kanya and Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV) Sagar Sampada carried out systematic survey and exploration of marine living and non-living resources of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the continental shelf. Under the polymetallic nodules programme consisting of three major activities namely survey and exploration, extraction metallurgy and mining and environmental studies, so far an area of 4.5 million sq. km. was surveyed and bulk sampling of 55.1 tonnes collected. R&D work on extractive metallurgy was continued at Regional Research Laboratory (RRL) Bhubaneswar, National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) Jamshedpur, Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) Udaipur and Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) Khetri. Out of the five process routes which were identified for further trial and experimentation, one process route has been discontinued.

18.16 For monitoring and study of marine pollution on a continued basis, two Centres were established, one at Regional Centre of National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) Bombay and the other at Central Pollution Control Board, Calcutta. The first sea trial experiment for harnessing wave energy from ocean was launched from a site near Trivandrum on the basis of scientific investigations of wave climate, wave regulation and power carried out by the Ocean Engineering Centre at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras.

Programme for 1989-90

18.17 The eighth Antarctic Expedition which has carried the scientific team consisting of participants from various disciplines of science and technology left the Wintering Team there. Construction of the second permanent station in the ice free area about 70 kms. away from Dakshin Gangotri will be taken up. Scientific observations in the area of geology, geophysics, metallurgy and upper atmosphere physics, study on Ozone depletion, Oceanography, Geomagnetism would be carried out. An area of 1000 sq. km. further south into the Payer and Weypricht mountains is proposed to be explored depending on the availability of helicopter and other logistic support. Detailed sampling will be undertaken of both basic/ultra basic bodies for nickel and chromium content. The setting up of the Antarctic Research Centre at Goa will be expedited during 1989-90. Survey and exploration would further be reoriented with a greater emphasis on deep sea photography, under water acoustics and related techniques besides intensifying dredge sampling on nodules for metallurgical tests.

18.18 R&D efforts on mining will be intensified. The first pilot plant at NML is expected to be commissioned by 1990. A coastal research vessel is expected to be procured through Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) assistance.

Science and Technology

18.19 Significant progress has been made towards promotion of Science and Technology in various fields through Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). 119 projects have been approved and important areas identified include medical physics, biomolecular electronics, robotics, ceramic engineering molecular recognition, expert system and artificial intelligence, production engineering etc. Two new

facilities namely National Area Detector Facility and National Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Imaging Facility for bio-medical research have been set up. 30 projects have been identified in the areas of combustion processes, tribology, machine tools, membrane separation, material structures and geo-technical engineering. Six instruments have been developed and are ready for commercialisation.

18.20 Development of parallel processing system and application of technology for welfare of the handicapped have been taken up. 19 Ministries/Departments have set up Science and Technology Advisory Committees for ensuring departmental S&T efforts. An Inter Sectoral Science and Technology Advisory Committee (ISSTAC) has also been set up to deal with the problems cutting across various economic sectors.

18.21 For improving life and status of women 21 projects have been approved under the S&T for women programme. Training programme with S&T input to provide opportunities for income generation in the areas of utilisation of agricultural residues, modern dairy technology, uplifting traditional skills of village potters and wool spinning and weaving have been supported. For growth and development of the weaker sections of the society including SC & ST, 28 projects were sponsored. 46 research projects have been approved for benefiting the young scientists. 30 bright young scientists in various areas have been supported. A ten point action strategy has been evolved for generation of employment through entrepreneurship development. 75 entrepreneurship development programmes for science and engineering graduates, 15 trainers' training programmes and 150 entrepreneurship awareness camps were organised. A quarterly newsletter named "Vigyan Doot" for science club has been launched as a joint National Council on Science and Technology Communication–National Council on Education Research and Training (NCSTC–NCERT) project. A film on Srinivasa Ramanujam was telecast.

18.22 An Indo-French Centre for advanced research has been established under International S&T collaboration and 14 collaborative research projects have been identified. Integrated long term programmes of cooperation in S&T between India and USSR has been launched.

18.23 The first phase of the National Super Conductivity programme has been initiated involving about 55 groups and 30 institutions/organisations. Encouraging research results have been reported. A National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) has been established to improve the weather forecasting techniques for medium range. A Super Computer Cray X-MP/14 has been installed at India Meteorology Department, New Delhi and was dedicated to Nation by the P.M. on 25th March, 1989.

Programme for 1989-90

18.24 Important programmes in bio-medical and chemical sciences related to natural products, would be taken up. 75 projects would be supported and 150 research projects monitored through 5 group monitoring workshops. Science & Society related schemes, covering many aspects would be taken up. Efforts would be made to initiate a R&D project on design and development of Cold Box Helium liquifier, instrumentation and control for liquid nitrogen plant and Helium liquifier, under cryogenic programme.

18.25 275 entrepreneurship development awareness camps, 95 entrepreneurship development programmes and 40 trainers' training programmes would be organised.

18.26 The programme envisaged under S&T communication and popularisation are investigative projects, on new/innovative means of science communication, district level pilot project on generation of profiles on S&T components enmeshed in the Indian socio cultural context, publication of popular science books, magazines, films/video, training in S&T communication, survey/study on communication equipment available in the educational institutions. Under the Integrated Long Term Programmes of Cooperation on S&T between India and USSR collaborative projects in thrust areas would be taken up and exchange of scientists between the two countries.

18.27 Activities relating to operationalisation of the Super Computer, intensive R&D to provide useful forecast in the medium range for the monsoon area, manpower development and setting up of 140 agro-meteorological field units, establishment of telecommunication facilities for networking of agro-meteorology field units would get initiated.

18.28 The Super conductivity programmes envisage development of selective application in low and high temperature super conductivity as well as intensification of basic R&D work for the high super conductive materials, system engineering and processing capabilities built up in the area of super conductivity material device.

18.29 Two major projects namely modern cartographic centre and digital mapping system for Survey of India would be set up with a view to adopting latest computer aided and satellite based data processing techniques.

Scientific and Industrial Research

18.30 The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been involved in the National Societal missions and national programmes of Drinking water, development of wastelands and oilseeds. CSIR has also continued its work on mission projects in the areas of standards; Aeromatic package, drugs and vaccines, Agrochemicals; low cost alternate building materials, composite materials: and resources and parameter mapping of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Some of the important contributions made by CSIR laboratories include development of world class Zeolite catalysts, FLOSOLVER programme to develop the use of parallel computing techniques; competence in the production of new drugs, three new drugs are now in commercial production: techniques of genetic engineering and tissue culture in the development Citronella Java and lavender giving 50 to 100 per cent higher yield of oil etc.

18.31 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has continued its activities relating to technology promotion, utilisation and absorption under the scheme of National Register of Foreign Collaborations (FCs); compilation of primary data on FCs for the year 1987 was brought out. Reports on technology status of 8 sectors/projects were finalised and technology status studies have been commissioned on 21 important products. Studies have been commissioned under the Transfer and Trading in technology schemes relating to preparation of technology profiles of selected Latin American countries and study on identification of technological needs of developing countries. A National Information Centre on Advanced Ceramics has been established in Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute (CGCRI).

18.32 National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC) assisted in the technology development projects on rice husk particle board, driver's reflexes testing system etc. The activities of Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) are focused in three thrust areas namely selected electronic components, electronic systems and solar photovoltaic cells, moduls and systems for a variety of applications. Technology development work was carried out in the field of micro-wave ferrites, railway electronics and newer types of solar photovoltaic (SPV) street lights.

Programme for 1989-90

18.33 During 1989-90 activities of CSIR laboratories will be focused more on providing relevant S&T inputs to the National Societal Missions and achieving the targets set in the 7 technology missions identified by CSIR. The Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) projects would be improved by effectively utilising the Talented Indian Engineers and Scientists (TIES) from the point of transfer of knowledge, know-how from abroad for the benefit of S&T projects in the country.

18.34 It is proposed to establish one more centre on Tea at Jorhat, one hard data centre on biomaterials at Trivandrum and CD-ROM Information Centre at National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore for S&T information system.

18.35 NRDC would undertake programmes relating to technology development project on protein concentrates from spirulina algae with Shri AMM Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre (MCRC), Madras, joint industrial technology development projects in electrolytic manganese dioxide, rotating biological rope, sponge iron etc., equity participation in the areas of fly ash bricks, gallium etc.; strengthening of rural technology centres, introducing selectivity in the export of technologies both in terms of countries and projects etc.

18.36 At CEL the final stage of the multicrystalline silicon SPV project is planned for 1989-90. In the project on Ultra High Efficiency Solar Cells, process development activities will be started using the infrastructure facilities created and the laser grooming machine required for the project, procured and installed.

Space Science and Technology

18.37 During 1988-89 three major mission programmes namely Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A), Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D2)/Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-2) and Indian National Satellite (INSAT-IC) were realised as scheduled. (IRS-1A) has been functioning satisfactorily since its launch and operationalisation. It has covered the entire country 11 times and has provided over 16000 Linear Imaging Self Scanning Camera (LISS-I) imageries and 65000 LISS-II imageries. INSAT 1B has satisfactorily completed over five and half years of operational service. Additional fixed service utilisation and in-orbit back-up capability have been provided with the launch of INSAT-1C. For INSAT-II Test Spacecraft fabrication of the electrical thermal model hardware is in final stages. The launch service agreement for the first two INSAT II Space Crafts on board ARIANE has been signed.

18.38 The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) has entered into the qualification phase. Proto hardware of many sub systems have been realised, functionally verified and qualification testing commenced. The first development flight of PSLV is now scheduled to take place during the 1989-90.

18.39 During the current year, mission design, analysis and vehicle sizing for a large number of Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) configuration using a variety of stage moduls have been carried out and the options narrowed down for final selection. Under National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) remote sensing application projects have been formulated, identifying selected application studies for large scale demonstration in collaboration with user agencies. Five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) and a number of associated centres have been set up around the country. As many as 12 States have established State Remote Sensing Application Centres. Over 3000 users have been trained in remote sensing techniques. Mapping of urban sprawl of Ahmedabad and Bombay cities, preparation of thematic maps and composite maps for preparing land use zone of Bombay metropolis region, completion of 20 prefield wet land maps of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and West Bengal and preparation of the under watershed prioritisation, erosion intensity maps of Narmadasagar catchment area are some of the major achievements.

18.40 NRSA coordinated and monitored the National Wasteland Development Mapping project for mapping critically affected districts in India using visual interpretation data of LANDSAT TM data on behalf of DOS and National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB). The work on the first two phases covering 147 districts has been completed.

Programme for 1989-90

18.41 During the year 1989-90 activities in relation to major launch vehicles/satellite projects will be peaking or nearing completion. Post launch operations of IRS-1A will continue during the year together with work on IRS-1B as well as IRS-1 EM to

be flown in PSLV in 1989-90. New projects like the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), Cryogenic engine and Stage development, European Remote Sensing Satellite (ERS-1) data reception and utilisation, aircraft Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) development are expected to be sanctioned. The INSAT 1D will be launched by the Commercial Delta 4925 Launch Vehicle of MDC of USA.

18.42 Under the Remote Sensing activities data from IRS-1A will be acquired, processed and disseminated to the users routinely. It is also proposed to step up data reception and processing facility for IRS-1C. Efforts will be initiated for the established of ground segment systems for European Remote Sensing Satellite (ERS-1) data reception and processing. A dedicated METSET data processing system will be installed and operationalised. Under the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water, hydromorphological maps on 1:250,000 scale in respect of identified districts will be completed and work will be initiated in respect of several districts coming under Drought Prone Area development (DPAP) programme.

S&T Component of the Socio-Economic Sectors

18.43 Efforts have been made during 7th Plan to integrate Science and Technology with the Plan programmes of all Socio-economic sectors so that capabilities essential for the fulfilment of S&T tasks in important areas can be acquired. Many of the socio-economic Ministries have constituted Science and Technology Advisory Committees (STACs) or equivalent Bodies. In order to monitor the progress of implementation of S&T programmes, detailed Annual Plan exercises were undertaken in the Planning Commission in some of the socio-economic sectors, viz. Petroleum, Petro-chemicals, Chemicals, Communications, Urban Development, Information and Broadcasting, Mines, Coal etc. During these exercises an assesment was made of the extent to which the financial allocations made to S&T programmes were utilised and the linkages established with the sectoral programmes. Emphasis was also laid on the identification of thrust areas and the utilization of already existing S&T infrastructure in terms of research and academic institutions. In order to devise mechanisms for identification and integration of S&T Programmes in some important selected socio-economic sectors such as : Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Communications, Food, Civil Supplies and Fertilisers, Railways, Surface Transport, Civil Aviation, Power, Petroleum, Coal and Mines, Labour and Water Resources etc.; there has been a close follow up by way of organising meetings and repeated interactions with the concerned Socio Economic Ministries.

18.44 During 1989-90, these efforts would continue through interactions with the Ministries and in coordination with the Inter-Sectoral Science & Technology Advisory Committee (IS-STAC) and the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) of DST.

Plan outlay

18.45 Details of Plan outlay for S&T Sector are given in Annexure-18.1, 18.2 and 18.3.

Annexure 18.1

Science & Technology Plan Outlays under Scientific Departments

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Scientific Departments	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 (Plan Outlay)			
		Actuals	Plan Outlay	Revised Estimates	Total	Centre	States	UTs
1.	Atomic Energy (R&D)	44·58	80.00	78.83	95.00	95.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Ocean Development (including I&M Component)	12·89	22.00	21.80	24.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Science & Technology (Excluding Meteorology)	65.91*	97.81†	99.19$	113.41	91.00	21.75	0.66
4.	Biotechnology	23.23	45.00	40.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Scientific & Industrial Research	74.78	84.00	83.00	88.90	88.90	0.00	0.00
	(a) CSIR	69.40	76.50	76.50	81.50	81.50	0.00	0.00
	(b) DSIR Schemes	5.38	7.50	6.50	7.40	7.40	0·00	0.00
6.	Space	278·07	354.00	349.09	298.00	298.00	0.00	0.00
	(a) S&T	223.89	288.07	280.55	264.98	264.98	0.00	0.00
	(b) INSAT Component	54.18	65.93	68.54	33.02	33.02	0.00	0.00
7.	National Test House (Deptt. of Supply)	1.95	2.96	2.16	2.92	2 .92	0.00	0.00
	Total	501.41	685·77	674.07	677.23	654.82	21.75	0.66

*Includes the expenditure of Rs. 16.76 crores under States and UTs and excludes capital works Programme under DST.

†Includes an outlay of Rs. 22.31 crores under States and UTs.

$Includes the expenditure of Rs. 18.75 crores under States and UTs.

Annexure 18.2

Break up of Central Plan Outlay under Scientific Departments by Schemes/Activities

(Rs. in crores)

Activities/Schemes/Projects Programmes	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
	(Actuals)	Plan Outlay	Revised Estimates	Plan Outlay
I. Atomic Energy (R&D)	44.58	80.00	78.83	95.00
II. Ocean Development				
1. Antarctic Research	6.49	7.50	11.75	10·00
2. Polymetallic Nodules Programme	3.58	6.00	4.00	6·20
3. Coastal Research Vessel	0.00	2.50	1.00	2.00
4. AICP on Remote Sensing, Telemetry, etc.	0·69	0.75	0.75	1.00
5. Manpower Training	0.13	0 20	0 .20	0.20
6. Establishment of Postgraduate Centres	0.11	0.10	0.35	0.40
7. Island Development Programme	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.30
8. Other Schemes (including I&M Component)	1.89	4.45	3.35	3.90
Total II	12.89	22.00	21.80	24 00
III. Biotechnology				
1. Manpower Development	4.56	6.00	5.00	6·30
2. Infrastructural Facilities	4.62	7.00	5.30	7·70
3. New Projects and Proposals	0.74	6.25	5.70	7.50
4. R&D Units for New Product Generation	4.68	14.25	13.40	20.97
5. National Institute of Technology	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.50
6. International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology	2.93	4.00	3.10	4.00
7. Investment to Public Sector Company	1.50	5.50	5.50	4.53
8. Facility for Animal Tissue & Cell Culture, Pune	0.00	0.00	0.00	1·50
9. Innological Approaches for Fertility Central	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total III	23.23	45.00	40.00	55.00
IV. Science & Technology				
1. Science Promotion Programmes	8.59	8.50	7.60	8.30
2. Science and Society Related Schemes	1.86	1.35	1.72	2.30
3. Support Facilities	2.58	2.30	2.54	2,75
4. Infrastructure for Science Promotion	22.70	32.00	20.98	25.10
5. Sectoral Programmes	4.98	9.00	6.11	7.00
6. S&T Entrepreneurship Development	1.41	1.50	1.60	1·70
7. Scientific Surveys	3.67	7.00	4.10	10,20
8. S&T Communication & Popularisation	1.25	1.50	1.50	1,75
9. Technology Missions	0.00	2.00	2.00	3.25
10. Superconductivity	0.00	5.00	5.50	7.00
11. International S&T Cooperation	0.01	2.80	3.09	4.45
12. Medium Range Weather Forcasting	0.00	9.00	21.00	12.00
13. TIFAC	0.00	0.50	0.60	3.00
14. Other Schemes	2.10	2.05	2.10	2.20
Total IV	49.15*	75.50	80.44	91.00

Annexure 18.2

Break up of Central Plan Outlay under Scientific Departments by Schemes/Activities

(Rs. in crores)

Activities/Schemes/Projects Programmes	1987-88 (Actuals)	1988-89		1989-90
		Plan Outlay	Revised Estimates	Plan Outlay
V. Scientific & Industrial Research				
(a) CSIR				
1. National Laboratories	58·00	60·00	61·50	68·50
2. Central Administrations	1·40	1·00	0·75	1·00
3. Special Research Schemes, Scholarships & Fellowships.	3·15	6·00	6·00	4·00
4. Industrial Research Associations	0·35	0·50	0·00	0·00
5. Facilities & Amenities including Staff Quarters	6·50	9·00	8·25	6·00
(b) DSIR Schemes including NRDC and CEL (R&D)	5·38	7·50	6·50	7·40
Total V	74·78	84·00	83·00	88·90
VI(a) Space (S&T)	223·89	288·07	280·55	264·98
(b) INSAT Space Segment including Metereology & Communications	54·18	65·93	68·54	33·02
Total VI	278.07	354.00	349.09	298.00
VI. National Test House (Deptt. of Supply)	1.69	2.96	2.16	2.92
Total (I to VII)	484.39	663.46	655.32	654.82

Annexure 18·3

S&T Plan Outlays under Socio-Economic Ministries/Departments

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Socio-economic Sectors	1987-88 (Act)	1988-89 BE	1988-89 RE	1989-90 BE
1.	Agricultural Research (ICAR)	80·03	96·00	96·00	110·00
2.	Biomedical Research (ICMR)	24·47	34·00	33·30	34·00
3.	Chemicals	0 67	0·60	0.65	1·00
4.	Civil Aviation	0·07	1·05	1·28	0·70
5.	Civil Supplies	0·26	0·19	0·17	0·26
6.	Coal		9·00		
7.	Commerce	+	+	+	+
8.	Communications	25·59	65·46	57·13	75·99
9.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	0·27	2·69	3·74	3·55
10.	Education				
11.	Electronics	9·65	10·00	26·00	15·00
12.	Fertilizers		6·10		
13.	Food	0.63	3·12	1·27	3·82
14.	Food Processing				
15.	Forests & Wild Life	9.24	12·80	10·63	12·52
16.	Heavy Industry		22·43		
17.	Industrial Development		16·96		
18.	Information & Broadcasting	0·52	1·26	1·19	1·49
19.	Irrigation (Water Resources)		12·62		
20.	Labour	0·25	0·20	0·26	0·29
21.	Mines	3·82	13·11	8·81	18·41
22.	National Test Houses (snpply)	1·69	2·96	2·16	2·92
23.	Non-convl energy sources	27.06			
24.	Petro-chemicals	12·97	7·77	5·21	22·40
25.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	48·99	85·23	97·80	109·29
26.	Power		32·13		
27.	Railways	8·08		6·80	15·00
28.	Rural Development	1·60	4·00	2·50	5·00
29.	Shipping & Transport		3·24		
30.	Social Welfare & Nutrition				
31.	Steel	20·79	14·04	19·14	28·49
32.	Textiles				
33.	Urban Development (including Housing & Water Supply)	0·64	1·92	2·07	1·75

$ Included under Food Sector

\+ Does not include "other ancillary organisations" under DOT.

CHAPTER 19

ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY, FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

Environment and Ecology

For protection of the environment and conservation of eco-systems and genetic diversity, many new initiatives have been taken. Survey of biological resources, pollution control, setting eco-taskforces, biosphere reserves, environmental education, support to National Natural Resources Management System and international co-operation are some of the main programmes which have progressed well.

Survey and Conservation of Naturals Resources

19.2 A critical review of the functions of the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) had been undertaken and the objectives for the surveys by 2000 A.D. have been redefined. BSI has completed 25% of botanical explorations in the North East, A&N Islands, Sikkim, South Western Ghats and cold deserts of high altitudes and has completed 50% of the survey of Nilgiris and Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserves. A Red Data Book on Indian Plants Volumes-II containing about 200 rare and endangered species has been printed. Ethnobiological work of Santhal Paraganas, Onges of Andaman Islands and some tribals of Andhra Pradesh has been completed and manuscripts prepared. Several publications have been brought out by BSI. The major one being the Flora of India, Fascicle 19, and the State Flora Rajasthan Volume-I.

19.3 Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has conducted district-wise faunal surveys in a number of states. The National Zoological collections have been enriched by the addition of 37,702 identified specimens pertaining to 3,767 species. After 10 years of field exploration, a study of Sundarbans mangroves has been completed. Besides other regular publications, four volumes of the Fauna of India have been published. Research was carried out on the fauna of West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura; on the meiofauna and mollusca of Lakshadweep Islands; the fauna of Chilka Lake and Rushikulya Estuary; the fauna of conservation areas (Dudwa, Rajaji, Balpakhra, Chail, Mahao, Manas and Ashtamudi Lakes) management of Rice-root nematodes; and ecological and behavioural studies of various species of non-human primates. Under NNRMS seven projects, already sanctioned, have been evaluated and four more projects have been sanctioned. An appraisal workshop to orient various principle investigators with the latest technology in the use of remote sensing has been organised. The National Museum of Natural History has organised an Exhibition "India Nature Bounty" in Ordzeonnikidze, USSR, in May, 1988. NMNH has conducted normal educational programmes/activities such as summer programmes, winter programmes, national environmental awareness programmes etc. For evolving a National Conservation Strategy a core committee has been constituted in December, 1988 for recommending the framework and operational details. Out of 13 identified potential sites for setting up Biosphere reserves, five Biosphere reserves viz., Nilgiris (1986), Nanda Devi (1988), Nokrek (1988), Great Nicobar (1989) and Manas (1989) have been declared.

Pollution Prevention and Control

19.4 The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 continued to be implemented through the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards. Effluent standards have been formulated for four industries and draft standards have been prepared for 4 more industries. The emission standards in respect of Oil Refinery, Stone Crushers and Fertilizers Industries have been reviewed. Under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme, 106 new stations have been added to the existing 200 stations thus making a total of 306 Water Quality Monitoring Programmes all over the country. In order to assess the coastal water quality, the Central Pollution Control Board in collaboration with the Department of Ocean Development has established a net work of 173 monitoring stations alongwith the entire coastal stretches of the country. Nine more National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations have become operational under Indo-EEC bilateral programme, 3 automatic ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations have been established at Delhi. Surveys have been initiated for assessing the status of water supply, waste water generation, treatment and disposal of waste water in all class-I cities and class-II towns. Central Pollution Control Board has established four more zonal offices at Bangalore, Kanpur, Shillong and Vadodara. A project on noise pollution monitoring has been initiated.

Eco-development

19.5 The basic aim of the Eco-development camps is to create awareness among the people particularly the youth. During the year, 64 camps have been sanctioned in various parts of the country involving about 500 participants. Under field action programme, two projects have been completed and one new project on integrated environmental improvement and development around Binsar sanctuary, Almora (UP) has been initiated. The post of the Director, Gobind Ballabh Pant, Himalayan Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan has been filled. In order to identify priority areas, a workshop involving non-governmental organisations was organised. Eco-taskforces in Uttar Pradesh planted 1,39,050 plants, completed 21,000 meters of fencing carried out soil conservation work. The main achievement of the eco-taskforce of Rajasthan is plantation of 130,500

plants, development of 60 ha. of pastures and fencing of 134.5 Kms. The taskforce of J&K has created a nursery covering an area of 2.2 ha. and has undertaken soil conservation measures over 100 ha.

Environmental Impact Assessment

19.6 More than 252 projects have been appraised; a general survey of the environmental studies of Pitti and Amint Islands has been initiated. The Doon Valley has been designated as an ecologically fragile area under the Environment (protection) Act, 1986. Chambur and the Central area of Bombay city have been identified for studying human exposure with reference to pollutants, heavy metals and air pollutants under the WHO/UNEP scheme of Human Exposure Assessment Locations. A series of Indo-Dutch workshops have been initiated. The environmental Zonations, river basins, studies on coastal areas etc. are being continued.

Environmental Education

19.7 A national environment awareness campaign continued with the major theme on 'conservation of water resources'. A National Environment Month (NEM) was observed. 215 voluntary and other agencies from all over the country participated in the campaign and organised seminars, meetings, camps, rallies, padyatras, exhibitions, competitions, etc. A New gallery on 'conservation' has been established at the National Museum of Natural History.

Environmental Research

19.8 The All India Co-ordinated Research Projects on Ethnobiology, Heavy Metals, and conservation of Endangered Plants and Tissue Culture continued. Under Integrated Action Oriented Research, seven new schemes in the Himalayas have been supported. Under the Environment Research Committee and Man and the Biosphere schemes, six review workshops have been organised and progress of 45 projects reviewed. A New Salim Ali Centre of excellence for Ornithology has been sanctioned to be set up under Bombay Natural History Society Bombay. A Centre for Environmental Education has been sanctioned to be set up at Madras.

Information System

19.9 Environmental Information System (Envis) continued its activities alongwith the services of National Focal Point and Regional service centre to South Asia. To commemorate the Birth Centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a Jawaharlal Nehru Professorship has been created at J.N.U., New Delhi. To conserve and manage Wetlands, a National Wetlands Management Committee comprising experts of various disciplines has been constituted. The Committee has identified 6 more new wetlands in the country. A directory on the wetlands of India has been published. In order to identify possible areas of collaboration between India and USA and Indo-US workshop on wetlands, mangroves and biosphere reserve, a National Mangrove Committee has been constituted to advice government on appropriate policies for conservation of mangroves and related ecosystems. Action plans for 15 years have been identified by the Committee and a Steering Committee has been set up in the concerned states.

19.10 Under a Memorandum of understanding signed between India and the Netherlands, a project on the water quality of Yamuna river has been initiated in collaboration with Central Pollution Control Board and Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow. Under Indo-USSR integrated long term programme of co-operation in science and technology including environment and ecology, a firm programme for exchange of visits of scientists in identified institutions and expeditions has been finalised and areas of collaborative research have been identified.

Ganga Action Plan

19.11 Two hundred and sixty-two schemes have been sanctioned under Ganga Action Plan, and fifty-one completed. Bioenergy generation and recovery of resources from waste water are important features of some of the treatment plants. Some of the Sewage Treatment Plants have also incorporated pisiculture and use of treated effluents and irrigant.

Programme for 1989-90

Environment and Ecology

19.12 The Botanical Survey of India would carry out the following activities : Survey & Taxonomic studies in 9 states/areas, compilation of volume 3 of endangered species covering 200 species and 3 volumes of state flora, Geobotanical Studies of Singhbhum (Bihar) and Khetri (Rajasthan).

19.13 Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) would carryout : survey of Himalayan Eco-system, Desert Eco-system (Gujarat) and Tropical Forest Eco-system (North-East States and Western Ghats), Qualitative Surveys of Nanda Devi and Nilgiri Biosphere Reserves and Indravati, Periyar, Nandipur and Ranthambhor Tiger Reserves. ZSI would complete the faunistic resources of the State of West Bengal and Lakshdweep Islands. Four volumes of Fauna of India, one volume each of Records of Zoological Survey of India (Vol. 86), and Bibliography of Indian Zoology (Vol.24) would be published.

19.14 More water quality monitoring stations and ambient air quality monitoring net-work would be set up. Basin studies of five major rivers, namely, Brahmaputra, Indus, Narmada, Panrar and Tapti would be initiated. Effluent/emmission standards would be formulated for six categories of Industry. Implementation of the rules regarding prohibition and restriction of handling of hazardous substances would be monitored. Procedures and safeguards would be evolved for the prevention of accidents, including crisis management plans and remedial measures in areas where chemical industries are concentrated. Central Pollution Control Board would built three mobile laboratories, one each for the zonal offices at Bangalore, Chandigarh and Shillong. A collaborative project between Central Pollution Control Board of the Netherlands would cover Biological inventorization and toxicity studies of Yamuna River.

19.15 The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) would continue to promote environmental awareness by undertaking a variety of programmes and activities. NMNH would set up Bio-Science computer room by the first quarter of the year and would participate in the India International Trade Fair on Environment and would conduct educational activities and programmes such as summer programmes, National Environment Awareness compaign, workshop for teachers etc.

19.16 Seventy eco-development camps would be organised. Under eco-taskforce, plantation of 13 lakh plants species, soil conservation measures, mined area reclamation and watershed management over 1000 ha. of land would be undertaken in the states of Rajasthan, J&K and Uttar Pradesh. Action would be taken to strengthen and consolidate scientific and administrative components and development of the camps of G. B. Pant Himalayan Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan. This Sansthan would conduct 6 to 8 case studies related to integrated research on watershed. Two regional centres of the Sansthan would be set up.

19.17 About 250 development projects would be apprised from environmental angle. Under Indo-Dutch collaboration programme. 7 International Workshops would be conducted. Some more case studies in different developmental sectors like Industry, Mining, Thermal Power, River Valley Projects, Human settlement, Township, Tourism etc. would be initiated. Environmental impact assesssment would be strengthened in the administrative ministries project authorities.

19.18 New projects would be taken up for research. Twenty-two new projects would be sanctioned under integrated action oriented research and development and extension projects. This would cover mainly Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats and Himalayan region. Project documents would be finalised for North Andaman Island and little Run of Kutch for setting up of biosphere reserves.

Ganga Action Plan

19.19 During 1989-90, 100 schemes are likely to be completed. In order to prevent 800 MLD of waste water from flowing into the river, waste water interception and diversion schemes would be given priority.

Total 26 drainable sewerage schemes are likely to be completed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. About 51 river front development and other schemes are likely to be completed by the end of 1989-90. Out of this 14 schemes would be completed by 30 June, 1989, another 14 by 30th September, 1989 and 7 by December, 1989; and remaining 16 schemes by March, 1990.

19.20 Micro-level monitoring programme would continue throughout the year at Haridwar, Rishikesh, Allahabad, Varanasi and Kanpur. Water quality models in the estuarine stretch would be developed during the year. Exhibitions would be organised in Patna, Haridwar, Calcutta, and in the Ganga Sagar Mela.

The Plan Outlay for Environment and Ecology is given in Annexures 19.1 and 19.2.

FORESTS AND WILDLIFE INCLUDING WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT

Forests

19.21 Reorganisation of forestry research, education, training and Forest Survey of India have been carried out. Under Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), 5 Regional Rescarch Institutes in different eco-climatic zones have been set up. Thrust areas in research have been identified for different regions specifically to deal with location specific problems.

19.22 Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA) at Dehra Dun, as well as, the training institutes imparting training to SFS officers under IGFNA have been given new orientation. Fourteen State Agricultural Universities have introduced BSc. Forestry courses.

19.23 Forest Survey of India has completed the first State of the Forests Report (SFR 1987) including vegetation maps. Creation of a computer based National Basic Forest Inventory System (NRFIS), preparation of thematic maps on 10 years cycle, processing of inventory data, inventory in north-east region and setting up of National Forest Data Management Centre (NFDMC) have also been taken up. This centre would be using digital cartography.

19.24 A UNDP assisted Modern Forest Fire Control Project was launched in 1984. The objective were to devise and demonstrate the technique of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires in the State of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The project was to expire in March, 1989, but has been extended till June, 1989.

19.25 The scheme on "Development of Infrastructure for the Protection of Forests from Biotic Interference" has been implemented in various states with a view to preserving and protecting the natural forest wealth, developing adequate infrastructural facilities in terms of mobility, arms and ammunition, Wireless sets etc.

19.26 Six regional offices of the Ministry have been set up to deal with forest conservation cases and advise/assist the State Governments in preparing the proposals. These centres would also look into the environmental management and pollution control functions.

19.27 Some of the employment generating schemes to provide benefit to tribals are under implementation such as : equity participation in FD corporation, forestry extension directorate, plantation of MFP including medicinal plants and beneficiary oriented schemes for tribal development.

Wildlife

19.28 Wildlife Institute of India has been set up as an autonomous institute with a view to conducting research, education and training on wildlife management. The Institute has started MSc. course and

in-service training to the wildlife managers. It also conducts workshops, symposia, seminars etc. various activities pertaining to wildlife conservation and management include : scientific management of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, zoological parks, project tiger reserves, conservation of rhinos, Padmaza Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, control of poaching and illegal trade, nature education and interpretation programme, captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species.

Programme for 1989-90

Forests and Wildlife

19.29 Some of the important research activities to be taken up would be solar energy absorption, photo-harmonal control, creation of radio isotope laboratory, research on minor forest produces, research on insecticide-pesticide, preservation of wood, paper technology, seed procurement and tree improvement, expansion of National Forest Computer Centre and forest productivity.

19.30 The Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA) would co-ordinate and monitor the training programmes for SFS officers and also impart training to the IFS officers. Training of forest rangers and officers below this level would be the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Some special refresher courses in social forestry and in-service training to IFS officers would also be arranged.

19.31 Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal would contribute to training in management and related subjects and undertake research programmes relating to forest management. It also, conducts series of management development programmes and is establishing a Management Information System and a Computer Based Monitoring and Evaluation System.

19.32 The Forest Survey of India (FSI) has also been restructured and the main thrust would be preparation of comprehensive State of Forest Report including National Vegetation Maps once in every 2 years, create computer based National Basic Forest Inventory System, make forest inventory, design methodology for survey, impart training, advise States/UTs and prepare thematic maps on 10 years cycle.

19.33 The FSI is also making a detailed forest inventory in north-eastern region besides conducting wood consumption and utilisation studies. The National Forest Data Management Centre would be provided with digital image processing and cartography system.

19.34 Six regional offices would monitor and evaluate forestry development projects especially emphasising the conservation of forests, assist States/UTs in preparing proposals involving diversion of forest lands under Forest (Conservation) Act. 1980, monitor and follow-up implementation and control of environmental safeguards, pollution control measures etc.

19.35 A UNDP assisted Modern Forest Fire Control project is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra from 1984. The activities envisaged are fire detection and suppression, use of fixed winged aircraft and helicopter and use of other modern equipment. This project will expire in June, 1989.

19.36 The scheme of Development of Infrastructure for the protection of Forests from Biotic interference would provide communication equipment, arms and ammunition and mobility to States/UTs Governments.

19.37 The schemes relating to plantation of minor forest produces including medicinal plants and beneficiary oriented scheme for tribal development would also be implemented.

Wildlife

19.38 The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun an autonomous institute will provide training to wildlife managers and biologists, offer short-term orientation courses to senior wildlife and forestry officers, conduct wildlife research, create a National Wildlife Data Base and provide consultancy services. The Institute has also started MSC programme in biology in collaboration with an University. Besides field workshops, field-based capsule courses, symposia and seminars are also proposed to be taken up.

19.39 Under National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, the activities envisaged are improved protection and development, habitat improvement, development of veterinary facilties, census survey, improvement of communication facilities, development of infrastructure, research facilities, community welfare aspects etc. Out of 66 national parks and 368 wildlife sanctuaries, 30 national parks and 75 wildlife sanctuaries are proposed to be covered during 1989-90.

19.40 The Project Tiger was launched in 1973-74 with the objectives of ensuring a viable population of tigers in India and to preserve areas of biological importance as a national heritage. Initially 9 tiger reserves were established and now the total reserves are 17 covering an areas of 27,117 Sq. Km. in 13 states. The Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minster has recommended that the research and veterinary units should be established in all the reserves; such programmes would be undertaken in 17 tiger reserves during 1989-90.

19.41 Other wildlife schemes such as control of poaching and illegal trade, National Zoological park, development of zoos and establishment of modern zoos, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological park, captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species, nature education and interpretation programme etc. would be continued.

19.42 The scheme of conservation of Rhinos has been specially started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100%) for the conservation of Rhinos in Assam. The main objectives of this scheme are to develop rhino habitat, improve administrative structure and strengthen protection measures.

Details of plan outlays and expenditure for Central Sector are given in Annexure, 19.3.

Wastelands Development

19.43 The main activities have been afforestation with special emphasis on fuelwood, fodder with people's participation. The Board has engaged consultants for conducting special studies.

19.44 About 225 projects have been approved for assistance to voluntary agencies. The assistance is mainly given for nursery raising and afforestation. Financial assistance in terms of equity assistance to the tune of 25% of the project cost of the bankable projects is proposed to be given to autonomous bodies.

19.45 The scheme of Rural Fuelwood Plantations is being implemented in 157 fuelwood deficit districts of all States and UT of Delhi. The main objectives of the scheme are to meet fuelwood, fodder and small timber needs of the rural people and conserve soil. This scheme has also been included under minimum needs programme.

19.46 Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soil Watch) is being implemented in 14 Himalayan States with 100% assistance. The main activities are treatment of the identified catchments on micro-watershed basis by establishing an integrated approach to preserve the fragile Himalayan eco-system. Silvi-Pastoral Farms scheme envisages raising of fodder trees, seeds farms, etc.

19.47 Some new schemes proposed for 1989-90 are : Seed Development Agencies for selecting good seeds for nursery raising with a view to covering large area in a short time with reduced cost. Aerial Seeding has been proposed in certain area. Area specified Fuelwood/Fodder projects envisages giving assistance to the States for integrated development of all non-aerable lands and providing integrated treatment for wastelands based on micro-watershed projects. Restructuring of the Wastelands Development Programmes envisages regeneration of degraded forest areas, greening of Himalayas and extension of technologies for the reclamation of problem lands.

Annexures 19.4—19.6 given plan outlays and expenditure, (Centre and States) physical targets and achievements. Target of 2.0 million hectare of afforestation has tentatively been fixed for 1989-90.

Annexure—19.1

Plan Outlay for Environment and Ecology

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89			1989-90		
			Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Total	Centre	States	UTs
1.	Environment & Ecology . .	41·01@	52·83*	54·68**		33·68	22·48	0·75
2.	Ganga Action Plan . . .	43·00	57·00	57·00		64·00	—	—
	Total : . . .	84·01	109·83	111·68		97·68	22·48	0·75

@ Includes the Expenditure of Rs. 16·03 crores under States and UTs. and excludes capital work Programme.

* Includes the Expenditure of Rs. 22·86 crores under States and UTs.

** Includes the expenditure of Rs. 17·85 crores under States and UTs.

Annexure—19·2

Break-up of Central Plan Outlay for Environment & Ecology

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Activities/Schemes/Projects/Programmes	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Plan Outlay	1988-89 Revised Estimate	1989-90 Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pollution Monitoring Control	8·64	9·65	10·01	10·74
2.	Natural Living Resources and Conservation	3·40	6·81	6·17	6·05
3.	Eco-Development Programme	3·45	4·20	5·75	4·47
4.	Environmental Research Promotion	4·09	4·01	5·41	5·11
5.	Ganga Action Plan	43·00	57·00	57·00	64·00
6.	Other Schemes	5·40	5·30	9·49	7·31
	Total	**67·98**	**86·97**	**93·83**	**97·68**

Annexure—19·3

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the Central Sector—Forests and Wildlife

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	1987-88 Actual expdn.	1988-89		1989-90 Budget Estimate
			Budget Estimates	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Forestry Research	3·10	4·88 (+Cap.0·62)	3·63 (+Cap.0·90)	5·10 (+Cap.0 90)
2.	Forestry Education	0·80	1·60	1·60	1·25
3.	Forestry Training	1·05	1·20 (+Cap. 1·10)	1·10 (+Cap. 1·10)	1·37 (+Cap. 0·15)
4.	Forest Survey of India (including Application of Remote Sensing Technique)	2·86	3.20 (+Cap. 0·55)	2.30 (+Cap. 0·48)	2.80 (Cap. 0·40)
5.	Strengthening of Forest Division	0·68	0·50	0·70	0·80
6.	Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control Methods in India	0·15	0·15	0·15	0·15
7.	Equity Contribution to State Forest Development Corporations	—	—	—	—
8.	Forestry Extension	—	0·40	0·08	0·10
9.	Development of Infrastructure for the protection of Forests from Biotic Interference	1·14	2·85	1·70	2·00
10.	Beneficiary Oriented Scheme for Tribal Development	—	0·40	0·15	2·50
11.	Indian Institute of Forest Management	2·72	2·00	—	1·50
12.	Establishment of National Minor Forest Development Corporation	—	—	—	—
13.	Wildlife Institute of India	1.43	2.00	2.00	2.00
14.	National Zeological Park	0.04	0.07 (+Cap. 0.28)	0.04 (+Cap. 0.28)	0.07 (+Cap. 0.33)
15.	Strengthening of Central Wildlife Division and Consultancies for Special Tasks	0.30	0.14	0.15	0.15
16.	Assistance for the Development of National Parks	1.97	1.55	2.25	2.50
17.	Assistance for the Development of Sanctuaries	2.31	1.55	3.50	3.00
18.	Assistance for the Development of Selected Zoos	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10
19.	Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08
20.	Project Tiger	2.28	2.35	3.55	3.40
21.	Assistance for Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation of Endangered Species	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10
22.	Assistance for Nature Education and Interpretation Programme	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.02
23.	Assistance for Central of Peaching and illegal trade in Wildlife having interstate & international implication	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.20
24.	Conservation of Rihnos in Assam	0.93	0.75	1.75	1.50
	Total:	22.22	26.35 (+Cap. 2.55)	25.51 (+Cap. 2.75)	29.97 (+Cap. 1.78)

Annexure 19·4

Plan outlays and expenditure in the Central Sector wastelands Development

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88 Actual Expdr.	1988-89 BE	1988-89 Anticipated Expenditures	1989-90 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Establishment of Board	0·71	0·70	0·75	0·80
2.	Professional and special services	0·06	0·15	0·10	0·10
3.	Advertising and Publicity	0·27	0·40	0·30	0·30
4.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Agencies	5·35	6 50	6 50	5·50
5.	Monitoring & Evaluation	1·43	1·00	0·30	0·30
6.	Decentralised Nurseries	7·24	15 00	17·67	19·00
7.	Rural Fuelwood Plantation	18·72	17·00	18·00	20·00
8.	Operation Soil Watch	12·78	12·00	12·00	12·00
9.	Silvipastural Farms	0·10	4·00	1·85	2·00
10.	Margin money Assistance to Autonomous Bodies/ Corporations including interest subsidy	—	0·70	0·25	1·00
11.	Seed Development Agencies	—	0·40	0·25	1·00
12.	Area Oriented Fuelwood/Fodder Project	—	7·50	0·50	0·50
13.	Aerial Seeding	—	0·25	0·20	1·65
14.	Central Support Unity	—	0·40	0·30	0·40
15.	New Schemes of afforestation arising out of restructuring	—	—	—	5·00
16.	Minor Forest Produce	—	0·10	0·50	2·00
	Total	46·66	66·10	59·47	72·55
	Grand Total (Forestry and wildlife)	68·88	95·00	87·74 (88·27)	104·30

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Annexure 19·5

Plan Outlay and Expenditure for States/UTs—Forests/Wildlife

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987-88 Actual Expenditure	1988-89		1989-90 Plan outlay
			Plan outlay	Revised Estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1070·00	1611·00	1503.00	1611·00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	562·00	587·00	606·00	610·00
3	Assam	1908·00	1990·00	1382·00	1880·00
4.	Bihar	1027·00	1500·00	1125·00	1850·00
5.	Goa	68·00	135·00	159·00	150·00
6.	Gujarat	2376·00	3000·00	3000·00	3500·00
7	Haryana	997·00	1650·00	1240·00	1820·00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2021·00	2510·00	2470·00	2675·00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	864·00	973·00	945·00	1100·00
10	Karnataka	1125·00	1238·00	1238·00	1589·00
11.	Kerala	1275·00	1900·00	1580·00	1740·00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2957·00	3800·00	3991·00	3773·00
13.	Maharashtra	2299·00	3390·00	3291·00	3946·00
14.	Manipur	226·00	371·00	371·00	450·00
15.	Meghalaya	608·00	832·50	725·00	835·00
16.	Mizoram	403·00	475·00	440·00	600·00
17.	Nagaland	378·00	481·00	481·00	575·00
18.	Orissa	2033·00	2165·00	1974·00	2255·00
19.	Punjab	616·00	633·00	633·00	685·00
20.	Rajasthan	906·00	1080·00	1045·00	1300·00
21.	Sikkim	176·00	208·00	202·00	235·00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2751·00	2470·00	2074·0	2439·00
23.	Tripura	402·00	450·00	450·00	475·00
24	Uttar Pradesh	3439·00	4743·00	4636·00	4600·00
25.	West Bengal	989·00	1261·00	1261·00	1455·0
26.	A. & N. Islands	212·57	350·00	350·00	350·00
27.	Chandigarh	28·00	27·60	27·60	37·50
28.	D & Nagar Haveli	135·01	148·85	148·85	152.00
29.	Delhi	69·24	90·00	180·00	135·00
30.	Daman & Diu	36·16	30·00	30·00	20·25
31.	Laksadweep	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
32.	Pondicherry	48·21	50·00	52·82	47·40
	Total	32005·19	40149·45	37611·27	42890·15

Annexure 19·6

Physical Targets and Achievements under Afforestation—Forests and Wildlife

(No. of Seedlings in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	1987-88 Achievement	1988-89		1989-90 Tentative Target
			Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3051·34	3200·00	2834·95	4000·00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127·04	140·00	141·55	140·00
3.	Assam	497·87	600·00	459·09	300·00
4.	Bihar	3152·00	3600·00	3603·54	3600·00
5.	Goa	74·70	75·00	73·73	80·00
6	Gujarat	2141·50	2600·00	4019·93	3000·00
7.	Haryana	380·00	750·00	632·74	700·00
8	Himachal Pradesh	615·09	700·00	683·73	700·00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	400·06	500·00	504·74	550·00
10.	Karnataka	3152·21	3300·00	3091·92	2500·00
11	Kerala	1555·44	1750·00	1521·02	500·00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4090·46	4400·46	4416·00	4000·00
13.	Maharashtra	3079·96	3300·00	5700·00	4200·00
14.	Manipur	180·25	200·00	198·96	220·00
15.	Meghalaya	237·57	270·00	329·77	300·00
16.	Mizoram	277·50	300·00	300·00	350·00
17.	Nagaland	200·00	230·00	230·00	400·00
18.	Orissa	2340·05	3000·00	2762·17	3000·00
19.	Punjab	495·52	500·00	574·60	450·00
20	Rajasthan	1173·87	1300·00	1310·00	1300·00
21.	Sikkim	133·07	150·00	126·15	160·00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1911·74	1800·00	1805·57	2200·00
23	Tripura	267·13	260·00	267·00	300·00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4420·71	5100·00	5459·82	5300·00
25.	West Bengal	1391·08	1800·00	1112·00	1600·00
26.	A. & N. Islands	100·43	100·00	107·59	100·00
27.	Chandigarh	3·59	4·00	3·54	2·50
28.	D. & N. Haveli	31·22	35·00	38·32	40·00
29·	Daman & Diu	0·53	2·00	1·26	2·00
30	Delhi	18·06	50·00	65·90	70·00
31.	Lakshadweep	0·24	0·50	2·25	2·05
32	Pondicherry	10·32	10·00	10·46	12·00
	Total	35511·35	40026·50	42388·30	39879·00

CHAPTER 20

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

Policies and programmes in the sector "Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare" have a bearing on efficiency, productivity and promotion of productive employment, which are among the thrust areas of the Seventh Plan. Programmes in this sector lay emphasis on skill development, promotion of industrial safety, including safety in mines, workers' education, strengthening and modernisation of the Employment Service, promotion of self-employment, enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture, rehabilitation of bonded labour and enforcement of labour laws relating to women and child labour. The schemes for the enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture and rehabilitation of bonded labour also form part of the Twenty Point Programme 1986.

Plan Outlay

20.2 The approved outlay for 1988-89 for the Head of Development "Labour and Labour Welfare" was Rs. 115.24 crores, made up of Rs. 22.94 crores for the Central Sector Plan and Rs. 92.30 crores* for the Plans of the States and Union Territories. The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 in the case of States and Union Territories is Rs. 83.20 crores.* The revised estimates for 1988-89 are Rs. 22.69 crores for the Central Sector. A total outlay of Rs. 150.13 crores has been approved for 1989-90—Rs. 34.92 crores for the Central Sector Plan and Rs. 115.21 crores* for the Plans of the States and Union Territories (Annexures 20.1, 20.2 and 20.3.)

PROGRAMMES

Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

20.3 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the enforcement machinery for the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture was launched on a pilot basis in 1984-85 in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Manipur. The scheme envisaged the appointment of 200 rural labour inspectors in blocks in which the population of agricultural workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes is more than 70%. 154 posts of rural labour inspectors have been filled so far. A sum of Rs. 0.34 crores has been provided for this programme for 1989-90.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

20.4 The aim of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is the prevention of economic and physical exploitation of bonded labour. Full implementation of the laws abolishing bonded labour and the involvement of voluntary agencies in programmes relating to bonded labour form part of the Twenty Point Programme, 1986. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 crores, was provided in the Central Sector Plan 1988-89 for providing matching grant assistance (50 : 50) to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour. 14,341** bonded labourers were rehabilitated during 1988-89, against a target for rehabilitation of 16,569 set for the year.

20.5 A scheme "Grant in Aid to Voluntary Agencies for the Identification of Bonded Labour" was formulated during 1987-88 to involve voluntary agencies in programmes relating to rehabilitation of bonded labour. The scheme provides for the selection of voluntary agencies for the purpose either by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) or the State Governments. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 crores was provided for the scheme during each of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89. CAPART has so far identified 10 voluntary agencies. An outlay of Rs. 0.19 crores has been provided for 1989-90 for the scheme.

20.6 A total of 242,532 bonded labourers had been identified and released upto the end of February 1989 and of these, 217,816 had been rehabilitated. A target of 13687 bonded labour to be rehabilitated has been fixed for 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 crores has been provided in the Central Sector Plan for 1989-90 for rehabilitation of bonded labour; this outlay includes an outlay of Rs. 0.19 crores for the scheme for providing grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies.

Organisation of Rural Workers

20.7 The Centrally Sponsored scheme for organising rural workers was introduced during 1981-82 in 8 States. The scheme envisaged appointment of Honorary Rural Organisers (HROs). 1500 posts of HROs had been allocated to 14 States and one Union Territory by 1986-87 and 872 HROs had been appointed by 31-12-86. After a review in 1987-88, the scheme was dovetailed with another Centrally Sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, namely, Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty Programmes (OBAPP). The State Governments and the Union Territory concerned were also asked to ensure that the total number of HROs did not exceed the number of HROs appointed by them till 31-12-1986. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90.

Training

20.8 An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores was provided for training schemes in 1988-89 and this has been fully

*Includes outlay/expenditure for Special employment Programme.

**Provisional figures.

utilised. An outlay of Rs. 21.26 crores has been provided for these schemes in 1989-90.

20.9 1999 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) Centres with a seating capacity of 3.34 lakhs were imparting Craftsman Training in 40 engineering and 18 non-engineering trades at the end of 1988. Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961 was being imparted to trade apprentices in 130 trades designated under the Act in 218 categories of industries specified under the Act. In addition, 71 subject fields in engineering/technology have been designated under the Act for training graduate and technician apprentices. An amendment of the Act in 1986 also created a separate category of technician (vocational) apprentices for those coming out of the vocational stream of the 10+2 system. As on 31-12-88, 139,319 trade apprentices were receiving training under the Act against the total 190,354 seats located and 19,396 engineering graduates and technician apprentices were on training against 31,322 seats located. A total of 70,177 industrial workers had made use of the facilities under the Advanced Vocational Training System Scheme designed to train industrial workers, since its inception and upto the end of 1988. 359 trainees were undergoing training in March, 1988 in the 4 Model Training Institutes (MITIs), in which the restructured pattern of Craftsmen Training on modular basis is being implemented.

20.10 Craft Instructors are provided training in 5 Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) at Calcutta, Ludhiana, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Bombay and at the Central Training Institute (CTI), Madras. These Institutes offer a series of one year courses which provide comprehensive training in skill development and principles of teaching as well as refresher courses. The number of trainees on roll in these Institutes was 1056 on 31-12-88.

20.11 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme was included in the Seventh Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 17.04 crores in the Central Sector Plan for the upgradation of State Government ITI for improving quality training through replacement of obsolete machinery. 50% of the expenditure is met through Central Assistance under the scheme. The actual expenditure in the Central Plan under the scheme upto 1988-89 was Rs. 12.29 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10.25 crores has been kept for the year 1989-90 for the scheme in the Central Plan.

20.12 Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Central Assistance for Upgradation of ITIs in Minority (Other than SC/ST) concentration areas of 10 States" provides for 100% grant by the Central Government as non-recurring grant. A Sum of Rs. 0.20 crores was allotted for this scheme in the Seventh Plan. The actual expenditure under the scheme upon 1988-89 was Rs. 0.12 crores and an outlay of Rs. 0.10 crores has been provided for 1989-90.

20.13 The Central Instructional Media Institute set up at Madras with FRG assistance has started work on the development of instructional/training material. The Numerically Controlled/Computerised Numerically Controlled (NC/CNC) Training Centre at Advanced Training Institute set up at Madras with UNDP assistance has started functioning.

20.14 The National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), New Delhi, and Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) by the Central Government set up at Bombay Bangalore, Calcutta, Hissar, Trivandrum and Tura with a total sanctioned seating capacity of 932 trainees provide vocational training to women in various trades. A total of 6849 trainees have been trained till December, 1988. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in the Seventh Plan provides for grants-in-aid to States Governments for augmenting vocational training facilities for women by settting up new ITIs for Women's Wings in the existing ITIs and also strengthening the existing ITIs and Women's Wings. The assistance is to the extent of 50% of the non-recurring expenditure for the equipment component in non-traditional trades. A sum of Rs. 0.40 crores has been utilised till 1988-89 under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 1.75 crores has been allotted for the scheme in the Central Sector in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Empolyment Service

20.15 The outlay provided for Employment Service Schemes in the Seventh Plan is 5.46 crores. The actual expenditure on the schemes in 1987-88 was Rs. 1.13 crores and the approved outlay for 1988-89 was Rs. 1.31 crores. The outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 1.41 crores.

20.16 A network of 840 employment exchanges were providing registration, guidance and placement services at the end of 1988. This included 81 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx), 16 Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges, 7 colliery employment exchanges, 10 project employment exchanges, 23 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped and one special employment exchange for plantation labour. During 1988, 60 lakhs persons registered with the employment exchanges and 3.28 lakhs placements were made by the employment exchanges.

20.17 A scheme to provide Central assistance to the State Governments on a matching basis for the computerisation of the larger employment exchanges has been taken up in the Seventh Plan so as to provide more efficient and quicker service to the employers and employment seekers and to tackle effectively the rapidly increasing workload at the employment exchanges. The scheme covers employment exchanges with a Live Register of one lakh or more and the Central assistance is limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh per exchange for acquiring computer hardware and software. The ceiling on Central assistance has been raised to Rs. 2 lakhs per exchange with effect from February, 1989. Central assistance was released for the computerisation of 14 employment exchanges and 6 link exchanges during

1986-87 and for another 14 employment exchanges during 1987-88. During 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 16.38 lakhs was released to different States for computerisation, against an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs. Steps have also been taken in the Central Sector for the computerisation of the data processing unit in the Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T). An in-house mini-computer has also been in operation since October, 1987. A sum of Rs. 0.20 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

20.18 As for programmes for weaker sections, 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs) for the physically handicapped along with Skill Training Workshops set up at seven of these centres and 18 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres (CGCs) for Scheduled Castes/Tribes continued to function in their respective areas of operation. One more centre at jowai (Meghalaya) has started functioning recently. In addition, 23 Special Employment Exchanges cater to the needs of the handicapped and assist them in getting suitable employment.

20.19 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening employment exchanges/UEIGBX to enable them to motivate unemployment youth to go in for self-employment by providing them with necessary guidance and assistance, initiated on a pilot basis in 1983 is currently in operation in 30 districts. Necessary special cells have been created in all these districts. These cells had registered nearly 97,000* persons and placed over 24,000 of them in self-employment upto the end of 1988. The expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 22.01 lakhs during 1988-89; an outlay of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90.

Labour Welfare

20.20 Among the important programmes under Labour Welfare are those relating to safety, women and child labour, unorganised rural labour, workers' education, labour research and statistics, etc. An outlay of Rs. 10.45 crores has been provided for 1989-90.

20.21 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the monitoring of work environment facilities and services in hazardous chemical industries in States and Union Territories was included in the Seventh Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 1.06 crores in view of the growing importance of industrial and mines safety. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 crore was provided for this scheme in 1988-89 and an outlay of Rs. 0.37 crore has been provided for 1989-90. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 3.16 crores has been provided for other programmes of industrial safety and mines safety. A provision of Rs. 2.94 crores has also been made for labour research and workers' education.

20.22 Women and child labour are the most disadvantaged and exploited section of the labour force, a majority among whom work in the unorganised sector with low wages and at low levels of skills. A National Child Labour Programme has been taken up to make effective intervention in selected areas of concentration of child labour. A number of voluntary agencies are being given financial assistance for action-oriented projects aimed at providing adequate nutrition, health care, nonformal education, vocational/skill training etc. to working children to help them better their future as well as to improve their working conditions. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, was passed in December, 1986. The National Policy on Child Labour formulated in August, 1987, consists of (a) a Legislative Plan of Action (b) focus of general development programmes for the benefit of child labour and their families and (c) a Project-based Plan of Action in areas of high concentration of child labour. The Legislative Plan of Action lays emphasis on strict and effective implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952 and other Acts containing provisions relating to employment of children. Projects in ten areas identified for the purpose under the Project-based Plan of Action, envisage raising the income levels of the families of child labour through poverty alleviation schemes, the setting up of special schools for the child workers to provide education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care, etc., the stepping up of programmes of adult education for the parents of the working children and creation of awareness regarding undesirable aspects of child labour. In these projects 58 special schools covering 3300 former child workers have already been sanctioned and an additional 38 special schools covering 2200 children are to be set up. An outlay of Rs. 2.35 crores has been provided for the above child labour programmes for 1989-90. The programmes under women labour include, apart from strengthening the enforcement machinery**, formulation of the schemes for welfare of women labour, studies on women welfare, grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation, etc.

20.23 Some of the important programmes implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories during 1988-89 and proposed to be taken up during 1989-90 are diversification and expansion of vocational training programmes, including launching of courses in newly emerging trades, steps to improve quality of training such as training of instructors, removal of deficiencies in respect of staff, equipment, accommodation, etc., expansion of training opportunities for women, strengthening of labour administration, enforcement of minimum wages and welfare of rural unorganised labour.

*Provisional figures.

**Of laws relating to women and child labour.

Annexure 20.1

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector : Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Group of Schemes	Seventh Five year plan 1985-90 Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1987-88 Auctal Expenditure	Annual plan 1988-89		Annual plan 1989-90 Plan Outlay
				Plan Outlay	Revised Estimates Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	Centre	9510	1660	2294	2269*	3492
	(i) Training	4184	1048	1220	N.A	2126
	(ii) Employment Service	546	113	131	N.A.	141
	(iii) Labour Welfare	3180	358	783	N.A.	1045
	(iv) Bonded Labour	1600	141	180	N.A.	180
B.	States@ and Union Territories	23828	8466	9230	8320	11521
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	33338	10126	11524	10598	15013

@Includes expenditure/oultay of Special Employment Programmes in States where it is in operation.

*Break-up not available scheme-wise.

Annexure 20.2

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector outlay and expenditure State/UTs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actual Expenditure	Annual plan 1988-89 Plan outlay	Annual plan 1988-89 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1989-90 Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh‡	563.00	600.00	500.00	621.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	25.00	29.00	26.00
3.	Assam	188.00	195.00	184.00	234.00
4.	Bihar	95.00	200.00	150.00	320.00
5.	Goa	115.00	134.00	139.00	170.00
6.	Gujarat‡	1148.00	1292.00	1100.00	1350.00
7.	Haryana	138.00	240.00	180.00	264.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.00	45.00	25.00	44.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir‡	70.00*	158.00	154.00	172.00
10.	Karnataka‡	805.00@	867.00	867.00	855.00
11.	Kerala	129.00	116.00	103.00	160.00
12.	Madhya pradesh‡	196.00	408.00	357.00	450.00
13.	Maharashtra‡	677.00	1806.00	1561.00	2512.00
14.	Manipur‡‡	147.00	177.00	177.00	180.00
15.	Meghalaya	15.00	23.00	23.00	30.00
16.	Mizoram	15.00	16.00	16.00	22.00
17.	Nagaland‡	95.00	111.00	111.00	115.00
18.	Orissa	230.00	367.00	367.00	372.00
19.	Punjab	136.00	100.00	100.00	217.00
20.	Rajasthan	104.00	176.00	139.00	262.00
21.	Sikkim	11.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
22.	Tamil Nadu‡	1270.00	407.00	336.00	336.00
23.	Tripura	19.00	45.00	45.00	60.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	735.00	933.00	902.00	887.00
25.	West Bengal ‡	1135.00	483.00	483.00	1487.00
	TOTAL (STATES)	8272.00	8932.00	8055.00	11153.00
	UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	A & N Islands	5.18	34.85	34.85£	70.00
2.	Chandigarh	8.45	13.00	13.00	12.20
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.50	20.00	20.00£	14.15
4.	Delhi	127.95	157.00	123.40	189.00
5.	Daman & Diu	0.26	14.30	14.30£	14.50
6.	Lakshaweep	1.07	11.22	11.22£	6.66
7.	Pondicherry	35.74	47.80	47.80	62.00
	TOTAL (STATES& UTs.)	8466.15	9230.17	8319.57	11521.51

*Anticipated Expenditure.

@Provisional.

‡Includes outlay Expenditure for Special Employment Programme (SEP).

‡‡Includes amount allocated to Manipur Development Society.

£Revision not made; approved outlay repeated.

Annexure 20.3

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector Plan Outlay for some Important Schemes in Central Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1988-89 Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1989-90 Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vocational Training for Women	100.00	84.00	66.00
2.	Advanced Vocational Training System (Ph-II)	29.84	40.00	37.00
3.	Setting up 4 Model Industries Training Institutes	25.80	62.00	63.00
4.	Central Instructional Media Institute, Coimbatore	86.37	160.00	140.00
5.	Development of Vocational Training other than Apprenticeship Training	22.68	35.00	30.00
6.	Construction of Building for CSTARI Hawrah	35.00	35.00	42.00
7.	Strengthening of NVTI and RVTI including Diversification activities	6.21	35.00	38.00
8.*	Upgradation of State Government ITIs for Improving quality of Training	515.80	400.00	1025.00
9.*	State Project Implementation Unit for World Bank Schemes	—	—	29.00
10.*	Grants-in-aid to State Government for Establishment of Women ITIs	26.00	20.00	175.00
11.*	Central assistance for Upgradation of ITIs in Minority (other than SC/ST concentration Areas of 10 States) (Non recurring grant)	8.00	10.00	10.00
12.*	Scheme to Strengthen Employment Exchanges UEIG Bx for promotion of self employment	16.39	19.45	22.50
13.*	Assistance to States/UTs for Computerisation of Employment Exchanges Operation	15.00	20.00	20.00
14.	Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Health	14.36	28.85	36.84
15.	Additional Hostel facilities at CLI/RLIs	11.05	53.00	59.00
16.*	Strengthening of Facilities and Services for Monitoring of work Environment in Hazardous Chemical Industries in States/UTs	5.29	20.00	37.00
17.	Worker's Education	35.54	75.00	84.00
18.	National Labour Institute	9.42	40.00	74.00
19.*	Organising Rural Workers	6.60	9.00	24.00
20.*	Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for Implementation of laws relating to women and child labour	—	4.00	4.25
21.	Child Labour Welfare Cell	24.68	197.00	231.00
22.	Strengthening of Central Industrial Relation Machinery	8.61	20.00	25.00
23.*	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	141.07	160.00	161.00@
24.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies for identificatin and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	—	20.00	19.00@
25.	Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for Implementation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture	24.06	40.00	34.00
	Other Schemes	492.66	707.09	1005.41
	TOTAL	1660.43	2294.39	3492.00

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

@Includes Rs. 1.00 lakh for Direction & Administration.

CHAPTER 21

INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND BROADCASTING

The approved plan outlay for 1989-90 for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is Rs. 398 crores which includes Rs. 189.50 crores for Sound Broadcasting Rs. 189.50 crores for Doordarshan, Rs. 6.71 crores for Information Media and Rs. 12.29 crores for Films Media.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Review of Plan Performance in 1988-89

21.2 The Plan outlay for Information and Publicity in the Central Sector for 1988-89 was Rs. 18 crores comprising of Rs. 6 crores for the Information Media and Rs. 12 crores for the Films Media. The Revised estimates place the expenditures at Rs. 3.20 crores and Rs. 13.72 crores respectively. The shortfall in the utilisation of plan outlay in the Information sector was due to delay in financial clearance resulting in deferment of project implementation. However, various information and publicity units continued their activities on ongoing schemes.

21.3 Press information Bureau (PIB) is expected to complete installation of a computerised system of indexing in its Photo and Feature Unit. PIB has linked up its headquarters with branch offices at Lucknow, Bangalore and Jalandhar. A new Regional Office at Chandigarh has been set up in addition to the existing ones at Bangalore, Calcutta and Madras.

21.4 Publications Division continued to bring out Punjabi and Kannada editions of Yojana. They have also acquired a mobile book van for sale of their publications at different places. The Directorate of Field Publicity opened 14 new publicity units and organised 14 conducted tours. Photo Division organised National Photo Contest, 1988, the theme of which was "People on the Move" to commemorate the 40th anniversary of India's Independence.

21.5 The Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) have set up three regional offices one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. RNI will introduce computerisation for newspaper registration, title clearance and newsprint allocation. The construction of Soochana Bhavan at New Delhi has been completed and its Phase II is underway.

21.6 Construction of Film Bhavan of Films Division at Bombay has been completed. Acoustic treatment of technical areas in the building has now been taken up. National Film Archive of India complex at Poone has been completed. As many as 279 films were added to its archive. Film and Television Institute of India has procured 3/4" video camera with accessories, arriflex camera motor, 3/4" editing VCR with control unit and other necessary equipments for its sound and light department.

21.7 The Children's Film Society of India produced a feature film, a featurette and a short animation film. The Society reached five lakh children in the course of its screenings through various outfits. Mini-festivals were held in Karnataka and Maharashtra. The National Film Development Corporation produced 6 films on its own and co-produced three films. The Directorate of Film Festivals organised the 12th International Film Festival of India and the National Film Festival.

21.8 In the States and Union Territories, the provision for Information and Publicity was Rs. 27.27 crores against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 24.34 crores.

Programme for 1989-90

21.9 A provision of Rs. 19 crores has been made for Information and Publicity at the Centre for 1989-90. Of this, an amount of Rs. 6.71 crores is for Information Media and Rs. 12.29 crores for Films Media.

Information Media

21.10. Press Information Bureau will complete equipping the computerised system of indexing and strengthen photo and feature unit with suitable staff. A central computer at headquarters will be linked with terminals at nine of its offices and two other media units with a view to modernise information storage, transmission and retrieval system. Publications Division proposes to acquire Mobile book vans for sales promotion purposes. A sales emporium will be set up at Guwahati to cater to the needs of the entire eastern belt. Publication of Yojana in Oriya which was delayed for financial clearance is now proposed to be implemented. The Research and Reference Division will undertake a number of computer oriented activities consisting of standardisation of data entries which will also help the National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication in providing media information services in a more scientific manner.

21.11 The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) proposes to strengthen its infrastructure/software to meet more publicity requirements. DAVP also proposes to create mobile exhibition units and strengthen workshops for design in and fabrication of exhibits. Song and Drama Division has initiated a pilot project for utilisation of folk forms of tribal areas at Shillong to encourage tribal talents from the north-eastern zone.

21.12 Directorate of Field Publicity will open new publicity units in backward, tribal and remote areas. Construction of office and residential buildings will be taken up. For extensive coverage of remote and far flung areas, a new scheme called Greater Mobility of

field Publicity Units has been initiated. Photo Division proposes to strengthen its colour unit at headquarters and set up colour units at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication proposes to revive the working of the Department of Communication Technology. Its evaluation wing will undertake five project studies. The second stage of modernisation programme of the printing press is expected to be completed. The construction work of its academic block and an auditorium will be taken up under Phase-II of the building project. Construction of Soochana Bhavan at New Delhi has been in progress under three phases. The Policy Planning Cell set up under the Main Secretariat of the ministry evolves an appropriate thrust to the multi-media campaigns launched from time to time.

Films Media

21.13 Films Division will commission its studio building at Bombay. The Division proposes to produce 16 films in 16mm for rural audience with 8000 additional prints to match the increase in the number of theatres. The National Film Archives of India complex at Pune will be airconditioned. The establishment will also engage itself in subtitling of Indian and foreign films. Acquisition of archival Indian and foreign films will be continued. The Film and Television Institute of India will acquire various equipment for its cinematography department.

21.14 The Children's Film Society of India will hold the Sixth International Children's Film Festival at New Delhi. It will produce three or four feature and two or three short films. The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) proposes to produce four films on its own, 13 in collaboration with Doordarshan and others and four on grant of loan. NFDC will also provide loans for construction of 10 theatres. The Directorate of Film Festivals will purchase 21 each of feature and short films. A special Regional Film Festival in Mauritius and a film exposition in Holland are proposed to be arranged. In addition six Indian film weeks abroad and Filmotsav and a documentary film festival are planned to be organised.

21.15 In the States and Union Territories, the provision made for Information and Publicity is Rs. 30.90 crores.

SOUND BROADCASTING

Review of the performance in 1988-89

21.16 A provision of Rs. 159 crores was made in the Annual Plan 1988-89 against this the revised estimate of expenditure is Rs. 152.42 crores. While formulating the Seventh Plan of sound broadcasting, one of the aims has been to maximise the day time coverage by providing new radio stations in uncovered areas so as to compensate for the night time shrinkage that takes place as a result of interference from the high power transmitters from neighbouring countries. The successive Annual Plans have been evolved around this basic objective through the strategy of coverage of uncovered pockets, development of a dedicated National channel, consolidation of regional shortwave support service, consolidation of external service and replacement and modernisation of obsolete transmitters and studio equipment. At the end of the Annual Plan 1988-89 broadcast coverage is expected to reach to 95 per cent of the population and 84 per cent in terms of area through completion of transmitter projects at 11 centres spread over various parts of the country and studio projects at Cuddapah, Bhagalpur and Agra. The transmitter projects at Srinagar, Bangalore and Port Blair are also likely to be completed.

DOORDARSHAN

21.17 Doordarshan added 6 new centres in the network during 1988-89. Number of TV transmitters in the country at the end of 1988-89 increased to 372, providing service to about 75 per cent of the population of the country. A central production Centre at Delhi comprising of two large studios equipped with most modern production equipment was commissioned. TV transmission to the North East was further strengthened by commissioning of the Programme Production and Feeding Centre at Guwahati and studio centre at Kohima, Silchar, Dibrugarh and Shillong. Second channel service was introduced at Madras by commissioning of 10 KW high power transmitter. The quality of transmission was further improved with the addition of four-colour OB vans and nine EFP vans.

21.18 The construction of 235 metres high TV tower at Delhi was completed and 2 × 10 KW transmitter for primary channel and 1 × 10 KW transmitter for second channel was installed and commissioned. Doordarshan commissioned 25 low power/very low power transmitters during the year, besides completing installation of 15 more low power/very low power transmitters. It is expected that during 1988-89. 90 more powers/very low power transmitters would be commissioned.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Sound Broadcasting

21.19 *Studio Projects* : The targets for the year include completion of studios at Tezu, Passighat and Tura, local stations at forty centres and new radio stations at Shivpuri Hassan, Mercara, Cannanore, Kottagudam, Jamshedpur and Shahdol. Installation works for studios are expected to make progress for type III studios at Itanagar; type I(R) studios at Parbani & type I studio at Pondicherry. In addition civil works will be completed and installation work taken up for type IV(R) studio at Pune; type I(R) studio at Kokrajhar and permanent studio at Chandigarh.

21.20 *Transmitter projects* : More than forty transmitters of various power ratings are targetted for completion during 1989-90. Some of the major transmitters projects included relate to setting up of 300 KW MW at Suratgarh, Jammu and Jalandhar, one 50 KW SW transmitter each at Gorakhpur and Bhopal two numbers of 100 KW MW at Jabalpur and Ahmedabad. In over forty centres work will be in progress for installation of transmitters for commissioning of local radio stations.

Doordarshan

21.21 *Programme Production Centres/Programme Generation Facilities Centres* : Studios at Bhopal, Agartala, Tura, Imphal, Aizwal and Itanagar are expected to be commissioned. Permanent studio centres will be commissioned at Guwahati. Programme Generating Facilities Centres are targetted to be commissioned at Port Blair, Pondicherry, Gulbarga, Daltonganj, Chandigarh and Bareilly. Civil works for studio centres/PGF centres will be commenced at nine centres.

21.22 Construction of studio buildings at Bhubaneshwar is expected to be completed and civil works in respect of all the remaining programme production centres included in the Seventh Plan are expected to commence during 1988-89.

21.23 *Transmitters* : High power transmitters are expected to be commissioned at Ambajgai, Aurangabad, Bareilly, Kathihar and nine other centres. In addition, 24 low power/very low power transmitters are expected to be commissioned during 1988-89.

21.24 *Miscellaneous Project* : Black and white equipment in TV studios at Jalandhar and Srinagar will be replaced by colour equipment. Provision has been made for providing continuity booths at Lucknow, Jalandhar and Jaipur.

Annexure—21.1

Scheme-wise Outlay —Information and Publicity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	7th Plan Outlay	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Outlay	1988-89 R Est.	1989-90 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. INFORMATION MEDIA					
I. Press Information Bureau					
1. Computerised system of Indexing & Strengthening of Photo & Feature Unit at Hqrs	10·00	—	2·06	9·70	1·40
2. Setting up of Telephoto Service at Regl/Branch offices	139·00	—	71·98	20·00	79·50
3. Reorganisation of existing branch offices into 8 regional Offices/admn. structure	103·30	—	57·26	11·00	63·00
4. Data bank and information retrieval	68·00	—	38·50	1·90	36·00
5. Other schemes	69·70	7·10	34·20	5·00	24·10
	390·00	7·10	204·00	47·60	204·00
II. Publications Division					
1. Sales Promotion Scheme	21·00	—	9·50	4·85	12·00
2. Publication of Yojana in Kannada, Oriya and Punjabi	39·00	3·69	12·50	7·15	10·00
	60·00	3·69	22·00	12·00	22·00
III. Research and Reference Division					
1. Modernisation and Strengthening of National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication	25·00	—	5·00	2·00	5·00
IV Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity					
1. Exhibitions	85·00	—	37·00	10·00	35·00
2. Other schemes	95·00	—	13·00	7·00	30·00
	180·00	—	50·00	17·00	65·00
V. Song and Drama Division					
1. Pilot Project—Tribal areas at Ranchi	10·00	2·01	2·00	1·94	3·00
2. Light & Sound Unit	20·00	4·99	6·00	9·70	8·00
3. Border Publicity schemes	31·00	23·00	27·80	28·36	24·00
4. Other Schemes	79·00	—	4·20	—	4·60
	140·00	30·00	40·00	40·00	40·00
VI. Directorate of Field Publicity					
1. Setting up of Field Publicity Units	340.00	—	34·00	—	3·00
2. Purchase of films	54·00	30·55	25·00	34·61	38·00
3. Conducted tours	18·00	—	10·00	10·00	10·00
4. Modernisation of DFP	86·84	2·02	10·00	26·50	12·00
5. Other schemes	461·16	1·74	21·00	16·39	47·00
	960·00	34·31	100·00	87·50	110·00
VII. Photo Division					
1. Strengthening of Colour Units at Hqrs. and at Bombay Calcutta and Madras	55·00	—	8·90	2·00	13·00
2 Expansion of Exhibition Cel.	26·00	—	7·00	—	2·30
3 Other schemes	19·00	—	3·80	3·00	4·70
	100·00	—	19·70	5·00	20·00

Annexure—21.1 contd.

Scheme-wise Outlay—Information and Publicity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	7th Plan Outlay	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Outlay	1988-89 R. Est.	1989-90 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
VIII—Indian Institute of Mass Communication					
1. Building Project Phase I & II	115·68	16·42	29·80	1·60	36·00
2. Expansion of press	136·50	—	5·50	9·60	5·00
3. Directorate of Evaluation	100·00	3·75	29·20	35·78	18·40
4. Deptt. of Communication Technology	38,87	4·18	7·00	0·30	15·00
5. Other Schemes	291·05	6·65	21·50	15·52	33·60
	410·00	31·00	93·00	62·80	98·00
IX. Ministry of I & B					
1. Construction of Soochana Bhavan in New Delhi and State Capitals	700·00	57·00	40·00	36·00	63·00
2. Main Secretariat	45·00	2·90	12·00	9·88	30·00
	745·00	59·00	52·00	45·88	93·00
X. Registrar of News papers for India					
1. Opening of Regional Offices in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras	35·00	—	14·30	—	13·25
2. Computerisation (New Scheme)	—	—	—	0·12	0·75
	35·00	—	14·30	0·12	14·00
TOTAL (A)	3000·00	166·00	600·00	319·90	671·00
B. FILMS MEDIA					
I. Films Division					
1. Construction of 2nd phase building of Films Division	233·00	74·00	45·00	70·76	23·00
2. Productinn of special films in 16 mm for rural audience	250·00	34·40	68·00	67·91	85·00
3. Augmenation and replacement of cinematographic equipment	200·00	4·90	90·00	90·00	57·00
4. Additional prints and increase in colour prints	655·00	—	198·50	181·50	200·00
5. Other Schemes	62·00	98·70	13·00	0·33	32·00
	1400·00	212·00	414·50	410·50	397·00
II. National Film Archive of India, Pune					
1. Airconditioned Film vaults library and archive building	163·00	49·20	47·00	68·64	32·00
2. Preservation and maintenance of Archival films	25·00	15·60	2·00	4·80	10·50
3. Acquisition of archival films	85·00	21·61	20·00	26·55	22·00
4. Other schemes	77·00	4·59	17·00	15·01	21·50
	350·00	91·00	86·00	115·00	86·00
III. Film and Television Institute of India					
1. Video training facilities in film wing	22·00	5·00	0·50	0·60	0·25
2. Requirement of Cinematography Department	60·00	6·50	23·00	17·20	22·50
3. Other schemes	118·00	45·10	31·50	37·20	20·25
	200·00	56·60	55·00	55·00	43·00
IV. Children's Film Society of India					
1. Production, purchase and dubbing of films	275,00	38·00	83·00	65·61	78·00
2. Organisation of international Children's Film Festival	45·00	22·40	—	—	40·00
3. Other schemes	80·00	—	2·00	0·14	7·00
	400·00	60·40	85·00	65·75	125·00

Annexure—21.1 concld.

Scheme-wise Outlay—Information and Publicity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	7th Plan Outlay	1987-88 Actuals	1988-1989 Outlay	1988-1989 R. Est.	1989-90 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. National Film Development Corporation					
1. Production & co-production of films	600.00	155.00	100.00	185.00	80.00
2. Special projects, upgradation of video centre	200.00	15.00	20.10	53.00	35.00
3. Theatre construction	500.00	100.00	100.00	144.00	25.00
4. Import of fims	—	64.00	161.10	180.00	160.00
	1300.00	334.00	381.20	562.00	300.00
VI. Directorate of Film Festivals					
1. Indian Panorama	120.00	10.90	16.00	15.25	22.50
2. Strengthening of film activities under cultural exchange programme	251.00	—	8.00	12.84	11.80
3. National Awards for films	—	19.10	22.00	26.91	26.00
4. Film festivals	—	—	96.00	87.82	93.00
5. Others	100.00	—	34.30	19.03	122.70
	471.00	30.00	176.30	161.85	276.00
VII. Film Societies Movement	10.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total (B)	4151.00	785.00	1200.00	1372.10	1229.00
Grand Total (A)+(B)	7151.00	951.00	1800.00	1692.00	1900.00

Annexure **21.2**

Schemewise Physical Achievement—Sound Broadcasting

Sl. No.	Item	Units	7th Plan terminal year target	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
				Achievement			Target	Ahievement*	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. No. of broadcasting centres									
(a)	Fullfledged stations	Nos.	193	75	83	85	104	87	141
(b)	Auxiliary centres	Nos.	—	8	5	4	2	—	—
(c)	Exclusive VB/commercial centres	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(d)	Relaying centres	Nos.	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Nos.	205	88	93	94	111	92	146
2. No. of radio transmitters									
(a)	Medium wave	Nos.	147 (43+)	128 (3+)	133(7+)	134(13+)	132(20+	137@(20+)	138@(34+)
(b)	Short wave	Nos	54(20+)	35(1+)	35(1+)	35(1+)	43(6+)	38(6+)	49(9+)
(c)	VHF (FM)	Nos.	104	4	4	4	24	4	57
		Nos.	305(63+)	167(4+)	172(8+)	173(14+)	199(26+)	199(26+)	242@(43+)

*Anticipated

+Upgradation of power of transmitters only

@Six MW transmitters would be replaced by FM transmitters.

Annexure 21.33

Scheme-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure—Sound Broadcasting

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			Outlay 1988-89	Expdr.* 1988-89	Outlay 1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Continuing scheme . . .	86.20	27.30	20.59	19.66	14.24	16.24	17.77
2.	Modernisation & replacement .	93.57	4.75	18.93	15.30	20.14	16.10	17.10
3.	Setting up of studies at eight centres	14.55	0.34	0.62	2.51	3.66	3.36	3.82
4	Upgradation of power of transmitters at nine centre	30.70	1.69	7.98	14.39	10.84	5.50	12.67
5.	Installation of new radio stations at 105 centres (excluding external service & national channel)	197.90	3.59	30.41	35.22	68.38	59.66	71.01
6.	Installation of new transmitters (excluding external service & national channel)	16.05	0.59	3.53	5.91	5.13	2.62	6.39
7.	Software development sceheme	25.00	0.00	0.16	0.44	3.50	1.26	3.92
8.	S & T scheme	11.25	0.51	0.76	0.52	1.46	1.15	3.18
9.	Studio for national channel	4.00	0.23	0.53	**	**	**	**
10.	Installation of transmitters for external service	58.30	0.28	9.27	7.14	6.18	23.06	25.07
11.	Staff quarters	25.00	0.13	2.92	7.11	7.42	6.83	5.37
12.	Radio networking through INSAT	16.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.98	1.51	6.10
13.	Miscellaneous scheme	42.30	0.89	9.55	15.36	8.52	14.47	6.67
14.	Revenue recurring/non-recurring expenditure	76.83	1.77	0.00	0.00	5.55	0.66	10.43
	Total	700.00	42.07	105.25	123.59	159.00	152.42	189.50

*Revised estimates.

**Included at Sl. No. 1.

Annexure 21.4

Scheme-wise Physical Achievement—Doordarshan

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	7th Plan terminal year target	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89
				ACHIEVEMENT		Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	TV studio centres	Nos.	33	2	3	11		6
2.	Programme generating facility centres	Nos.	15	—	—	3		3
3.	High power transmitters	Nos.	83	4	2	4	2	4
4.	Low power transmitters	Nos.	333	3	13	34	29	66
5.	Very low power transmitters	Nos.	79	—	3	8	44	59
6.	Transposers	Nos.	25	—	—			2
7.	IInd channel transmitters	Nos.	4	1	—	1	2	3
8.	Coverage							
	(a) Area	000 Sq. Km.	2121.08	222.58	104.34	71.36	42.30	144.89
	(b) Population	Lakhs						
	(i) Urban	„	1491.82	106.25	37.27	19.69	8.87	47.52
	(ii) Rural	„	4146.73	606.96	213.65	92.56	35.41	221.28

Annexure—21.5

Schemewise Details of Seventh Plan Outlay and Expenditure—Doordarshan

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Outlay 1988-89	Expdr.£ 1988-89	Outlay 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Continuing Scheme	163.56	42.71	32.59	34.11	27.83	29.21	32.23
2.	Replacement & modernisation	93.98	2.45	15.61	10.60	17.33	18.21	13.01
3.	Studio centres at State capitals	67.00	—	8.07	5.77	18.13	12.32	13.74
4.	Programme production facilities at fifteen centres	51.42	0.36	0.53	0.68	1.54	1.31	0.06
5.	Post production facilities and continuity booth at thirteen centres	19.17	1.07	1.27	2.10	1.33	1.01	0.14
6.	Provision of colour OB vans and EFP vans	19.59	1.97	10.06	6.46	3.02	3.02	1.51
7.	Expansion of TV centre at Bombay	15.50	—	—	0.02	3.50	1.60	1.50
8.	Upgradation of TV centre at Srinagar	2.10	0.11	0.30	0.52	1.14	0.95	0.33
9.	Addl. studios for IInd channel	9.00	0.24	1.86	1.88	3.13	3.02	2.16
10.	Field production facilities at 8 North East centres	8.00	—	2.19	0.82	0.59	0.82	6.42
11.	Expansion of programme exchange & archives unit	2.03	—	0.02	0.59	0.07	0.17	0.40
12.	Modernisation of programme production facilities & monitoring service	9.00	0.01	0.08	2.33	3.56	5.20	8.45
13.	TV service in Border areas	27.48	—	3.83	5.29	5.67	6.87	7.07
14.	Primary service relay transmitters	40.21	0.96	4.43	5.19	16.05	10.18	17.04
15.	Low power transmitters, transposers & relay receivers	35.71	0.73	6.75	8.59	11.31	12.00	6.64
16.	IInd channel transmitters	6.00	0.40	0.66	2.14	1.11	0.71	0.57
17.	Installation staff and machinery & equipment	10.00	2.18	4.89	5.81	7.54	7.47	10.17
18.	Staff quarters	21.00	—	0.24	2.74	6.54	5.94	6.76
19.	Satellite & microwave link	37.00	2.44	8.22	5.12	9.27	11.21	6.72
20.	Software schemes	37.00	0.48	2.46	6.21	8.93	21.91	24.63
21.	Manpower & training	25.25	—	—	—	2.02	0.37	1.87
22.	Other schemes		2.56	18.72	35.94	30.37	32.19	28.09
	Total	700.00	58.67	122.77	142.90	180.00	185.70	189.50

CHAPTER 22

THE 20 POINT PROGRAMME

The objectives of the 20 Point programme are eradication of poverty, improvement in productivity, removal of social and economic disparities, and improvement in the quality of life of the people. The programme was restructured in 1986 to provide fresh vigour and new thrust. Its coverage was broadened to bring into its fold all the programme having direct focus on poverty removal and also some of the major areas of social concern, like, equality for women, concern for the consumer, and protection of the environment. Since 1987-88, the programme is being implemented in the restructured form.

22.2 The Ministry of Programme Implementation is the nodal agency for effective monitoring of the programme. The two major tools developed by the Ministry are the Monthly and the Quarterly Progress Reports. A monitoring machinery has been set up in all the States/Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The Monitoring Committees at State/UT, district, and block levels suggest measures for removing constraints in the speedy implementation of the programme.

Review of Performance in 1988-89

22.3 No separate and specific allocation of funds for different items of the 20 Point Programme are made. These are derived from the relevant plan heads. The annual Plan 1988-89 provided a total outlay of Rs. 15371.76 crores—Rs. 5654.71 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 9717.05 crores in the State/UTs Sector. Against this, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 15447.11 crores i.e., Rs. 6113.83 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 9333.28 crores in the States/UTs Sector. The details of the financial and physical performance during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in Annexures 23.1 and 23.2 respectively together with the outlays and targets for 1989-90.

22.4 The performance has been very good (i.e., 90 per cent and above of the target) in respect of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Small Scale Industrial Units, Drinking Water Supply, Immunisation of Children, ICDS Blocks, Anganwadis, SC/ST families assisted, Housesites alloted, Indira Awaas Yojana, Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Slum Improvement, Tree Plantation, Fair Price Shops, Villages Electrified, Pumpsets Energised, and Biogas Plants. The performance has been good (i.e. between 80 to 90 per cent of the target) in respect of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, and Family Planning Sterilisations. The performance has been poor (i.e. below 80 per cent of the target) in respect of Surplus Land Distribution and opening of new Health Sub-centres.

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22.5 Attack on Rural Poverty will continue through various beneficiary oriented and area specific programmes for which substantially higher outlays have been provided in the plan. Under the IRDP efforts would be made to device innovative schemes in the field of secondary and tertiary sector occupations. Forward and backward linkages especially for marketing of products will be strengthened. Greater effort will be made to integrate the programme with other sectoral programmes, like; operation flood, sericulture, horticulture, small industries, etc. The scheme of Group Life Insurance initiated in 1988-89 will be continued to provide social security benefits to IRDP beneficiaries. A new wage employment programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been launched with effect from April, 1989. The two existing wage-employment programmes, viz; National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been merged into it. JRY will be implemented with full involvement of *Panchayati Raj Institutions*. A Constitutional Amendment is under consideration to allow Panchayati Raj institutions to play direct and effective role in planning and implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes. Redistributive land reforms measures are to be integrated with poverty alleviation programmes to enable the rural poor to take up land based income generating activities as also to increase the productivity of land cultivated by them. For promotion of village and small industries, the new policy package initiated in 1988-89, envisaging setting up of growth centres to be endowed with all infrastructural facilities shall be implemented with intensive efforts. Programmes for the enforcement of minimum wages and rehabilitation of bonded labourers will be vigorously implemented. Efforts are being made to integrate these programmes will the poverty alleviation programmes and other beneficiary oriented programmes meant for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes so as to provide steady income to freed labourers and avoid their lapsing again into the bondage.

22.6 For having bigger harvests, emphasis will be placed on increasing production especially of rice in eastern region, pulses and oilseeds as well as fisheries, horticultural, dairy, and livestock products in order to meet the growing demand of the increasing population for food and nutrition. This will be achieved through the use of quality seeds, judicious use of fertilisers, proper water management, timely plant protection measures, post harvest technology, price support operations and ensuring availability of credit. Emphasis will continue to be laid on rainfed-agriculture through a three pronged strategy consisting of; moisture conservation, technology development for dryland areas, and

distribution of drought resistant seeds. Drought proofing and drought relief measures will receive priority so as to ensure stability, better productivity, and minimum risk to the farmers. Efforts will be made to achieve better the farmers. Efforts will be made to achieve better utilisation of irrigation water by coordinating the use of surface and ground water, improving irrigation management in command areas, developing catchment areas, and preventing water logging, salinity and its wasteful use.

22.7 Housing for people has also been given priority. The programme of distribution of house-sites-cum-construction assistance to rural landless labour households, housing for economically weaker sections as well as Indira Awaas Yojana for scheduled castes; scheduled tribes, and freed bonded labourers will be persued. In urban areas, focus will be on restricting the growth of slums and provision of basic amenities in the existing slums. The programme of providing safe drinking water in rural areas shall continue to be implemented systematically through National Technology Mission. Under education, the primary goal shall be universalisation of education by 1995 with amphasis on enrolment of girls and children belonging to SC/ST families and reduction in drop-out rate. In addition, National Literacy Mission introduced during 1988-89 will continue to promote non-formal adult functional literacy alongwith emphasis on post-literacy follow up and continuing education, through "Jan Shikshan Nilayams" (JSNs). To achieve the objective of 'Health for All by 2000 AD' three-tier health infrastructure consisting of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, and Health Sub-Centres will be augmented and integrated with drinking water, sanitation and nutrition to ensure reach of primary health care to vast rural population. The family welfare programme will be implemented through promotion of planned parenthood supported by child immunisation, nutrition, and control of communicable diseases to reduce infant mortality rate.

22.8 There is a special focus on programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Women and Youth. The main thrust of the beneficiary oriented programmes for women will be on making them economically independent and self-reliant and integrating them in the mainstream of development. Efforts will be made to generate in youth an awareness of their potential as also their social responsibilities. This will be achieved by provisions of greater opportunities for them in the fields of adventure, sports, and cultural activities and by creating conditions conducive for their participation in the development process. This would provide them the opportunity to develop their total personality and help them in being economically productive and socially more responsible. Programmes for socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be pursued with fresh vigour and thrust to ensure justice to them and integrate them with the rest of the society.

22.9 High priority has been given to the protection of environment. Programmes of farm forestry; social forestry; reclamation of wastelands; plantation of appropriate vegetation in hills, desert, and coastal areas will be vigourously implemented with greater involvement of people. Simultaneously, care will be taken to protect traditional rights of tribal and local population who are dependent on forests. Efforts will be made to enhance public awareness of dangers of ecological degradation and mobilise popular support for environmental protection. To meet the energy needs, both for domestic and productivity, of rural population and to preserve ecology, supply of electricity to the villages will be enhanced and non-conventional energy sources developed. The Integrated Rural Energy Programme based on the area development approach with the block as the planning unit will be continued to augment supply of energy through an optimal mix of different types of energy sources. The Public Distribution System will be strengthened to bring essential consumption goods within easy reach of the poorer section of society and efforts will be made to build strong consumer protection movement. Responsive and sympathetic administration will be created through simplification of procedures, delegation of authority, enforcement of accountability, development of monitoring systems at all levels, and prompt disposal of public grievances.

22.10 A total outlay (as derived from different plan heads) of Rs. 17836.27 crores i.e. Rs. 6962.67 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 10873.60 crores in the States/UTs sector has been provided for the programme during 1989-90. The point-wise financial outlays and physical targets for 1989-90 are given in Annexures 23.1 and 23.2.

Annexure 22.1

Financial Performance Under 20 Point Programme

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1987-88 Actual Expenditure		
		Centre	States	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	1. Attack on Rural Poverty			
	IRDP	340·16	392·51	732·67
	NREP	746·06	349·86	1095·92
	RLEGP	666·86	—	666·86
	CD & Panchayats	—	151.34	151.34
	Village and small Industries	288·03	329·82	617·85
	Sub-Total	2041.11	1223.53	3364.64
	2. Rainfed Agriculture@			
	DPAP	39·50	45·30	84·80
	3. Better use of irrigation			
	Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation	61·79	2841·97	2903·76
	Command Area Development	92·41	170·27	262·68
	Flood Control	31·98	148·52	180·50
	Sub-Total	186·18	3160·76	3346·94
	4. Bigger Harvest			
	Crop Husbandry	259·22	546·86	806·08
	Animal Husbandry	18·14	110·81	128·95
	Dairy Development	73·18	40·17	113·35
	Fisheries	46·66	59·78	106·44
	Marketing and quality control	5·54	87·25	92·79
	Food Storage and Warehousing	59·37	7·92	67·29
	Cooperation	111.22	232·00	343·22
	Sub-Total	573·33	1084·79	1658·12
	5. Enforcement of land Reforms	3·01	91·94	94·95
	6. Special Programmes for Rural Labour			
	Minimum wages for Rural Labour	0·24	N.A.	0·24
	Bonded Labour	1·41	4·03	5·44
	Sub-Total	1·65	4·03	5·68
	7. Clean Drinking Water			
	Rural Water Supply	385·81	568·54	954·35
	Rural Sanitation	4·90	11·39	16·29
	Sub-Total	390·71	579·93	970·64
	8. Health for All			
	(a) MNP	0·77	193·81	194·58
	(b) Other Health Programme	123·15	—	123·15
	Sub Total	123·92	193·81	317·73
	9. Two Child Norm			
	Family Welfare	607.39	—	607.39
	Nutrition	0·43	223·57	224·00
	Sub Total	607.82	223.57	831.39

Annexure 22·1 (*Contd.*2)
(Rs. Crores)

	1988-89 Anticipated Expenditure			1989-90 Approved Outlay		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
	6	7	8	9	10	11
	386·57	365·85	752·42	429·84	408·35	838·19
	529·43	391·69	921·12	2100·00*	523·08*	2623·08*
	729·00	—	729·00	—	—	—
	—	142·44	142·44	—	142·81	142·81
	352·11	327·40	679·51	377·86	422·32	800·18
	1997·11	1227·38	3224·49	2907·70	1496·56	4404·26
	51·76	48·79	100·55	51·26	52·66	103·92
	56·89	2896·70	2953·59	52·65	3249·71	3302·36
	125·00	198·83	323·83	115·15	240·36	355·51
	35·08	173·86	208·94	37·05	176·61	213·66
	216·97	3269·39	3486·36	204·85	3666·68	3871·53
	541·29	496·23	1037·52	437·-7	636·27	1074·14
	26·29	122·32	148·61	39·00	150·44	189·44
	100·91	39·59	140·50	97·00	46·20	143·20
	60·96	78·66	129·62	43·85	83·24	127·09
	6·50	17·00	23·50	7·50	16·73	24·23
	58·12	7·27	65·39	68·32	5·71	74·03
	129·58	196·72	327·20	128·50	215·07	343·57
	923·65	947·79	1871·44	822·04	1153·66	1975·70
	11·15	79·91	91·06	15·65	92·43	108·08
	0·26	N.A.	0·26	0·34	N.A.	0·34
	2·30	6·22	8·52	1·70	N.A.	1·70
	2·56	6·22	8·78	2·04	N.A.	2 04
	409·75	540·64	950·39	409·75	598·85	1008·60
	20·00	9·91	29·91	20·00	13·16	33·16
	429·75	550·55	980·30	429·75	612·01	1041·76
	1·01	230·95	231·96	1·76	266·37	268·13
	135·84	—	135·84	127·00	—	127·00
	136·85	230·95	367·80	128·76	266·37	395·13
	634·95	—	634·95	652·96	—	652·96
	0·92	274·10	275·02	2·14	337·19	339·33
	635·87	274·10	909·97	655·10	337·19	992·29

Annexure **22·1** (*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Expansion of Education	799·83	899·48	1699·31
11.	Justice to SC/STs	404·30	279·88	684·18
12.	Equality for women	73·39	—	73·39
13.	Opportunities for youth	56·78	50·73	107·51
14.	Housing for People	28·41	477·95	506·36
15.	Improvement of slums	—	43·54	43·54
16.	New Strategy for forestry	70·88	322·79	393.67
17.	Protection of Environment	3·62	16·03	19·65
18.	Concern for consumer	2·35	43·43	45·78
19.	**Rural Energy**			
	Rural Electrification	—	131·27	131·27
	Biogas	46·79	—	46·79
	IREP	0·7	7·11	7.90
	Improved Chullahas	8·86	—	8·86
	Sub-Total	56·44	138·38	194·82
20.	Responsive Administration	—	—	—
	Grand Total	5463·23	8879·87	14343·10

ANNEXURE—22·1 *(Contd.)*

6	7	8	9	10	11
873·59	1142·90	2016·49	888·55	1506·86	2395·40
489·12	330·75	819·87	479·00	376·57	855·57
67·49	—	67·49	70·12	—	70·12
69·29	58·87	128·16	64·63	70·01	134·64
44·99	520·38	565·37	58·12	566·97	625·09
—	51·11	51·11	—	53·97	53·97
88·27	390·89	479·16	104·30	428·80	533·10
4·63	17·84	22·47	4·35	23·23	27·58
4·00	69·01	73·01	4·15	34·64	38·79
—	107·81	107·81	—	124·27	124·27
55·32	—	55·32	57·50	—	57·50
1·56	8·64	10·20	2·80	10·73	13·53
9·90	—	9·90	12·00	—	12·00
66·78	116·45	183·23	72·30	135·00	207·30
—	—	—	—	—	—
6113·83	9333·28	15447·11	6962·67	10873·60	17836·27

* From 1988-89, NREP and RLEGP have been merged into new scheme called 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana'.
@ Under Point No. 2 Rainfed Agriculture, outlay and expenditure under dryland development are not available.
> Only in respect of schemes of Deptt. of Women and Child development Programmes.

ANNEXURE—22·2

Physical Performance Under Twenty Point Programme

Point No.	Items	Unit	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
			Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	**Attack on Rural Poverty**						
	IRDP	Million Nos.	3·96	4·25	3·19	3·66	2·91
	NREP	Mill. Man days	363·56	370·77	342·68	379·57 *	
	RLEGP	,, ,,	268·41	304·11	260·42	279·40 *	937·50
	SSI Units	'000 Nos.	145·22	170·79	150·67	163·88	51·4
2.	**Dryland Agriculture**						
	Micro Watersheds	Nos.	15048	15478	15000	20478	14469
	Area covered outside watersheds	Lakh Ha.	144·54	107·10	83·14	92·59	NF
3.	**Better use of Irrigation**						
	Irrigation potential	'000 Ha.	2382·01	2093·20	3801·43	2424·57	3367·82
4.	**Better Harvest**						
	Production of Rice	Million Tonnes	64·07	56·43	67·95	68-69·5	72·51
	Production of Pulses	,,	14-14·5	11·04	13·30	13·5-14·5	14·75
	Production of oilseeds	,,	14—15	12·38	15·60	14·5-15·5	16·55
5.	**Enforcement of Land Reforms**						
	Distribution of surplus land	Acres	270670	82198	226479	134458	NF
6.	**Rural Labour**						
	Rehabilitation of bonded labour	Nos.	16898	19353	16569	14341	13687
7.	**Clean Drinking Water**						
		No. of PC	—	28348	—	18152	—
		villages PC	—	20117	—	7570	‡
		Total	—	46465	—	25722	51791
8.	**Health for All**						
	CHC's	Nos.	257	215	312	380	297
	PHC's	Nos.	2274	2111	3151	3249	3578
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	9233	10428	13288	13423	14502
9.	**Two child norms**						
	Sterilisations	Mill. Nos.	6·00	4·88	5·37	4·26	5·45
	IUD Insertions	,,	4·24	4·30	4·97	2·59 (9/88)	5·25
	OP & CC Users	,,	12·75	13·32	15·17	12·25 (2/89)	16·11
	ICDS Blocks (cum).	Nos.	1342	1508	1696	1771	1794
	Anganwadis (cum)	'000 Nos.	164·6	167·2	186·4	180·2	198·0
10.	**Expansion of Education**						
	Elementary Education	Lakh Nos.	53·29	38·78	55·21	53·35	60·22
	Adult Education	,,	89·23	90·73	103·41	107·89	129·53
11.	**Justice to SCs/STs**						
	SC families	Lakh Nos.	20·43	25·16	21·06	23·00	22·04
	ST families	,,	8·06	12·00	8·33	10·47	8·50

ANNEXURE—22·2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	**Housing for people**						
	House sites	Lakh Nos.	5·5	9·18	6·00	8·09	5·35
	Assistance	,,	3·65	4·12	3·83	5·87	3·88
	Indira Awaas Yojana	,,	1·08	1·38	1·35	1·26	N.F.
	Houses	,,	1·08	1·20	1·40	1·40	2·61
	LIG Houses	,,	0·41	0·51	0·43	0·51	0·56
15.	Improvement of Slums	,,	15·41	17·62	14·87	20·61	17·01
16.	New Strategy for forestry	,,	35939·2	35511·35	40026·50	42388·30	39879
18.	Concern for consumer	No. of F.P.S.	4035	9926	4387	7663	673
19.	**Energy for the Villages**						
	Villages Electrified	Nos.	21377	16931	17064	14614	14231
	Pumpsets energised	'000 Nos.	398·12	526·54	454·41	469·02	407·46
	Improved Chullahas	Lakh Nos.	12·00	15·18	15·00	18·33	18·00
	Biogas	'000 Nos.	120·00	173·66	150·00	167·00	160·00
	IREP (Blocks)	Nos.	38	46	172	N.A.	N.F.

N.A.—Not Available

F.C.—Full coverage

NF—Not Fixed

PC—Partial coverage

‡No Source villages—16671

Additional Source Villages—32822

*No Problem Villages—2296

*Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

CHAPTER–23

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

The standard of living of a household depends not only on its income; but also on its access to basic amenities and facilities. This recognition led to the introduction of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, in order to raise the living standards and reduce regional disparities in development. The strategy consists of establishing a network of basic services and the facilities of social consumption in all areas upto nationally accepted norms within a specified time frame.

23.2 The basic needs of the people identified were : Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Electrincation, Rural Housing, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, and Nutrition. During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985–90), three additional components; Rural Domestic Cooking Energy, Rural Sanitation and Public Distribution System were further included in the programme. Emphasis were also laid on the integration of the programme with other rural development and poverty alleviation programmes, like; integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) etc. so as to create the necessary link in the delivery of services. From the year 1989-90 the NREP and RLEGP have been merged into a single wage employment programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

23.3 The financial and physical progress for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the outlay and physical targets for 1989-90 in respect of each component of the programme are shown in Annexure-24.1 and 24.2 respectively. The statewise break-up of the approved outlays for 1989-90 is given in Annexure 24.3.

1. Elementary Education

23.4 As per National Policy on Education, the objective is to achieve cent per cent enrolment of the children in the age group 6–14 years by 1995 through formal and non-formal methods. Operation Blackboard launched during 1987-88 to improve the retentive capacity and effectiveness of primary schools is being continued. Project approach adopted for further expansion of non formal system of education shall also be expanded. Funds are being made available in all the States/UTs for the establishment of non-formal education centres in backward, tribal and hill areas.

23.5 As against the target of enrolment of 55.21 lakh children in Classes **I—VIII** for 1988-89 the likely enrolment is 53.35 lakh. During 1989-90, it is proposed to enroll 60.22 lakh children in Classes I–VIII under the formal system for which an outlay of Rs. 981.73 crores Rs. 234.40 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 747.33 crores in the State/UTs has been provided.

2. Adult Education

23.6 The objective is to achieve cent-per-cent coverage of adults in the age group of 15–35 by 1995, through non-formal education. National Literacy Mission launched during 1988-89 incorporating all the on-going programmes of adult literacy and education will be continued in 1989-90. It will give special emphasis to post literacy followup and continuing education through Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs).

23.7 During 1988-89, against the target of covering 103.41 lakh persons, the likely achievement is 107.89 lakh persons. For the year 1989-90, a target of 129.53 lakh persons; has been fixed and an outlay of Rs. 132.09 crores Rs. 76.17 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 55.92 crores in the States/UTs has been provided.

3. Rural Health

23.8 To achieve the objective of "Health for All" by 2000 AD, 3-tier structure of Rural Health Care consisting of Health Sub-Centre (HSC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), and Community Health Centre (CHC) is being strengthened. Under Multi-purpose workers scheme, the health workers of different categories working in various uni-level health care programmes are being trained as multi-purpose workers for providing integrated health care services to rural population. Priority is being given to the training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and other paramedical workers to ensure proper managing and efficient functioning of the health centres.

23.9 During 1988-89, against the target of 13288 Sub-Centres 3151 Primary Health Centres, and 312 Community Health Centres, the likely achievements are 13423 Sub-Centres, 3249 Primary Health Centres, and 380 Community Health Centres respectively. During 1989-90, additional 14502 Sub-Centres, 3578 PHCs, and 297 CHCs are proposed to be set up with an outlay of Rs. 268.13 crores—Rs. 1.76 crores in the Central and Rs. 266.37 crores in the States/UTs sectors.

4. Rural Water Supply

23.10 A major objective under the MNP is to provide safe drinking water supply as per the approved norms to rural population in the residual problem villages by 1990. In order to give a sense of urgency to this work, the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water was launched in October, 1986. It is being continued in 1989-90 also. The aim of the Mission is to develop low cost solutions for providing 40 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water of acceptable quality in rural areas through the application of available scientific and technological inputs from various National Laboratories & by promoting better water management. This is to be achieved by evolving a cost effecive techno-

logy mix which not only keeps in view the constraint of plan allocation, but also aims at conservation measures for sustained supply of drinking water based on the integrated and inter disciplinary approach.

23.11 As a new policy direction for solving the drinking water problem, coverage of problem villages will be as per the following priorities :

(i) to cover Sixth Five Year Plan spill over problem villages–1980 list,

(ii) to cover all villages with no water source–1985 list;

(iii) to cover 'No source' problem villages certified subsequently but not yet covered;

(iv) to cover all villages with contaminated drinking water (chemical and bacteriological);

(v) to cover all villages with per-capita water supply less than 10 litres per day; and

(vi) to cover all villages with per-capita water supply less than 40 litres per day.

23.12 In view of the special needs of different areas (desert, hill and drought-prone), special weightage is given while allocating funds. First source of water supply is to be located in the area predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST).

23.13 According to reports from the States/UTs at least one perennial source of drinking water was provided in 25,722 'No Source' category problem villages during 1988-89. Besides, several partially covered villages were also provided with additional sources of water. During 1988-89, an approved outlay was kept at Rs. 563.81 crores under MNP and Rs. 409.75 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

23.14 The target for the Annual Plan 1989-90 would be to provide safe drinking water supply in 16,671 'No Source' category problem villages and to provide additional sources in 32,822 partially covered villages, and 2298 non-problem villages with an outlay of Rs. 1008.6 crores–Rs. 598.85 crores in the States/UTs plan and Rs. 409.75 crores under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP).

5. Rural Electrification

23.15 Under this component, the objective is to ensure a minimum coverage of 65 per cent villages in all the States/UTs by 1990 with priorities as follows :—

(i) All North-Eastern Hill States and UTs;

(ii) Districts in other States with less than 65 per cent of electrification (the districts having least percentage coverage will be given priority over others); and

(iii) All areas included in the tribal sub plan.

During 1988-89, the target for electrification under MNP was 7000 villages and 14,000 pumpsets. The target is likely to be achieved. For 1989-90 target for electrification of villages is 4800 and for energisation of pumpsets is 6400. The allocation made for the above for 1989-90 is Rs. 105 crores.

6. Rural Roads

23.16 The objective is linking up all the remaining villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the total number of villages with a population of 1000–1500 with all weather roads by 1990. In view of the problem of linking villages in hill, tribal, coastal, and desert areas, the norms have been liberalised as follows :—

(i) *Hill Areas*

(a) 100 per cent linkage during a 10 year timeframe of villages with a population over 500, and

(b) 50 per cent linkage during a 10 year timeframe of villages with a population between 200–500.

(ii) *Tribal, Coastal and Desert Areas*

(a) 100 per cent linkage during a 10 year timeframe of villages with a population of over 1000, and

(b) 50 per cent linkage during a 10 year timeframe of villages with a population between 500–1000.

23.17 During 1988-89, 3632, villages were linked with roads as against a target of 3188 villages. For 1989-90, a target of 3563 villages has been fixed with an allocation of Rs. 309.00 crores.

7. Rural Housing for Landless Labour Households

23.18 The objective is to provide housing assistance to all landless labour households by 1990. The assistance includes housesites, construction material, drinking water well for a cluster of houses and approach roads. The scheme is continuing in the Seventh Plan with a provision of assistance of Rs. 500 per family for providing of developed housesites of 90 square meters each and an assistance of Rs. 2000 per family towards construction cost. All labour inputs are required to be provided by the beneficiary.

23.19 During 1988-89, housesites were provided to 8.09 lakh families and construction assistance given to 5.87 lakh families, against the target of 6.00 lakh and 3.65 lakh families respectively. For the year 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 156.13 crores has been made under the programme and the target is to provide housesites to 5.35 lakh families and construction assistance to 3.88 lakh families.

8. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

23.20 The scheme envisages improvement of living conditions in slums through the provision of basic

facilities like drinking water, common bath rooms and latrines, street lighting, sewerage, storm water drains, and street paving. The scheme is being continued in Seventh Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 300 per capita expenditure towards the cost of providing these services. Areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, particularly scavengers are to be given priority.

23.21 During 1988-89, 20.61 lakh families were covered against the target of 14.87 lakh families. For 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 53.97 crores has been made and the target is to cover 17.01 lakh families.

9. Nutrition

23.22 Under this component there are two schemes : (i) Special Nutrition Programme (MNP) and (ii) Mid Day Meal Programme (MDM).

(i) *Special Nutrition Programme* : The Special Nutrition Programme covers pre-school children in the age group of 0–6 years, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. It provides supplementary feeding of 300 calories with 8–12 grams of protein for children and 500 calories with 25 grams of protein for mothers for 300 days in a year. The programme is operated through SNP centres and ICDS *Anganwadis*.

23.23 The total coverage of beneficiaries under the programme has reached 21.54 million by the end of March, 1989 from 11 million at the end of Sixth Plan. It is estimated that over 22.87 million beneficiaries would be covered under the programme by the end of 1989-90.

23.24 (ii) *Mid-Day Meal Programme*: It is meant for school going children in the age group of 6–11 years and provides supplementary food containing 300 calories and 8–12 grams of protein per day for 200 days in a year. The emphasis during the Seventh Five Year Plan is on consolidation rather than on expansion, as it is felt that community programmes without related inputs, like; health care, education, safe drinking water, etc. would not bring the desired impact on the targetted beneficiaries. Upto March, 1989, 20.90 million beneficiaries were covered under the programme. Coverage is expected to reach 21.10 million by 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 279.46 crores has been provided for the SNP and MDM programme in 1989-90.

10. Rural Domestic Cooking Energy

23.25 This programme was introduced under the MNP from 1985-86 with the objective of meeting fuelwood, fodder, and small timber requirement of rural people as well as to provide thermally efficient chullahas, minimise deforestation, and help maintenance of ecological balance. It has two components:

(i) Installation of Improved Chullahas; and

(ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

23.26 (i) *Improved Chullahas* : During 1988-89, 18.33 lakh chullahas were installed against the target of 15 lakh chullahas. For 1989-90, a target of installing 18 lakh chullahas has been fixed with an outlay of Rs. 12 crores. In addition, training courses on construction and maintenance of improved chullahas will be organised. About 20 per cent of the beneficiaries of the programme are proposed to be assisted from SC/ST category.

23.27 (ii) *Rural Fuelwood Plantations* : Under this scheme rural fuelwood plantations are being raised on all the available lands, viz; community lands, wastelands, roadsides, canals, land along railway lines, etc. From 1986-87, the scheme has been expanded and renamed as 'Rural Fuelwood Plantations and Afforestation of Non-Himalayan Eco-sensitive Areas'. The programme is being funded on 50 : 50 matching basis between the Centre and the States. During 1988-89, an area of 0.86 lakh hectare was planted against the target of 0.93 lakh hectares. It is proposed to plant an area of 0.60 lakh hectare during 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs. 39.90 crores—Rs. 19.90 crores in State Sector and Rs. 20.00 crores in the Central Sector.

11. Public Distribution System

23.28 The basic objective of this programme is to ensure availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices to the public particularly to the vulnerable sections of society both in the rural and the urban areas. The system operates as an anti-inflationary measure at the same time making significant contribution to the nutritional standards of the poor. For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 38.79 crores—Rs. 34.64 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 4.15 crores in the Central Sector has been provided.

12. Rural Sanitation

23.29 Keeping the perspective, the overall objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and in providing privacy and dignity to women in rural areas, a Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986-87 to supplement the efforts made under different Central and State Sector Programmes by providing santitation facilities in the rural areas through construction of low cost sanitary latrines for individual households. Rural Sanitation was included under Minimum Needs Programme as well as 20 Point Programme TPP-86 as point No. 8(d) from the Annual Plan 1987-88.

23.30 During the first four years of the Sventh Five Year Plan a total anticipated expenditure on rural sanitation programme was of the order of

Rs. 68.23 crores, of which Rs. 36.79 crores was under State/UT plan and Rs. 31.44 crores under CRSP.

23.31 The total outlay for 1989-90 under Rural Sanitation Programme is Rs. 33.16 crores, of which Rs. 13.16 crores under State Sector Minimium Needs Programme and Rs. 20.00 crores under CRSP. The target for 1989-90 is to provide around 2.57 lakhs low cost santitary latrines for individual households so as to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

23.32 It is expected that about 3 per cent of the rural population 1981 (census) would be provided with rural sanitation facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

ANNEXURE—23.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure Under Minimum Needs Programme

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	MNP Component	1987-88 Actual Exp.	1988-89 Approved Outlay	1988-89 Anti.Exp.	1989-90 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Elementary Education	626.95	753.00	729.65	981.73
2.	Adult Education	84.41	117.13	117.69	132.09
3.	Rural Health	194.98	228.69	231.96	268.13
4.	Rural Water Supply	956.75	973.56	950.39	1008.60
5.	Rural Roads	318.03	317.66	340.77	308.83
6.	Rural Electrification	131.27	124.27	124.27	105.00
7.	Rural Housing	99.65	131.20	141.57	156.13
8.	Environmental improvement of Urban Slums	43.53	51.08	51.11	53.97
9.	Nutrition	174.01	296.57	220.51	279.46
10.	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy				
	(i) Improved Chullaha	8.86	10.00	9.90	12.00
	(ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme	39.42	44.25	35.24	39.90
11.	Rural Sanitation	16.29	29.70	20.91	33.16
12.	Public Distribution System	45.78	49.74	73.01	38.79
	Total	2739.93	3126.85	3046.98	3417.79

Annexure—23.2

Physical Progress Under Minimum Needs Programme

Sl. No.	MNP Component	Unit	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
			Target	Ach.	Target	Anti-Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Elementary Education (Formal Addl).	Lakh Nos.	53.29	38.78	55.21	53.35	60.22
2.	Adult Education	Do.	89.23	90.73	103.41	107.89	129.53
3.	**Rural Health**						
	(i) Sub-Centres	Nos.	9233	10428	13288	13423	14502
	(ii) PHCs	Do.	2274	2111	3151	3249	3578
	(iii) CHCs	Do.	257	215	312	380	297
4.	Rural Water Supply	No. of villages	—	46465	—	25722	16671
5.	**Rural Roads**						
	(i) Population Group 1000-1500	Do.	980	2130	1158	1474	1347
	(ii) Population Group 1500 & above	Do.	2183	2518	2030	2158	2218
6.	**Rural Electrification**						
	(i) Villages electrified	Nos.	6637	8703	7000	7000	4800
	(ii) Pumpsets energised	Do.	7157	9784	14000	14000	6400
7.	**Rural Housing**						
	(i) House sites	Lakh Nos.	5.5	9.18	6.0	8.09	5.35
	(ii) Construction Assistance	Do.	3.65	4.12	3.83	5.87	3.88
8.	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	Lakh Nos.	15.41	17.62	14.87	20.61	17.01
9.	**Nutrition**						
	(i) SNP (total Coverage)	Million Nos.	16.40	16.56	19.78	21.54	22.37
	(ii) MDM (total Coverage)	Do.	17.95	19.60	19.62	20.90	21.10
10.	**Rural Domestic Cooking Energy**						
	(i) Improved Chullaha	Lakh Nos.	12.00	15.18	15.00	18.33	18.00
	(ii) Rural Fuel-wood Plantation	'000 Hect.	87.28	80.11	92.88	85.86	60.00
11.	Rural Sanitation (Latrines)	lakh Nos.	2.20	N.A.	2.10	N.A.	2.57
12.	Public distribution System	No. of Fair Price Shops	4035	9926	4387	7663	673

Annexure—23.3

Approved Outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1989–90

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Education		Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Rural Sanitation	Rural Electrification
		Elementary	Adult				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5785	367	1515	2600	400	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1300	75	165	295	15	200
3.	Assam	3750	285	1100	2730	14	500
4.	Bihar	9125	875	2450	3050	100	2450
5.	Goa	180	15	50	161	3	—
6.	Gujarat	2382	308	1275	3410	40	—
7.	Haryana	2165	107	831	2580	5	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1100	40	430	1820	30	—
9.	J & K	1340	60	800	2100	10	—
10.	Karnataka	1605	240	1430	2042	47	—
11.	Kerala	176	5	400	2850	50	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7100	374	1900	3000	50	1150
13.	Maharashtra	3200	569	4200	9962	38	—
14.	Manipur	480	75	195	600	20	900
15.	Meghalaya	800	35	233	690	20	150
16.	Mizoram	300	12	154	440	6	350
17.	Nagaland	230	10	186	500	10	—
18.	Orissa	3764	206	875	1765	40	700
19.	Punjab	463	60	700	1600	100	—
20.	Rajasthan	6361	144	1250	3000	18	600
21.	Sikkim	540	10	75	360	10	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	3828	405	1400	4299	10	—
23.	Tripura	860	30	200	500	15	60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11121	840	3300	7325	200	2600
25.	West Bengal	2680	377	1250	1810	25	840
26.	A & N Islands	676	5.50	155	130	20	—
27.	Chandigarh	175	9	20	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	80	2.80	18	17.60	—	—
29.	Delhi	2856	42	—	150	10	—
30.	Daman & Diu	40	1.50	12.03	6.50	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	45	2.75	27.70	54	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	266	4.50	40	38	10	—
	Total (States/UTs)	74733	5592.05	26636.73	59885.10	1316	10500
	Centre	23440	7617	176	40975	2000	—
	Grand Total	98173	13209.05	26812.73	100860.10	3316	10500

Annexure—23 .3 (*Contd.*)

Rural Roads	Rural Housing	Improvement of Urban slums	Nutrition	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy		Public Distribution System	Total
				Improved Chullaha	Rural Fuel wood plantation		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
500	6297	600	447	—	90	10	18611
525	36	—	85	—	5	42	2743
11000	250	35	587	—	90	12	10453
4500	200	60	1370	—	150	443	24773
19	25	1	68	—	15	4	541
600	1500	100	5300	—	85	15	15015
5	66	110	700	—	80	—	6649
1197	4	30	200	—	65	62	4978
583	70	55	297	—	40	142	5497
1200	1778	365	636	—	100	2400	11843
1900	200	50	1820	—	30	2	7483
2140	650	370	685	—	160	—	17579
1374	442	1215	456	—	70	—	21526
300	—	10	125	—	60	30	2795
220	5	22	116	—	40	23	2354
400	5	5	105	—	40	37	1854
300	—	—	215	—	50	41	1542
1400	100	30	500	—	150	8	9538
—	55	100	275	—	95	1	3449
1400	230	150	450	—	160	30	1373
385	20	6	45	—	40	15	1506
1377	502	160	9452	—	70	34	21537
400	60	30	460	—	55	15	2685
7860	3000	580	2020	—	200	52	39098
958	79	850	705	—	50	7	9631
200	—	30	34	—	—	15	1265 .50
—	—	—	53 .70	—	—	4	261 .70
33 .50	—	—	21 .60	—	—	0 .50	174 .00
—	3	400	600	—	—	10	4071
—	2 .60	3	19 .20	—	—	—	84 .83
6	—	—	8 .75	—	—	—	144 .20
—	33 .40	30	90	—	—	9	480 .90
30882 .50	15613	5397	27946 .25	—	1990	3463 .50	263955 .13
—	—	—	—	1200	2000	415	77823 .00
30882 .50	15613	5397	27946 .25	1200	3990	3878 .50	341778 .13

CHAPTER 24

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

An outlay of Rs. 1269.57 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 in respect of the schemes covered under the head of development "General Economic Services". This represents a step-up of about 112.70% over the outlay of Rs. 596.89 crores approved for the year 1988-89. The allocation of Rs 729.66 crores for the central sector schemes accounts for 57.47% of the total outlay and the balance of Rs. 539.91 crores provided for the schemes implemented under the state sector represents 42.53%. The outlays approved for both the central and state sector schemes are substantially higher compared to those for 1988-89.

The increase of Rs. 6.99 crores in the revised estimate for 1988-89 over the approved outlay has been mainly due to higher expenditure incurred on the central sector schemes.

The statement giving the details of plan outlay and revised estimates for 1988-89 and approved outlay for 1989-90 has been appended as annexure 24.1. The scheme-wise outlays for the central sector are given in annexure 24.2.

I. *Secretariat Economic Services*

24.2 The financial provision made under this item is mostly for the schemes implemented by the state governments and UTs. The central sector schemes covered under this head of development relate to many Ministries/Departments of the Central Government including the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Deptt. of Industrial Development, Department of Electronics and the Ministry of Agriculture.

II. *Tourism*

24.3 The outlay of Rs. 47 crores provided for tourism under central sector for the year 1988-89 is likely to be fully utilised and the corresponding target of 12.2 lakhs of tourist arrivals is also expected to be achieved.

24.4 The emphasis in 1989-90 would be on completion of on-going works, marketing & overseas promotion, provision of tourist infrastructure facilities and further development of Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management. Besides, a special cell is proposed to be created in the Department of Tourism for "Single Window Clearance for Tourism Projects" for accelerated development of Tourism. Schemewise details under the Central Sector have been given in annexure 24.3.

In order to carry out the programmes outlined above, an outlay of Rs. 127.41 crores has been approved for tourism in the Annual Plan 1989-90 as against Rs. 105.55 crores provided for the year 1988-89. The allocation of Rs. 69 crores for various agencies under the central sector is given in annexure 24.4.

For the state sector schemes, Rs. 58.41 crores has been allocated for the year 1989-90.

III. *Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*

24.5 Out of the total Central Sector outlay of Rs. 19.26 crores allocated for Foreign Trade and Export Promotion for the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 4.70 crores has been provided for Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a statutory organisation engaged in export promotion of marine food products.

24.6 For development and expansion of Export Processing Zones, including the provision for the new Export Processing Zones at Madras, Falta, Cochin and NOIDA an outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores has been allocated for 1989-90. The balance of Rs. 2.06 crores is proposed to be utilised for the other schemes included in Foreign Trade viz., Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Export Expansion Council.

IV. *Census, Surveys and Statistics*

24.7 The Second Economic Census frame in selected urban areas was completed during 1988-89. The tabulation of data collected in the course of various rounds of NSS has been accelerated, and training of Statistical Personnel continued.

Under the state sector schemes, electronic data processing facilities was extended to the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

24.8 An outlay of Rs. 30.60 crores has been allocated for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as against an outlay of Rs. 27.18 crores approved for 1988-89. All the on-going programmes both in the Central and State sectors will be continued during 1989-90. Besides, pre-testing of the economic census schedules for the 3rd economic census relating to the unorganised manufacturing sector would be conducted.

V. *Meteorology*

24.9 During 1988-89, a Cyclone Warning Centre was established on the west coast at Ahmedabad to improve forcasting. A round the clock watch was introduced at Cyclone Warning Centres at Bhubaneshwar and Bombay. Message Switching Computers were installed at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta airports. A Storm Detection radar, two sets of airport met instruments and Radio-Tele-Type (RTT)/facsimile facilities at two Centres were commissioned. Runway visual range observations were introduced at four national airports and this will be extended to 10 more airports by the end of the Plan period.

24.10 In the Annual Plan 1989-90, Rs. 25 crores has been allocated for the programmes coming under meterology. The major programmes would be: com-

missioning one S-band radar, procurement of two ceilographs, commissioning of Message Switching computer at Calcutta airport, installing few Disaster Warning Systems (DWS) at selected points, order placement of INSAT II Met. ground segment, replacement of radars, theodolites, high pressure generators, and electrolytes.

VI. *Civil Supplies*

24.11 A provision of Rs. 8.93 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for the schemes of the Department of Civil Supplies, (Central) as against Rs. 8.45 crores allocated for 1988-89. The outlay approved for the state sector is Rs. 9.22 crores. The following schemes will be implemented during the year :

Measures for consumer protection, schemes relating to intelligence, enforcement and manpower training for public Distribution System, Regulation of Weights and Measures, Regulation of Forward Markets, Grants for Development of Oilseeds and Oils of tree and forest orgin, research in legal meteorology and assistance to States/UTs., and State Civil Supplies Corporation.

VII. *General Financial & Trading Institutions*

24.12 Out of the total outlay of Rs. 7.53 crores provided for the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 6.53 crores is proposed for the activities of Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited, to be financed through internal and extra budgetary resources. The balance of Rs. 1 crore has been set apart towards additional subscription to the share capital of certain nationalised banks for passing on external credits to ancillary units concerned with World Bank industrial export projects.

VIII. *Technical & Economic Cooperation with other countries*

24.13 Prior investigations being carried out under this scheme for the proposed Pancheswara Project on the Indo-Nepal Border will be continued with an outlay of Rs. 0.30 crore during 1989-90.

IX. *Other General Economic Services*

24.14 It may be noted that the plan allocation of Rs. 991.85 crores for the year 1989-90 in respect of "Other General Economic Services" is higher by Rs. 644.58 crores compared to the outlay of Rs. 347.27 crores approved for 1988-89. The increase is mainly due to a provision of Rs. 500 crores in new economic programmes including employment generation and anti-poverty schemes, in the central sector and an increase of Rs. 146 crores in the outlay provided for the state sector schemes. Besides, in the central sector, Rs. 40 crores has been provided for self-employment programme for urban poor and an outlay of Rs. 39.98 crores has been made for the schemes/programmes of the Planning Commission, including Rs. 35 crores in respect of National Informatics Centre. The progress in the implementation of the self-employment programme for urban poor is given in annexure 24.5.

Marginal provisions of Rs. 1.9 crores and Rs. 0.4 crore have been made for the schemes of National Cooperative Development Corporation and "Patent Information Service" respectively, in the central sector.

ANNEXURE : 24.1

PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES : GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	Actual Expenditure 1987-88			Plan Outlay 1988-89			Revised Estimates 1988-89			Approved Outlay 1989-90		
	Centre	States & U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States & U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States & U.Ts.	Total
GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES												
1. Secretariat Economic Services	1·13	11·29	12·42	1·83	18·57	20·40	2·10	64·31	66·41	2·39	47·08	49·47
2. Tourism	33·00	54·25	87·25	47·00	58·55	105·55	47·00	56·54	103·54	69·00	58·41	127·41
3. Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13·51	0·00	13·51	18·71	0·00	18·71	19·59	0·00	19·59	19·26	0·00	19·26
4. Census, Surveys & Statistics	10·03	7·63	17·66	12·20	14·98	27·18	12·11	9·46	21·57	14·97	15·63	30·60
5. Meteorology	7·30**	0·00	7·30	17·00	0·00	17·00	13·42	0·00	13·42	25·00	0·00	25·00
6. Civil Supplies	5·55	40·34	45·89	8·45	45·74	54·19	7·73	45·00	52·73	8·93	9·22	18·15
7. General Finanacial & Trading Istitutions	7·15	0·00	7·15	6·29	0·00	6·29	45·51	0·00	45·51	7·53	0·00	7·53
8. Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·30	0·00	0·30	0·30	0·00	0·30	0·30	0·00	0·30
9. Other General Economic Services	63·18	131·71	194·89	83·90	263·37	347·27	83·58	197·23	280·81	582·28	409·57	991·85
TOTAL	140·85	245·22	386·07	195·68	401·21	596·89	231·34	372·54	603·88	729·66	539·91	1269·57

**—Excludes CPWD works component.

ANNEXURE : 24.2

PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE' STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES : GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	1988-89 Plan Outlay	1988-89 Revised Estimates	1989-90 Approved Outlay
GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVTCES			
1. Secretariat Economic Services	**1.83**	**2.10**	**2.39**
(a) Agriculture	0.60	0.65	0.75
(b) Environment, Forests & Wildlife	0.03	0.03	0.02
(c) Water Resources	0.20	0.20	0.15
(d) Electronics	1.00	0.80	1.00
(e) Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.42	0.00
(f) Food Processing Industries	0.00	0.00	0.32
(g) Industrial Development	0.00	0.00	0.15
2. Tourism	**47.00**	**47.00**	**69.00**
(a) Tourism	47.00	47.00	69.00
3. Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	**18.71**	**19.59**	**19.26**
(a) Commerce	18.71	19.59	19.26
4. Census, Surveys & Statistics	**12.20**	**12.11**	**14.97**
(a) Home Affairs	5.00	5.00	7.67
(b) Statistics	7.20	7.11	7.30
5. Meteorology	**17.00**	**13.42**	**25.00**
(a) Science & Technology	17.00	13.42	25.00
6. Civil Supplies	**8.45**	**7.73**	**8.93**
(a) Civil Supplies	8.45	7.73	8.93
7. General Financial & Trading Institutions	**6.29**	**45.51**	**7.53**
(a) Commerce	5.29	5.51	6.53
(b) Economic Affairs	1.00	40.00	1.00
8. Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	**0.30**	**0.30**	**0.30**
(a) Power	0.30	0.30	0.30
9. Other General Economic Services	**83.90**	**83.58**	**582.28**
(a) Economic Affairs	40.00	40.00	40.00
(b) Department of Expenditure	0.00	0.00	500.00
(c) Civil Supplies	2.00	1.90	1.90
(d) Industrial Development	0.50	0.35	0.40
(e) Planning	41.40	41.33	39.98
TOTAL	**195.68**	**231.34**	**729.66**

**—Excludes CPWD works component.

ANNEXURE : 24.3

TOURISM CENTRAL SECTOR : SCHEMEWISE DETAILS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Plan Outlay
1	2	3
	(A) DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM	
1.	Wildlife Tourism	48.00
2.	Yatri Niwas	172.00
3.	Social Tourism (Yatrikas/Dharamshalas/Musafirkhanas)	20.00
4.	Adventure & Sports Tourism	20.00
5.	Mountain Resorts & Winter Sports and two more resorts	60.00
6.	Media Relations	35.00
7.	Council for Himalayan Adventure and Leisure Tourism Advancement (CHALTA)	5.00
8.	Publicity & Promotion (Production of Tourist Publicity literature, films, audio visuals) and Library	585.00
9.	Promotion of Domestic Tourism	150.00
10.	Overseas Promotion	2055.00
11.	Promotion of Fairs and Festivals	20.00
12.	Transport at Selected Centres (Provision of boats)	180.00
13.	Interest Subsidy on Transport Loan.	1.00
14.	Floodlighting of Monuments/SEL Shows	50.00
15.	Infrastructure Development at Tourist Centres	400.00
16.	Cultural Tourism	125.00
17.	Beach Tourism	50.00
18.	Development of Andaman & Lakshadweep	50.00
19.	Golf Course	35.00
20.	Tourism Finance Corporation	1.00
21.	Assistance for Development of International Tourism	40.00
22.	Institute of Water Sports	15.00
23.	Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management	150.00
24.	Conference and Conventions	5.00
25.	Training Programmes	4.00
26.	Research Studies, Collection of Domestic Statistics & Master Plans	50.00
27.	Interest Differential Subsidy and Agency Commission to IFCI	10.00
28.	Strengthening of Organisation.	35.00
29.	Office Building	20.00
30.	Heritage Resource Interpretation Training Tourism Guides	2.00
31.	Tourism Planning at Selected Buddhist Sites	100.00
32.	Setting up of Taj National Park	5.00
33.	Subsidy for tourism related activities	1.00
34.	Single Window Clearance	1.00
	Sub-Total (A)	**4500.00**

ANNEXURE—24.4 (Contd.)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1	2	3
(B) INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED		
1.	Continuing Schemes	163.00
	(i) Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	3.00
	(ii) Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	15.00
	(iii) Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	5.00
	(iv) Hotel at Gulmarg	140.00
2.	Expansion Schemes	355.00
	(i) Expansion of Kovalam Beach Resort	125.00
	(ii) Expansion of TL at Manali	60.00
	(iii) Expansion of Hotel Jaipur Ashok	95.00
	(iv) Tempe Bay Beach Resort, Mahabalipuram	25.00
	(v) Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra	50.00
3.	Joint Venture Schemes	116.00
	(i) Domestic	0.00
	(ii) Foreign*	116.00
4.	Additions/alterations/improvements/renovations of existing hotels	734.00
5.	Transport	150.00
6.	Miscellaneous Schemes	82.00
	Sub-Total (B)	**1600.00**
(C) HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND CATERING		
1.	Direction and Administration	7.00
2.	Grants-in-aid to Institutes of Hotel Management	663.00
3.	Grants-in-aid to Foodcrafts Institutes	90.00
4.	Grants-in-aid to National Council for Hotel Management	30.00
5.	Loans to Foodcrafts Institutes	10.00
	Sub—Total (C)	800.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A) + (B) + (C)	**6900.00**

*Provision has been made only for the restaurants at Newzealand and Mascow.

ANNEXUCE : 24. 4

Tourism—Central Sector :
Agency-wise Details of Outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Revised Estimates	1989-90		
				Budgetary Support	Internal Resources	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Department of Tourism	20·45	29·50	45·00	0·00	45·00
2.	India Tourism Development Corporation Limited . .	8·10	11·50	13·90	2·10	16·00
3.	Hotel Management and Catering	4·45	6·00	8·00	0·00	8·00
	Grand Total	33·00	47·00	66·90	2·10	69·00

ANNEXURE 1 24·5

Progress of Implementation of SEPUP Scheme

Sl. No.	Period	Budget Estimates (Rs. Crores)	Revised Estimates (Rs. Crores)	Target (Approx) (No. in lakhs)	No. of applications received (lakhs)	No. of applications sanctioned (lakhs)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Crores)	No. of Cases Disbursed (lakhs)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
1.	1986-87 . .	37·00	37·00	5·00	5·35	3·41	116·14	3·08	100·80
2.	1987-88 . .	50·00	24·00	5·00	5·62	3·82	136·55	3·15	113·91
3.	1988-89* . .	40·00	35·00	5·00	0·66	0·25	10·29	0·11	4·36

*Position is as on 28-02-1989. Data is provisional.

CHAPTER 25

GENERAL SERVICES

An outlay of Rs. 510.34 crores consisting of Rs. 83.49 crores for the central sector and Rs. 426.85 crores for the States and UTs has been provided for 1989-90 in respect of "General Services". The outlay for this year is higher by 23.03% than the allocation of Rs. 414.80 crores made for 1988-89. The details of plan outlay and Revised Estimates for 1988-89 and approved outlay for 1989-90 for General Services is given in Annexure 25.1.

The details of various plan schemes for 1989-90 under General Services are as follows :—

Currency, Coinage and Mint

25.2 A total outlay of Rs. 46 crores in the central sector has been approved for this programme out of which Rs. 45 crores has been provided for the year 1989-90 in respect of the ongoing schemes of modernisation of currency note press at Nasik (Rs. 14.00 crores), Bank note press at Dewas (14.00 crores), Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad (Rs. 1.70 crores), and the mints at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and NOIDA (Rs. 15.00 crores). Rs. 1 crore has been provided for preliminary expanses relating to the proposed new note presses at Salbouni (West Bengal) and Mysore (Karnataka) which will be operative during the Eighth Plan.

Other Fiscal Services

25.3 The India Security Press, Nasik and the Security Printing Press, Hyderabad, print postal Stamps, and stationery, judicial and non-judicial stamps, cheques, bonds and other security documents required by the Central and State Governments as also the public sector undertakings and local bodies. An outlay of Rs. 14 crores has been provided for the year 1989-90 for modernisation of these security presses.

Police

25.4 The following important activities were undertaken by Police Wireless Network during the year 1988-89 :—

(a) provision of uninterrupted telecommunication links with all States and UTs;

(b) induction of modern sophisticated equipments to update the communication system for error free clearance of traffic; and

(c) allotment of 250 additional High Frequency (HF)/ Very High Frequency (VHF) Spot Frequencies to various States/ CPOs.

Some of the projects completed by the Directorate of Coordination of Police Wireless (DCPW) as part of design and development activities relate to :—

(a) Burst Error Control System for Teleprinter (BEST) 200 bands with enciphering capability;

(b) 50 hand automatic switching system;

(c) night-watch;

(d) electronic teleprinters;

(e) mobile Very High Frequency (VHF) repeater etc.

In the area of Forensic Science, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has developed a cartridge 38 mm anti-riot rubber bullet. A Battle Range has been designed and developed for circulation to States/UT Police Departments.

To improve police network, it is proposed to instal concentrators at 8 State Capitals where the Hotlines terminate Pocket radios for linking Inter-State Police Wireless (ISPW) stations with state police computer centres will be provided for online enquiry. Department of Telecommunication lines will be set up to link the state capitals with New Delhi.

In the area of forensic science the following activities will be undertaken :—

(a) creation of infrastructure facilities in terms of laboratory buildings;

(b) procurement of equipments such as EDX analyser for SEM;

(c) setting up of micro computer with software, glass refrective index measurement system, micro densitometer with Pan recorder, Ultra-violet Spectrophotometer and moisture analyser etc.

An outlay of Rs. 5.50 crores has been allocated to undertake these programmes in the central sector during the year 1989-90. This is marginally higher than the provision of Rs. 5 crores for the year 1988-89. For the state sector schemes, an outlay of Rs. 96.47 crores has been approved for 1989-90.

Supplies and Disposal

25.5 The ongoing scheme of the Department of Supplies viz., (i) establishment of National Test House and (ii) R&D Division in the purchasing wing of Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal, will be continued during 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs. 0.08 crore as against Rs. 0.04 crore approved for 1988-89.

Stationery and Printing

25.6 Modernisation of Government of India Press at Minto Road, New Delhi for handling the printing work effectively will be taken up during the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 0.15 crore has been provided for this purpose. The outlay for the state sector programmes is Rs. 11.34 crores for 1989-90.

Public Works

25.7 Construction of general pool office accommodation by the Ministry of Urban Development with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4.60 crores and by the Ministry of Home Affiairs with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 crore will be undertaken during the year 1989-90. The state sector schemes have been provided with an outlay of Rs. 190.20 crores.

Other Administrative Services

25.8 A substantially higher outlay of Rs. 141.50 crores has been approved for the year 1989-90 as against the outlay of Rs. 104.28 crores for the year 1988-89 in respect of other administrative services. The outlay for 1989-90 includes a provision of Rs. 12.66 crores for the central sector programmes and Rs. 128.84 crores for the state sector programmes. In the central sector, Rs. 5.85 crores is proposed for meeting expanses towards training and office modernisation by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The balance of Rs. 6.81 crores has been provided for the schemes of Ministry of Agriculture (relating to the administration and implementation of the Insecticides), the Ministry of Home Affairs (relating to Official Language Act and Civil Defence Unit) and the Department of Expenditure (relating to the National Institute of Financial Management). Annexure 25.2 gives detailed break-up of outlays among these schemes. The details of outlays for all 'Central Sector' schemes under "General Services" have been given in Annexure 25.3.

PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : GENERAL SERVICES : CENTRE, STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	Actual Expenditure 1987-88			Plan Outlay 1988-89			Revised Estimates 1988-89			Approved Outlay 1989-90		
	Centre	States & U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States & U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States & U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States & U.Ts.	Total
GENERAL SERVICES												
1. Currency, Coinage & Mint	34·35	0·00	34·35	64·05	0·00	64·05	34·97	0·00	34·97	46·00	0·00	46·00
2. Other Fiscal Services	11·25	0·00	11·25	15·95	0·00	15·95	3·40	0·00	3·40	14·00	0·00	14·00
3. Police	1·83$	9·76	11·59	5·00	0·00	5·00	5·00	4·10	9·10	5·50	96·47	101·97
4. Supplies & Disposals	0·05	0·00	0·05	0·04	0·00	0·04	0·05	0·00	0·05	0·08	0·00	0·08
5. Stationery & Printing	1·76	12·10	13·86	3·00	13·02	16·02	9·19	9·89	19·08	0·15	11·34	11·49
6. Public Works	2·16	175·25	177·41	5·35	204·11	209·46	10·10	178·82	188·92	5·10	190·20	195·30
7. Other Administrative Services	1·91	148·82	150·73	10·20	94·08	104·28	6·84	39·63	46·47	12·66	128·84	141·50
Total	53·31	345·93	399·24	103·59	311·21	414·80	69·55	232·44	301·99	83·49	426·85	510·34

$Including Public Works of Ministry of Home Affairs

ANNEXURE : 25·2

Details of Schemes/Programmes under Other Administrative Services: Centre.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Plan Outlay 1989-90
1.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	5·85
	(a) Training for Development Administration by Central and State Institutes	1·40
	(b) Mechanisation of Government Offices	1·00
	(c) Construction of new campus for Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) at Dehradun	2·00
	(d) Reconstruction and modernisation of LBSNAA at Mussoori	1·38
	(e) Developing the faculty for training in Decentralised Planning at LBSNAA, Mussoori	0·02
	(f) Modernisation of the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM)	0·05
2.	Agriculture	1·06
	Insecticides Act	1·06
3.	Home Affairs	2·75
	(a) Official Language	1·25
	(b) National Fire Academy	1·50
4.	Department of Expenditure	3·00
	National Institute of Financial Management	3·00
	Total : Other Administrative Services	12·66

*75

ANNEXURE : 25.3

PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE: GENERAL SERVICES

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	1988-89 (Plan Outlay)	1988-89 (Revised Estimates)	1989-90 (Plan Outlay)
GENERAL SERVICES			
1. Currency, Coinage & Mint	64·05	34·97	46·00
(Economic Affairs)	64·05	34·97	46·00
2. Other Fiscal Services	15·95	3·40	14·00
(Economic Affairs)	15·95	3·40	14·00
3. Police	5·00	5·00	5·50
(Home Affairs)	5·00	5·00	5·50
4. Supplies & Disposals	0·04	0·05	0·08
(Supply)	0·04	0·05	0·08
4. Stationery & Priting	3·00	9·19	0·15
(Urban Development)	3·00	9·19	0·15
6. Public Works	5·35	10·10	5·10
(Home Affairs)	1·00	1·00	0·50
(Urban Development)	4·35	9·10	4·60
7. Other Administrative Services	10·20	6·84	12·66
(Agriculture)	0·90	0·79	1·06
(Home Affairs)	1·00	1·00	2·75
(Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension)	6·30	3·13	5·85
(Department of Expenditure)	2·00	1·92	3·00
TOTAL	103·59	69·55	83·49

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