

ISSN-0971-8400



**A
DEVELOPMENT
MONTHLY**

yojana

Vol 48

September 2004

Rs 7

Planning Commission : Change of the Guard

Memories of Yojana

Nutrition for All

Defining Success

Combating AIDS

Border Trade

Sustainable Energy

Publicise Self-Employment Schemes

Viswanath Ramsesh



Photo - R.K. Sharma

The Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy releasing the Independence Day Special Issue 2004 of Employment News, dedicated to Rajiv Gandhi: An apostle of Sadbhavana at New Delhi. He is flanked by Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, Chairman, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference to his right and Dr. George Mathew, Director, Institute of Social Science to his left

THE UNION Minister for Information & Broadcasting and Culture, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy has exhorted the Employment News to vigorously publicise self-employment generation schemes. Releasing the Independence Day Special Issue 2004 dedicated to Rajiv Gandhi: An apostle of Sadbhavana in New Delhi, last Friday, Shri Reddy wanted Employment News to focus on the unorganized sector which accounts for a majority of the workforce. He said Employment News should devote more space to news and features relating to development including publicizing programmes and policies of the government.

The Minister directed the Employment News to publish job-oriented advertisements entirely belonging to the government sector. He

said the journal should not publish advertisements of private educational institutions including admission notices. He emphasized the need to put out success stories of achievers who have become self-employed due to their entrepreneurial skills.

Paying his tributes to Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the I&B Minister said the former Prime Minister who is often referred to as the "Father of Indian IT" had worked as a one man army encompassing a range of frontier areas whether it be telecom, drinking water, oil seeds or bio-sphere reserves. He said it is amazing that one individual could have done so much in thought, word and deed to push the country into one of the topmost players in the global market in the 21st century.

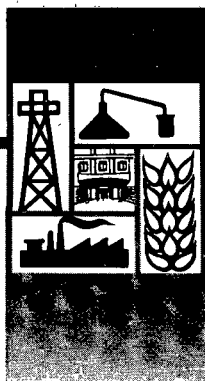
Recalling the formation of the

Employment News 29 years ago, the Chairman of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta impressed upon the functionaries of the weekly to cater to the needs of the youth in the unorganized sector who require constant information and guidance about employment opportunities and programmes.

Dr. George Mathew, Director, Institute of Social Sciences complimented the UPA-led government for creating the Panchayati Raj Ministry which he said is the dream of the late Rajiv Gandhi in his indomitable will for empowering people at the grassroots. Dr. Mathew called for mobilization with particular focus on local bodies, empowering women and the weaker sections through the columns of the Employment News. □

September 2004

Chief Editor : M.D. Pakrasi
Editor : Dr Sapna N. Singh
Asstt. Editor : Madhu R. Sekhar
Sub Editor : Manogyan R. Pal



Joint Director (Prod) : D.N. Gandhi
Cover Design : Mukul Chakravorty
e-mail : yojana@techpilgrim.com
dpd@sb.nic.in ; dpd@hub.nic.in
Website : www.publicationsdivision.nic.in
Photos : Courtesy Kurukshetra

yojana

Let noble thoughts come to us from every side
Rig Veda

CONTENTS

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY	5
S. K. Chopra	
PLANNING COMMISSION : CHANGE OF THE GUARD	11
MEMORIES OF YOJANA BHAWAN AND YOJANA	17
H. Y. Sharada Prasad	
ECONOMIC POLICY FOR BALANCED GROWTH	19
Sukanya N.	
DEFINING SUCCESS	25
Subroto Bagchi	
BORDER TRADE AND NORTH EAST	29
Jayanta K. Gogoi	
COMBATING AIDS	33
Avtar Singh	
NUTRITION FOR ALL	38
Jayanthi Paulraj	
RURAL TOURISM : A NEW PROMISE	42
Anjan Bhuyan	
LEARN TO BE QUIET !	47
BOOKS	49

Our Representatives : Ahmedabad : Y.P. Solanki, Bangalore : S.G. Raveendra, Chennai : M. Sumukan, Guwahati : P. Chakravorty, Hyderabad : B.N. Rao, Kolkata : Antara Ghosh, Mumbai : D.L. Narayana Rao, Thiruvananthapuram : P. Kesavan.

YOJANA seeks to carry the message of the Plan to all sections of the people and promote a more earnest discussion on problems of social and economic development. Although published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Yojana is not restricted to expressing the official point of view. Yojana is published in Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

EDITORIAL OFFICE : Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi Tel.: 23096738, 23717910, (23096666, 23096690, 23096696- Extn. 2509, 2510, 2565, 2566, 2511). Tlgn.: Yojana. Business Manager (Hqs.) : Ph : 24367260, 24365609, 24365610

For new subscriptions, renewals, enquiries please contact : Advt. & Circulation Manager, Publications Division, Min. of I&B, East Block-IV, Level-VII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066, Tel.: 26105590, Telegram : Soochprakashan and Sales Emporia : Patiala House, Tilak Marg, New Delhi; Sales Counter : Asst. Business Manager, Publications Division, Min. of I&B, old Secretariat, Delhi-110054; Rajaji Bhawan, Besant Nagar, Chennai; 8 Esplanade East, Kolkata; Bihar State Cooperative Bank Building, Ashoka Rajpath, Patna; Press Road, Near Govt. Press, Thiruvananthapuram; Hall No. 1, 2nd Floor, Kendriya Bhavan, Aliganj, Lucknow; Commerce House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Pier, Mumbai; Block-4, 1st Floor Grubkalpa Complex, M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad; 1st Floor 'F' Wing Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bangalore; Ambica Complex, 1st Floor, above UCO Bank, Paldi, Ahmedabad-380007; Naujan Road, Uzan Bazar, Guwahati-781001; PIB Sales Counters : CGO Complex, 'A' Wing, A.B. Road, Indore, 80 Malviya Nagar, Bhopal, B-7/B, Bhawani Singh Road, Jaipur.

SUBSCRIPTION : 1 year Rs. 70, 2-Rs. 135, 3-Rs. 190. For neighbouring countries by Air Mail Rs. 500 yearly; for European and other countries, Rs. 700 yearly.

Disclaimer : The views expressed in various articles are those of the authors' and not necessarily of the government. Yojana does not own responsibility regarding the contents of the advertisements.

About the issue

A new team is at the helm in Planning Commission. The Tenth Plan (2002-07) is half way through. The Prime Minister, as the ex-officio Chairman of the Commission has set the ball rolling in the introductory meeting with members and officials. Midnight oil is being burnt to fine-tune the areas needing immediate attention which is expected to be reflected in the mid-term appraisal of the Plan.

The basis of life is energy. We need energy to meet our daily needs. We need energy for doing virtually everything under the sun. The future of any nation, especially economic growth, crucially rests on the long term availability of energy from sources that are dependable, safe and environment friendly. India is abundantly endowed with renewable energy in the form of solar, wind, hydro and bio-energy.

There has been a phenomenal growth of commercial energy in the country. But with increasing demand, the dependence on imported energy is not only squeezing the forex reserves but also causing concern over energy security.

The importance of energy was well recognized by the founding fathers of the nation, who gave special attention to the development of the energy sector. Commercially viable technologies and processes are available now that can deliver significant improvements in energy productivity. However, market imperfections can create substantial barriers in realizing this potential. Renewable energy has a promising future and can play a crucial role in meeting the needs of the coming generations. Inefficient utilization of energy not only saps the resources irreparably, but also widens the demand and supply gap. A natural fall out of which is conflict and strife.

With an eye on the future, we need to take some bold steps on the road of sustainable energy ...though the road is less travelled by, it can certainly make all the difference.

'Defining Success' stands out among the other interesting articles in this issue. □

**IAS
IFS**

PCS

**UGC
NET**

CHEMISTRY

by SURESH KUMAR

- ❖ Only person in India who produces in toppers in CSC
PRASHANT KUMAR, 7th Rank, CSC - 03
- ❖ Having 15 years teaching experience & only recognised & well established faculty of chemistry for higher level exam

**Batch
starts from
15th SEPT 04**

Pub. Admn.

By Sunil Gupta

Faced IAS Interview & Scored 376/600

Physics

By Vimal Singh

Mech. Engg.

Faculty from IIT

Quality Enrichment Programme for Mains-04

For Qualitative presentation
& conceptional clarity
through test series programme

**Introducing GS
for prelims
from 10th Oct.-04**

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Regular tests • Solving Last Year Questions • Discussion & Revision Session
- Nearly 200 hr. Test • Rich library facility • Focussed study material

Motivation

North Centre : B-10, Commercial Complex (Near ICICI Bank ATM)
Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi-110009

South Centre : 30-B, Madras Mandir Gali, Ber Sarai, New Delhi-16
Phone : 011-27655781, 55256528-29 (M) 9811129231, 9868421375

Website : www.motivationias.com

SNEWS : 011-27050377

Sustainable Energy Security



S. K. Chopra

ENERGY SECURITY has become a key concern for energy policy makers because of the continuing rise of oil prices which reached a 13 year high of US\$ 42 per barrel sometime back. Although the price of oil has since gone up there is continuous uncertainty about the price fluctuations and its implications with national security.

The Budgetary measures for 2004-05 will further result in the rise in the price of oil for the common man. This is because an increase in the education cess will increase the retail prices by Rs. 0.08 per litre of HSD (High Speed Diesel) and Rs. 0.31 per litre of MS (Motor Spirit). This will also result in the collection of an additional Rs. 6.1 billion from excise duties on MS and HSD. The levy of service tax will further add to the exploration costs of exploration and production companies.

Moreover, the Economic Survey for 2003-04 has pointed out, the high international price of oil makes the country vulnerable to geo-political and external economic shock as far as oil security is concerned especially since the country imports 70% of its energy of 111 million tonnes of its rising oil demand.

As a result of the shortages and increase in the price of oil, the worst affected are the rural areas which

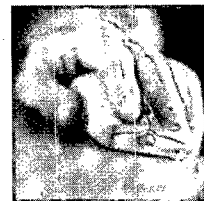
comprise 70% of the country's population. Oil shortages exacerbate the problem of growing gap between demand and supply of electricity. As a result, the rural areas have to bear the brunt of these shortages. Rural areas thus continue to depend for over 90% of energy needs on non-commercial energy such as fire-wood, cow-dung and agricultural wastes which are not only inefficient but also cause health problems and environment destruction. This in turn eventually results in the all round reduction in agricultural productivity and production. Energy is a key input in agriculture and food production. Energy is also closely linked to environmental pollution at the local and global levels. Thus, energy security cannot just be restricted to oil security, but must also take into account food security and ecological security. Above all, considerations of equity and social justice should ensure that energy is not only produced, but is also equitably distributed so as to improve the quality of life of the common people and especially those living in rural areas.

The importance of energy was well recognised by the Founding Fathers of the Nation who gave special attention to the development of the energy sector after the country's independence in 1947. The plan provisions for the energy sector in the country's Five Year Plans have been continuously increasing and are of the order of third

Sustainable energy pathway is the need of the hour. In harmony with the Indian situation, such a pathway should strive to combine India's socio-cultural and democratic ethos with modern science and technology

Obtain an Invaluable Specialization in Agriculture Information Technology while you Study / Work

If you are pursuing Graduation / Post-Graduation or a working professional in the field of Agriculture / allied sciences, this opportunity is for you. Students / professionals with ambition & grit are invited to join first and only of its kind program in the area of Agriculture Information Technology (AgIT).



ADMISSION NOTICE

DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMS 2004 BATCH

PG DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Duration: 1 Year

Eligibility: Graduation

Fee*: 4950/-

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

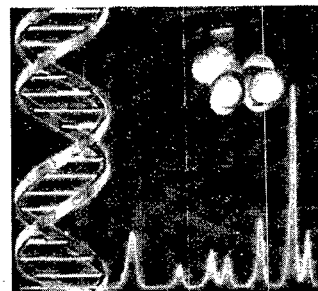
Duration: 1 Year

Eligibility: 10+2

Fee*: 2950/-

**Agriculture
IT Programs**

Program Objective: These programs aim at equipping students' / working professionals' skills and knowledge in the area of AgIT. New opportunities open up with software organizations, MNC corporations, consultancy organizations for professionals trained in AgIT. Due to large scale deployment of Information Technology in the field of Agriculture, AgIT professionals stand ahead of others in the industry. Further details about the program are available at www.bioinformaticscentre.org/agri



How to Join: Downloaded forms are acceptable. Application form can be obtained from institute portal at www.bioinformaticscentre.org/agri



BIOINFORMATICS INSTITUTE OF INDIA

B-15, Sector-3, Noida 201 301, (U.P.), India. Tel.: 0120-2442815/16, 9810535368

E-mail: info@bioinformaticscentre.org, www.bioinformaticscentre.org

For **FREE**

Prospectus cut and
send this coupon at
above mentioned
address of BII.

Program Applied for

Name:

City:

Qualification:

State:

Address:

Pin:

Tel.:



Yojana Coupon

*Fee concession is applicable to SC/ST/OBC/PH/Government Employee Categories

Table 1				
Generation capacity (Megawatt)				
Year	Thermal	Hydro+Wind	Nuclear	Total
1991-1992	48,086	19,194	1,785	69,065
1995-1996	60,083	20,985	2,225	83,293
1999-2000	70,493	25,012	2,680	98,185
2003-2004	77,968	31,370	2,720	112,058
Growth over 1991-2004	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.1

Source: Ministry of Power.

Table 2			
Renewable energy sources potential in India			
Sources/Technology	Units	Potential/Availability	Potential Exploited
Biogas Plants	Million	12	3.33
Biomass-based power	MW	19,500	384
Efficient wood stoves	Million	120	33.86
Solar Energy	MW/Sq.Km	20	1.74
Small Hydro	MW	15,000	1,398
Wind Energy	MW	45,000	1,367
Energy Recovery from wastes	MW	1,700	16.2

Source: Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

of the Plan outlay in the Tenth Five Year Plan. As a result, there has been phenomenal growth of commercial energy in the country over the last five decades. Coal production has increased more than ten times from 33 million tonnes in 1950-51 to over 300 million tonnes at present, crude oil more than 30 times from 26 million tonnes to 33.0 billion tonnes in this period, the installed capacity of electricity by about 80 times from 1500 MW in 1950-51 to over 1 lakh MW at present.

Despite these impressive achievements the demand for energy in India has far outstripped supply resulting in increased dependence on imported commercial energy. India currently depends on import of about 30 per cent of its total commercial energy needs with the major share being of oil imports. This share of imported energy is expected to increase in the coming years which will seriously jeopardize energy security in the country.

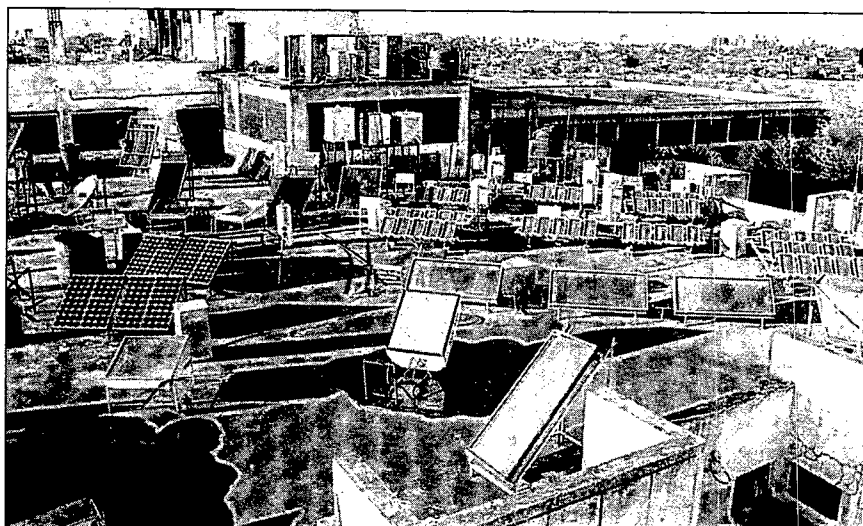
Despite the rising demand for oil the per capita consumption of energy is very low in India as compared to developed and developing countries. Per capita total energy consumption was 470 kgoe per capita which is only 20% of the global average and is much lower as compared to 1392 kgoe for Thailand, 1051 kgoe for Brazil and 907 kgoe for China. Energy is also being used inefficiently in India as compared to the developed countries as reflected in the energy GDP elasticity which is more than unity. The available energy resources would be inadequate to meet the spiralling energy demand for the country's rapidly growing population and to sustain projected economic growth rate of eight per cent. There is thus a need for comprehensive effort for increasing production of energy, its more efficient utilisation and reducing the environment degradation caused in the process. The main concerns in energy sector in India at the beginning of the 21st century are as follows:

- Growing gap between demand and supply of commercial energy, in particular, electricity, oil and gas;
- Oil intensification of the Indian economy which is caused by declining self-sufficiency in oil and increasing oil demand;
- Growing dependence on non-commercial energy sources like firewood, cow-dung and agricultural wastes in the rural areas;
- Inadequate development of eco-friendly energy sources including hydro and renewable energy;
- Urgent need for containing environmental pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels.

These issues point to the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach for the energy sector which will provide sustainable energy security for meeting energy needs of the country's population while ensuring food security and ecological security, for promoting sustainable development.

An Integrated Energy Policy needs to be in place, which takes into account all types of primary and secondary energy supply sources including those commercial and non-commercial energy. The major focus needs to be on rural energy for providing energy security for the majority of the country's population. The Integrated Energy Policy may be called Integrated Sustainable Energy Policy and should be assigned to provide the basis for achieving the goal of sustainable energy security for all.

The preparation and implementation of Integrated Sustainable Energy Policy would require a suitable institutional mechanism which will draw all sections of the population and begin from the bottom up instead of the conventional top down supply side approach which is currently being adopted in making energy policy measures. Sustainable energy security would result from this integrated energy policy only if macro-level policy measures are combined with initiatives at grassroots and micro-levels. In the present set up, macro-level policy measures and institutional mechanism have little or no connection with the grassroots set up related to



Tapping solar energy through solar cells

energy supply and use. Supply side commercial system whether it is for petrol and natural gas, electricity, coal and even renewable energy work separately as part of the organized sector, while decentralised set up consisting mainly of non-commercial energy sources is left to fend for itself.

Sustainable energy security for all would thus call for a new institutional set up which connects demand and supply side mechanisms at all levels especially at the local levels including

panchayats in rural areas and municipal bodies in the urban areas. These local bodies in the rural and urban areas should be empowered to promote and ensure optimal utilisation of locally available energy resources wherever possible, promote efficiency of energy use, convert waste into useful energy and ensure cost-effective uses of all energy sources. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution of India provide the framework and rationale for fully involving such local institutions in the urban and rural areas

Table 3

Trends in supply of primary commercial energy in India

	1953-54	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2001-02
Coal	23.62	35.6	36.48	56.96	94.68	133.89
Lignite	-	0.01	0.81	1.23	3.34	6.52
Crude Oil	0.19	0.46	7.01	1.79	33.92	32.03
Natural gas	-	-	0.60	1.41	11.73	26.72
Hydro Power	0.24	0.67	2.17	4.00	6.16	6.37
Nuclear Power	-	-	0.63	0.78	1.60	5.15
Wind Power	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
Total	24.05	36.78	47.67	75.19	151.43	210.82
Net Imports	2.20	6.04	12.66	24.63	31.69	87.85
Commercial Energy supply	26.25	42.82	60.33	99.82	183.12	298.67
Primary Non-Commercial Energy Supply	64.13	74.38	86.72	108.48	122.07	139.02
Total Primary Energy Supply	90.38	117.20	147.05	208.30	305.19	437.69

Source: Planning Commission.

Table 4

Estimated energy demand in India

Primary Fuel	Unit	Demand (in original units)		Demand (MTOE)	
		2006-2007	2011-12	2006-07	2011-12
Coal	mt	460.50	620.00	190.00	254.93
Lignite	mt	57.79	81.54	15.51	22.05
Oil	mt	134.50	172.47	144.58	185.40
Natural gas	BCM	47.45	64.00	42.70	57.60
Hydro Power	BKwh	148.08	215.66	12.73	18.54
Nuclear power	BKwh	23.15	4.74	6.04	14.16
Wind power	BKwh	4.00	11.62	0.35	1.00
Non commercial energy	-	-	-	151.30	170.25
Total Energy Demand	-	-	-	563.21	723.93

mt: million tonnes; bcm: billion cubic meter; bkwh: billion kilowatt hour.

Source: Planning Commission.

in development decisions including energy. However, the capacity of these local institutions have to be built up so that they may effectively deal with the energy sector and promote energy security at different levels.

The local bodies at the village and district level should especially take steps to identify and tap the vast potential of renewable energy available in India. The actions at the state and national level, including adequate generation and production of energy products and their rational pricing, must be combined with local initiatives at the state, district, block and village levels for achieving the goal of sustainable energy security for all in the country in the next two decades.

Security System

It is only through such an integrated framework, beginning at the grassroots level and with the development of local bodies, which are connected to higher levels of energy bodies at the district, state and national levels, that the goal of sustainable energy security for all can be achieved. This brings out the need for the setting up of a National Sustainable Energy Security System, which starts at the lowest or village and goes on to block, district, state and national levels.

The main element of such a

comprehensive National Sustainable Energy Security System includes village, block and district level bodies which may be called District Sustainable Energy Boards, followed by

Sustainable energy security for all would thus call for a new institutional set up which connects demand and supply side mechanisms at all levels including panchayats in rural areas and municipal bodies in the urban areas.

state-level Sustainable Energy Board and eventually a National Sustainable Energy Board. These bodies would consist of stake holders from the public, non-governmental organisations as well as the government set up, which are connected with all aspects of energy sector and would coordinate the activities at different levels in the preparation and implementation of a people-centered integrated sustainable

energy policy. Such a National Sustainable Energy Security System would make it possible to deal with energy security in its international and geo-political dimensions, as well as the local, district, state and national dimensions.

The goal of Sustainable Energy Security for All by 2020, would be achieved through the preparation and implementation of the Integrated Sustainable Energy Policy and through the setting up of National Sustainable Energy Security System which would provide for a people centered sustainable energy pathway. Such a pathway has to evolve from bottom up, in harmony with the Indian situation, and should combine India's socio-cultural and democratic ethos with modern science and technology.

Mahatma Gandhi had said that his aim in life was to wipe every tear from every eye. The Integrated Sustainable Energy Policy too, needs to keep this sage advice of Mahatma Gandhi in mind by making it a guiding principle. Only when sustainable energy security is assured to the poorest of the poor and the disadvantaged sections of our society can India hold its head high and get its rightful place in the comity of nations in the 21st century. □

WORKSHOP FOR NEW BATCH:
1st OCTOBER, 2004
Test Series 10th Sept., 2004



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

by

Mrs. Manisha Singh

with

- ◆ Best of Analysis.
- ◆ Best of language &
- ◆ Focussed updated notes.

(APPROVED BY ONE & ALL FOR UPSC & UPPSC LEVEL)

Courses Offered

- * Mains
- * Mains + Prelims
- * Test Series

Live Correspondence Available:

Mains	Rs. 2,000/-
Prelims	Rs. 1,500/-
Mains + Pre.	Rs. 3,000/-
Postal Charges	Rs. 200/- (extra)

Hostel facility available seperately for Boys & Girls

Other Subject : GENERAL STUDIES

(Modular System Available Just Rs. 1500/- Each)

Aastha IAS TUTORIALS

102-103, Jaina House, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-9

Ph.: (O) 27651392 Cell.: 9810664003

Aastha IAS TUTORIALS name has been changed to **Aastha IAS TUTORIALS** since 1st May, 2004

Planning Commission Members

BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR

BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR with a background of Economics has been Vice-Chancellor, University of Mumbai. A former Professor of Industrial Economics, he was also Member, Commission for Agricultural Costs of Prices.

“After the initiation of economic reforms since 1991, there is a general perception that the Planning Commission is left with no role as the ‘market’ and ‘economic planning’ are substitutes to each other. In my opinion, this is a mistaken view. In a poverty, illiteracy, and inequity-stricken country like India, the Planning Commission has enormous responsibility to devise overall economic strategy in such a way that the benefits of economic growth secured through globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation are more and more equitably distributed. However, the Planning Commission will have to evolve methods and mechanisms that could, on the one hand be growth-inducing and on the other hand, social justice promoting.

I look upon the membership of the Planning Commission as an opportunity to make concrete suggestions towards formulating the policies and programmes which could be helpful to the poor people of the country. The thrust of the National Common Minimum Programme is on giving a human face to economic reforms. The sectors I shall be handling (Education, Labour, Employment, Tribal Development and Social Justice) have a close bearing on making economic policies, poor and needy-friendly. I shall, therefore, endeavour to ensure that the sectors, along with others, get due priority in the process of economic planning at the central as well as at the state levels.

After the passing of the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution, ushering in an era of empowering the Panchayati Raj Institutions, I think decentralisation of the decision making process has become more imperative than ever before. This also makes it imperative for the Planning Commission to broaden the scope of participatory planning encompassing and accelerating planning at the district and state-levels. Most of the Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented by the states and drawn by the districts. It is, therefore, necessary for the Planning Commission to strengthen the process of decentralisation and to involve more and more people and organisations including the NGOs in the process of economic development.”

SYEDA SAIYIDAIN HAMEED

SYEDA SAIYIDAIN HAMEED is the Founder Member of Muslim Women’s Forum. She is also the Founder Trustee of Women’s Initiative for Peace in South Asia (WIPSA): an organization of women working as catalysts for people to people contact in the South Asian region. She was a Member of National Commission for Women.

“Having worked with women at the grassroots level, including women of all castes, classes and communities as well as with people, who are directly impacted by planning in terms of displacement and loss of livelihoods, I want to ensure that their voices and their aspirations are reflected in all our planning processes. I am concerned about exclusion of women’s voices in matters pertaining to their life and livelihoods. I will work to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated at the very inception of any plan so that plans are duly engendered. Partnership between the Centre and the states is crucial in all our work. The increasing importance of the states representing regional, linguistic and other aspirations have an inexorable fact. Sometimes, there are rumblings that given the present scenario a centralized Planning Commission has no role to play, and that over time it should silently withdraw. I feel that a Planning Commission which is located at the Centre and sensitively interacts with the states is important for upholding the spirit of federalism and enhancing the secular, democratic and pluralistic fabric of our nation.”

Note: Inspite of our best efforts, we did not receive the comments of other members.

Y.D. Misra's IAS

ADMISSION OPEN for

IAS Main-2004

IAS Main-cum-Prelim-2005

(Hindi & English Medium)

Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Centre

HISTORY

by **Y D Misra**

"An experience of 38 yrs."

Special features:

- PCS Syllabus of UP, MP, Uttaranchal Bihar and Rajasthan also covered
- Discussion and revision sessions
- Regular Tests for developing your writing skills
- Focussed study material

For further enquiry please contact: **Manoj K Singh**
(Director: MIPS Education)

Y.D.Misra's IAS

C/o MIPS Education, B-19, Satija House
Commercial Complex,
Near UTI ATM, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar,
New Delhi-9

Ph.27652738, 27651700, Cell:9810345023

East Patel Nagar Centre

HISTORY

by **Y D Misra**

Pub. Admn by **Ajay P. Sharma**

Sociology by **Jaya Misra Sharma**

Pol. Sc. by **Eminent Faculty**

General Studies

(A very special package
by Y.D. Misra & Experts)

*Most ultramodern infrastructure
Unbelievable library facility*

Y.D. Misra's IAS

30/27, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-8
(Opp. Mughal Mahal Restaurant,
Close to Siddhartha Hotel Main Gate Road)
Ph. 55486332/55486334/55486335

Postal guidance

**Only at Y.D. Misra's IAS
East Patel Nagar Centre**

Y.D. Misra's IAS

30/27, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-8

(Opp. Mughal Mahal Restaurant, Close to Siddhartha Hotel Main Gate Road) Ph. 55486332/55486334/55486335

G.S., Hist., Pub. Ad., Sociology

(Each subject for Rs. 1600)

A unique series of Previous years IAS Main/Prelim
question Papers along with topicwise analysis available.

GS question papers for Rs. 100 and
IAS optional subjects for Rs. 70 each.

Change of the Guard

- **Manmohan Singh**

Prime Minister of India, is the ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission. A renowned economist, he has been Union Finance Minister from 1991 to 1996 and Dy Chairman, Planning Commission from 1985 to 1987. He was the Governor of Reserve Bank of India from 1982 to 1985.

- **Montek Singh Ahluwalia**

Deputy Chairman. A graduate from Delhi, he took his M.A. and M.Phil from Oxford University. He was Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs. He was Member Planning Commission from 1998 to 2001.

- **M.V. Rajasekharan**

Minister of State, Planning. He is ex-officio Member.

- **Kirit S. Parikh**

Member. A Post-graduate in Economics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA, has also been a Professor of Economics since 1968.

- **Abhijit Sen**

Member. With a background of Economics, he was recently a member of High Powered Committee on Price Stabilization Fund, M/o Commerce, Govt. of India.

- **V. L. Chopra**

Member. He took his Ph.D in Economics from University of Cambridge and was Professor of Economics, JNU, Delhi.

- **Bhalchandra Mungekar**

Member. He is a well known economist and was Vice-Chancellor, University of Mumbai.

- **Syeda S. Hameed**

Member. She was Member, National Commission for Women from 1997 to 2000 and has been an active women's rights activist.

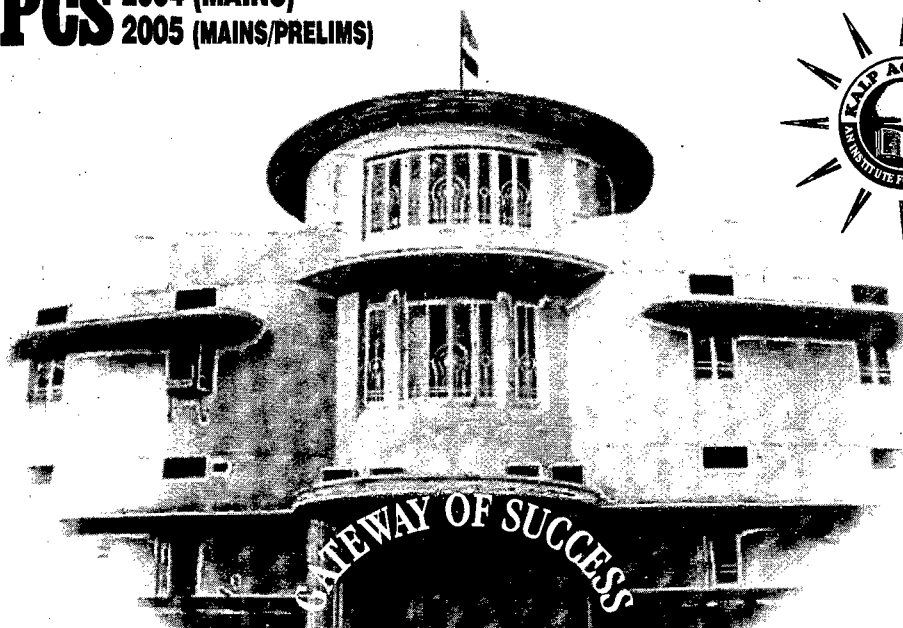
- **B.N. Yugandhar**

Member. He was Secretary to Prime Minister of India from 1995 to 1997.

- **Anwarul Hoda**

Member. A retired IAS officer, he has served as Deputy Director General of WTO and was Special Adviser to the Director General of WTO.

IAS/PCS 2004 (MAINS)
2005 (MAINS/PRELIMS)



KALP ACADEMY

We are India's Biggest & The Best

Rely on us... We rely only on excellence

KALP ENGLISH MEDIUM

HUMANITIES:

Economics, Commerce,
Political Science,
Public Admn., Geography,
Sociology, History,
Psychology

SCIENCES:

Zoology,
Maths,
Botany,
Physics,
Chemistry

Read Our
Exclusive Magazines
KALP TIMES (Eng.)
कल्प टाइम्स (हिन्दी)
for IAS/PCS

20% Fee Discount for Weaker Section

कल्प
हिन्दी माध्यम

अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति विज्ञान लोक प्रशासन, भूगोल, इतिहास,
दर्शनशास्त्र मनोविज्ञान, समाज शास्त्र

Limited Seats Available - Admission Open

BATCHES FROM 15th SEPT. & 24th SEPT., 2004

Separate Hostels for Girls & Boys

POSTAL COACHING ALSO AVAILABLE

KALP ACADEMY

Symbiosis of Experts for Civil Services

A-38-40, Ansal Building, Commercial Complex,
Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009.

Ph. : 27655825, 27655826. Cell.: 9810565283, 9868024975, 20054802

Planning Commission

IN CONSONANCE with the announcement as a part of the 1948 Industrial Policy, the Union Government established the Planning Commission in March 1950 to undertake planning for economic and social development to be pursued for achieving ultimately a social order envisaged in the Preamble, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy of Indian Constitution. The Planning Commission has been envisaged to function as an autonomous advisory and expert body. The Prime Minister, ex-officio, is the Chairman and a full time Deputy Chairman is responsible for all administrative and executive functions of the Commission. It comprises the Finance Minister, the Minister for Planning and a few other Cabinet Ministers as part time members. Specialists and eminent personalities drawn from the scientific and academic community are its full time members.

Administratively, it forms a part of the Cabinet Secretariat and though autonomous, enjoys a high status in the government machinery.

The order establishing Planning Commission has defined its specific functions as:

- 1) To make an assessment of all material, capital and human resource of the country, including technical personnel and investigate possibilities of augmenting these resources in relation to the requirements of the nation.
- 2) To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the resources of the nation.
- 3) To define and determine the priorities, the stages in which the plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the completion of each

stage.

- 4) To indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which, in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the plan.
- 5) To determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for the successful implementation of each stage of the plan in all its aspects.
- 6) To appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary.
- 7) To make appropriate interim or ancillary recommendations either for facilitating the discharge of duties assigned to it or on consideration of the prevailing economic conditions,

policies, measures and development programmes, or on an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it by central and state governments.

The Planning Commission, in carrying out its functions within the parliamentary democracy and federal polity established by our Constitution, is in many ways a unique institution of its kind. Without any executive responsibility, it is only an advisory but a very powerful body, which has a pervasive sway over the economic and social life of the nation. During its existence of 54 years it served the nation by keeping its prestige intact. It generates an enormous amount of information, data and literature in the form of fact finding, analytical, evaluation and feasibility reports. □



Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi

The Planning Commission is an advisory but a very powerful body, which has a pervasive sway over the economic and social life of the nation

IAS / PCS / JUDICIAL SERVICES '04-'05

Ambition

LAW by

**Prof. Of D.U., Advocates,
Retd. Judges &
Mr. Alok Kr. Ranjan
(Director , A.L.I)**

PUB. ADMN.

by **Mr. M.K. Mohanty**

SOCIOLOGY

by **Mr. M.K. Mohanty**

GEOGRAPHY

by **Mr. Alok Ranjan**

GENERAL STUDIES by

**Mr. Alok Kr. Ranjan (Director, A.L.I),
Mr. Amritendu Shekhar Thakur (B.P.S.C. Rank 1),
Mr. Diganta Barah(U.P.S.C. Rank 200),
Mr. M.K. Mohanty,
Mr. Alok Ranjan,
Mr. Dhruv Kr. Singh,
Mr. A. Vaidyanathan,
Mr. Sandeep Mishra and others.**

**PCS(J) Batch for:
U.P., M.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, W.B.,
Delhi, Haryana & Punjab.**

**Unique Technology; Distinct
Methodology; Suitable for both
Beginners & Advanced Learners.**

FOUNDATION COURSE FOR IAS '05 & JUDICIAL

Batch begins: September 20, 2004

**Law, Pub. Admn., Sociology,
General Studies, Geography**

Batch Begins:

Hindi Medium:

LAW (Civil) : September 24

LAW (Judicial) : September 16

**LAW (Civil & Judicial : September 16
Integrated)**

English Medium:

All Courses : November 25

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE:

**Meticulously Designed course which is totally
examination oriented and has been prepared
keeping previous years questions in the mind
and the questions which are likely to be asked
in the forthcoming examination.**

Available for

**LAW (Civil & Judicial),
Public Administration,
Sociology, Geography
& General Studies.**

HOSTEL FACILITY AVAILABLE

IInd Floor, 81, Mall Road, Near Kingsway Camp Chowk, Delhi- 9

Ph.: 011-27119150, 30913949, 31075364, 9868120458

E-mail: law_at_ambition@hotmail.com

Memories of Yojana Bhawan and Yojana

H. Y. Sharada Prasad

***Yojana Bhawan
maintained a
collegial
atmosphere
instead of the
hierarchical
stuffiness of a
routine
government office.
It had a large
proportion of men
and women who
cared for ideas***

THE FIRST editor of Yojana was the writer Khushwant Singh. In his autobiography he tells us that his main reason for accepting the offer was that he could "travel around India, see community development programmes, visit dams, factories, rural clinics, stay in small towns and villages" and thus get to know the country. The heading he has chosen to describe this phase of his life, appropriately, is "Discovery of India". When the Plan had the author of the original "Discovery of India" as its main propagandist, there was little for other propagandists to do. Furthermore, there was virtually unanimous support for the Plan from all parties and sections of the population.

Khushwant Singh, with the help of the gifted photographer T.S. Nagarajan, produced a very lively and readable journal - without resorting to the Khushwant formula which he tried out in the journals he later edited. Yojana was then printed on newsprint and was in the tabloid size. But his hope that his journal would become the talk of the town throughout the country was not realised because of the abject inability of government to build up a

distribution network. Even copies meant to be supplied free to community development centres remained undespached. After two years of this frustrating experience, Khushwant left at the end of 1958.

I succeeded him. By background and temperament I was very different from Khushwant Singh. A professional newspaperman has few illusions and therefore cannot be disillusioned. I do not claim that, as his successor, I succeeded where he had failed, but I found the job very satisfying. I retained many of the features that Khushwant had introduced, as also his emphasis on reportage and description and the conversational tone, but I gave more space to debate and discussion. After all the Plan itself was becoming more and more a subject of debate and controversy. Yojana Bhawan had its share of critics and pooh-poohers. No less a person than the country's finance minister, T.T. Krishnamachari, had said that with all the paper wasted by the Planning Commission, India could have floated another ship. There were others who referred to the Commission as Tarlok Sabha, a dig at the devoted Tarlok Singh, mainstay of the Commission, and a veiled attack on the

Mr H. Y. Sharada Prasad is a noted journalist and former Editor, Yojana.

extra-constitutional nature of the Planning Commission whose headquarters were not far away from Parliament House.

I found Yojana Bhavan a very civilised place to work in. It was the nearest place in government to a university. It maintained a collegial atmosphere instead of the hierarchical stuffiness of a routine government office. It had a large proportion of men and women who cared for ideas. You could also get to meet some internationally acclaimed celebrities who came to meet the planners or worked as consultants to the Commission. I recall my conversations with Professors Rosenstein Rodan; Joan Robinson and Alva Myrdal, as also Dr Paul Appleby and Norman Borlaug. The successive deputy chairmen of the Planning Commission, Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, Gulzarilal Nanda and Ashok Mehta, were approachable and kind, and Tarlok Singh invariably supportive.

I made many close and lasting friendships among the Yojana Bhavan community, among whom I must particularly mention Pitambar Pant, K.N. Raj, S.R. Sen, K.S. Krishnaswamy, A. Vaidyanathan, T.N. Srinivasan and B.S. Minhas. They helped to deepen my understanding of the country's problems. I was able to rope in many distinguished scholars and writers from all parts of the land as contributors to Yojana. Once the legendary founder-editor of the Economic and Political Weekly, Sachin Chaudhuri, complained in mock hurt that Yojana had been spiriting away all his contributors. Among those who made Yojana what it was I should recall

S. Srinivasachar, Sheila Dhar, M.A. Hussaini, Ammu Krishnaswamy and M.K. Pardhy, who were assistant editors, and T.S. Nagarajan, photographer. I must also mention I.E. Soares, who passed away a few days ago. He was a research officer of the Planning Commission who attached himself to the Yojana family.

We were able to write about the contribution of so many unknown, humble people to the making of the nation and that we did not think that development was confined to economic advancement alone.

And since the journal had become a journal of reference, its size was changed from the Blitz size to a more conventional and storable magazine size so that it could be bound. It became must reading in university departments of economics and sociology as also newspaper offices. We defined the objects of Yojana in the following words: "Yojana seeks to serve the Plan by carrying its meaning and message to all sections of the people, by telling the story of our progress, by pointing out the shortcomings, by stimulating an open debate and an objective appreciation of the problems of development, by increasing intellectual communication among the various states and regions and by offering significant material

for the use of other journals and publications."

The claim of objectivity was no idle boast. I recall that after a special issue of Yojana devoted to the Draft Third Five Year Plan carried an article which said the Draft was like going to battle without a battle-cry, Jawaharlal Nehru took the point so seriously that he sat and wrote an Introduction to the Third Plan in his own hand. Later I learnt from a personal secretary of Panditji that Yojana was one of the journals which Jawaharlal Nehru asked to be placed on his table as soon as it had been received.

I have been asked how I had been able to get away with publishing so much material critical of the government in an official journal. My answer is "By not seeking anybody's clearance or permission." The trouble with advice is that if sought it is given and with approval that if asked it gets withheld. This assumes, of course, that the rulers of the land at any given point of time are true believers in democratic principles.

I wish to mention one other fact. As editor of Yojana I made it a rule (which Khushwant Singh had also made) of publishing no photographs of ministers and officials or of ceremonial inaugurations of projects. Another rule was not to accept any unsolicited articles even if they came from high and mighty people. The only time I published Nehru's photograph was when he passed away.

We were able to write about the contribution of so many unknown, humble people to the making of the nation and that we did not think that development was confined to economic advancement alone. □

Economic Policy for Balanced Growth

Sukanya N.

***Economic policy is
not an end in itself.
It is only a means
to an end. The end
is balanced
economic growth.
The policy needs to
be modified
periodically in the
light of economic
facts and
experience***

THE BROAD objective of economic policy in India is to bring about rapid economic growth of the country. Economic growth to be meaningful, in a large country like India, should be balanced, regionally, locally, sectorally and temporally. Economists have made a distinction between the two terms, economic growth and economic development. While the term economic growth implies a quantitative increase in the volume of production of goods and services in the country, as reflected by an increase in the real gross domestic product and real per capita gross domestic product of the country over the years, the phrase economic development has a qualitative connotation besides its quantitative aspect. Economic development of a country implies not only a quantitative increase in the volume of production, but also a qualitative improvement in its distribution. The distributive criterion of economic development can be subdivided into four sub aspects and they are: the regional aspect, the local aspect, the compositional aspect and the temporal aspect.

Regional aspect : The regional aspect refers to the fact that in a large country like India economic development should bring about a balanced growth of the different regions of the country. A mere growth of the gross national product of the country,

even at a high rate, will not satisfy this criterion if a few regions of the country or states of the country advance economically in terms of economic activity and per capita income while many other regions remain backward.

Local aspect: The local aspect of distribution implies a balance among the different localities, cities, their hinterlands and the rural areas of a region. Left to itself, economic activity has a tendency to cluster in certain localities which gradually become industrial centres and cities and they develop leaving the villages and rural areas backward, thereby giving rise to local imbalances,

Compositional aspect: The compositional balance of economic development implies that the different sectors of the economy producing different goods and services should expand in a balanced manner. The economy is usually divided into three sectors, the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary or services sector. Since these sectors are complementary, it is essential that they should grow more or less in a balanced order to sustain a high rate of economic development of the country, though the relative shares of the three sectors in the economy may vary depending upon their relative capacities to contribute to production, employment and human

aspect. Besides, it is also necessary that there is a balanced expansion in the production of the different types of goods and services required by the people so that scarcities of necessary articles of general consumption do not emerge in the face of an abundant availability of the goods and services consumed by the richer classes of society.

6

Economic growth to be meaningful, should be balanced-regionally, locally, sectorally and temporally. Economic development of a country implies not only a quantitative increase in the volume of production, but also a qualitative improvement in its distribution.

9

Temporal aspect: The temporal aspect of distribution means that as a country develops economically, its capacity to withstand temporal fluctuations in economic activity called trade cycles, should steadily increase so that wide fluctuations in economic activity over the years with severe adverse effects on employment, income and economic welfare do not arise.

Taking the different states/union territories as different regions, their rates of growth over the years from 1980-81 to 2000-01 are studied by analyzing the trend of growth in per capita net state domestic product at current prices for which comparable data are available as published in the annual economic survey reports of the Government of India. The statistical

tool of analysis used is the coefficient of variation in per capita net state domestic product in the different years taken for the study, an increase in the value of the coefficient of variation implying an increase in regional imbalance in economic growth and a decrease in its value indicating a decrease in regional imbalance in economic growth as among the different regions of the country.

The period from 1980-81 to 2000-01 is chosen since it includes a decade of active state-intervention from 1980-81 to 1990-91, and a decade of the recent economic reforms characterizing what is popularly called economic liberalization, so that it is possible to highlight the impact of economic liberalization on balanced regional development, whether economic liberalization has promoted balanced regional development or whether regional economic imbalance has got aggravated in the wake of economic liberalization.

The data pertaining to the per capita state domestic products at current market prices used for the analysis are presented in Table-I.

The data presented in Table-II, which contains summary statistics based on the data in Table-I, shows that the average state domestic per capita product at current prices has been steadily rising since 1980-81. It was Rs. 1,932.32 in 1980-81 and rose to Rs. 3,012.36 in 1985-86, recording a rise of 55.89% over the five year period. It stood at Rs. 5,764.86 in 1990-91, recording a rise of 91.37% over that in 1985-86, and at Rs. 11,304.26 in 1995-96, marking a rise of 96.09% during the five year period from 1990-91. The average state domestic per capita product at current prices was Rs. 19,208.08 in 2000-01 which marks a rise of 69.92% over the figure recorded in 1995-96.

These figures show that the rate of growth of average net state domestic per capita incomes has been steadily on

the rise. This comparison is not strictly scientific since national/state domestic products measured at current prices are highly inflation dependent and hence will not reveal real economic growth. The figures, however, indicate the broad trend of economic growth and have to be relied on in the absence of the availability of per capita state domestic product based at constant prices.

Though the different states have recorded steady economic growth over the period 1980-81 to 2000-01, the rates of growth have not been uniform and this has given rise to a widening economic disparity among the different states. It is interesting to note that while the number of states having a net state domestic per capita income higher than the national average net state domestic per capita income was 9 in 1980-81, it increased to 10 in 1985-86, it decreased to 9 in 1990-91, it increased to 11 in 1995-96 and it decreased to 10 in 2000-01. These facts indicate that the benefits of

6

Economic disparities among the different states have been widening during the post-reforms period. In the pre-reforms period the disparities were more or less steady and even declined marginally.

9

economic growth in the wake of economic liberalization have gone largely to a few richer states and that the poorer states have not benefited significantly during the liberalization

era, considering the state whose net domestic per capita product as a richer state and the state whose net state domestic per capita product is less than the average national state domestic per capita product as a poorer state. A better picture of the economic

Table-I

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (in Rs.)

State/Union Territory	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1467	2296	4816	10018	16373
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1522	3403	5231	11035	14587
3. Assam	1329	2612	4432	7001	10198
4. Bihar	1022	1601	2966	3041	5108
5. Jharkhand	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6890	N.A.
6. Goa	3200	4660	8952	22207	45105
7. Gujarat	2089	3221	6343	13665	19228
8. Haryana	2437	4004	7721	14244	23742
9. Himachal Pradesh	1820	2649	5243	10607	18920
10. Jammu & Kashmir	2152	2874	4624	7783	12399
11. Karnataka	1644	2495	4975	10217	18041
12. Kerala	1835	2398	51110	11469	19463
13. Madhya Pradesh	1609	2085	4798	7796	10803
14. Chhattisgarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7479	N.A.
15. Maharashtra	2492	3826	7612	16152	23726
16. Manipur	1396	2322	3912	6875	12823
17. Meghalaya	1538	2250	4944	8282	13114
18. Mizoram	1399	2658	4856	10953	N.A.
19. Nagaland	1607	2591	5893	11057	N.A.
20. Orissa	1352	2175	3166	6806	8547
21. Punjab	2629	4578	8177	15471	25048
22. Rajasthan	1424	1978	4883	8467	11986
23. Sikkim	1545	3023	5213	8905	15550
24. Tamil Nadu	1666	2620	5541	11866	19889
25. Tripura	1645	2025	4240	6828	14348
26. Uttar Pradesh	1402	1999	3937	6299	9721
27. Uttaranchal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28. West Bengal	1925	2893	5072	9041	16072
29. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2613	3985	9729	18604	N.A.
30. Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26734	44397
31. Delhi	4145	6545	11373	22364	38864
32. Pondicherry	3201	4580	7657	12276	31358

Source: Government of India; Economic Survey 1998-99 and 2002-2003

* Quick Estimates

imbalances among the different states can be had by using the coefficient of variation of state domestic per capita products at current prices in different years. The results presented in Table-II based on the data presented in Table-I show that the coefficient of variation of state domestic per capita products at current prices was 35.94 in 1980-81 and declined marginally to 35.77 in 1985-86 and declined further to 34.01 in 1990-91 indicating thereby a declining, though marginally, trend in regional imbalances in economic attainment. The coefficient of variation recorded a rising trend since 1990-91; it rose from 34.01 in 1990-91 to 46.35 in 1995-96 and further to 53.28 in 2000-01, indicating rapidly widening economic disparities among the different states.

The period from 1980-81 to 2000-

01 consists of two sub-periods; the pre-reforms period from 1980-81 to 1990-91 and the post-reforms period from 1990-91 to 2000-01. The pre-reforms period was marked by active State-intervention policies under the policy of privatization and economic liberalization and the phenomenon of market-led economic growth and location of economic activities.

From the above it is evident that economic disparities among the different states have been widening during the post-reforms period as compared to the situation during the pre-reforms period during which the disparities were more or less steady and even declined marginally.

The reason for this trend is not far to seek. Private enterprise, motivated by

profit and directed by market forces, will tend to cluster in developed regions which offer opportunities for profitable economic undertakings when compared with the comparatively backward regions, giving rise to widening economic disparity among the regions. The situation can be set right and a more balanced regional economic development can be brought about only through the intervention of the State in regulating the location of economic activities and through direct State-undertakings of economic activities. It is here that State-enterprise and State-intervention in the economic life of the country scores a mark over private enterprise and economic liberalization. Since balanced regional economic growth in a large country like India is as essential as economic development and also as active State-

Table-II

Average, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation of per capita net state domestic product at current prices

Year	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
Average (in Rs.)*	1932.32	3012.36	5764.86	11304.26	19208.08
Standard Deviation (in Rs.)	694.43	1077.60	1960.63	5239.81	10234.02
Coefficient of Variation	35.94	35.77	34.01	46.35	53.28
Number of Items (n)	28	28	28	31	26

Note : 1) Summary statistics based on data in Table-I

2) Coefficient of Variation = (S.D./A.M.) 100

S.D.= Standard Deviation

A.M. = Arithmetic Mean

*Average per capita net state domestic product is calculated on the basis of the per capita net state domestic products shown in Table-I. It is an average of the averages.

Notes

1. This qualitative aspect of economic development is captured by the concept of the Human Development Index (HDI) which includes in it such socio-economic characteristics of economic development as 1. A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; 2. Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ration (with one-third weight); 3. A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$). The deprivation in these aspects is measured by the Human Poverty Index (HPI). - UNDP, Human Development Report 2003.
2. Kurian discusses regional disparities in India, taking states as units, in terms of such parameters as demographic indicators, female literacy, state domestic product and poverty, development and non-development expenditure by state governments, shares in plan outlay, investments, banking activities and infrastructure development and concludes that inter-state economic and social disparities in India have been increasing. He observes that "Efforts through the planning process during the first three decades of the Indian Republic had only partially succeeded in reducing regional disparities. The accelerated economic growth since the early 1980s with increased participation by the private sector appears to have aggravated regional disparities. The ongoing economic reforms since 1991 with stabilization and deregulation policies as their prime instruments and a very significant role for the private sector seem to have further aggravated the inter-state disparities." - Kurian N.J., Widening Regional Disparities in India, Some Indicators; Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXXV, No. 7, Feb. 12-18, 2000, PP. 548-49.



The fruits of development need to trickle-down

intervention in the economic life of the country, regulating the location and direction of economic activities in the country.

The foregoing analysis points out that the recent privatization and economic liberalization policy in India has given rise to widening economic imbalances among the different states/regions in the country. Since economic growth, to be meaningful, requires an improvement in regional balance, it is essential that the Government goes slow on its economic reforms programme and plays an active intervention policy in the economic life of the country. It may be noted that economic policy is not an end in itself. It is only a means to an end and the end is the balanced rapid economic growth of the country. The policy needs to be amended and modified periodically in the light of economic facts and experience. □

Dear Readers,

Yojana is on the look out for :

- Write-ups on Adventure from day to day life
- Success Stories
- Women's Enterprise
- Letters

Nature of articles:

Topical issues covering about 1500 words. Authors should retain a copy of the article sent to Yojana. It is our endeavour to return unused articles at the earliest.

* * *

Have you renewed your subscription?

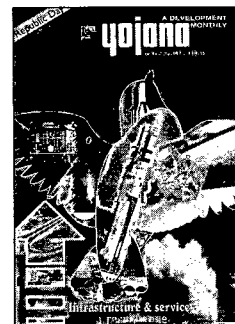
The rates are as follows:

1 year : Rs. 70, 2 years : Rs. 135, 3 years : Rs. 190

Please quote your subscription number. Gestation period is 4 to 6 weeks.

Contact our Advertisement and Circulation Manager,

Publications Division, Ministry of I&B, East Block-IV, Level-VII, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi - 110066, Tel: 26100207



- 2 All India No.1 Ranks
- 69 Ranks above the 99th Percentile
- 461 Ranks above the 90th Percentile

In all **648** of our students
were successful in
GATE '04



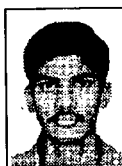
Nandhini N S
99.99 - Rank : 1
Elect. & Comm. Engg.



Debmalya Panigrahi
99.99 - Rank : 1
Comp. Sc. & Engg.



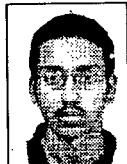
Sanjay Pal
99.98 - Rank : 3
Electrical Engg.



Meiji Sreekanth
99.97 - Rank : 5
Electrical Engg.



Arnab De
99.98 - Rank : 5
Comp. Sc. & Engg.



Udaykiran Pudipeddi
99.89 - Rank : 5
Instr. Engg.



Sushil Ragupurhit
99.79 - Rank : 5
Physics

**We congratulate
these toppers and
all our other winners
in this exam!**

**Enrolment open for Brilliant's Postal
Course towards**

GATE '05

SUBJECTS OFFERED: • Computer Science & Engg.
• Information Technology • Electronics & Comm. Engg.
• Electrical Engg. • Instrumentation Engg. • Mechanical Engg.
• Production and Industrial Engg. • Civil Engg. • Geology &
Geophysics • Mathematics • Physics • Chemistry • Engg. Sc.
(Engg. Maths, Electrical Sc., Materials Sc., Solid Mechanics, Fluid
Mechanics, Thermodynamics) • Life Sc. (Chem., Biochem.,
Microbiology)

Write, call, fax or access our
website www.brilliant-tutorials.com
for free Prospectus and Application Form.

**BRILLIANT
TUTORIALS**

Box: 4996-YOE, 12, Masilamani St.,
T. Nagar, Chennai 600 017. Ph: 24342099 (4 lines).
Fax: 24343829. e-mail: enquiries@brilliant-tutorials.com



**Enrolment
continues for
Brilliant's Postal
Course towards**

**AIEEE
2005**

**Your gateway to the National
Institutes of Technology**

Admission to the National Institutes of
Technology (previously known as Regional
Engineering Colleges) and to many other
institutions of specialized engineering
education is on the basis of the AIEEE (All
India Engineering Entrance Examination).

Now, who can equip you for success in this
highly competitive exam, better than Brilliant
Tutorials – a 30-year veteran who has helped
produce thousands of winners and hundreds
of top-rankers in competitive entrance exams
all over India.

**Maximise your chances of a high rank in
AIEEE '05. Enrol today!**

Course Highlights:

- 8 sets of lesson material and assignments
- 3 Postal Tests • A ready-reference compendium of
important formulae, equations and data in Maths, Physics
and Chemistry • 4 National Sit-down Tests at 26 centres
across the country • 4 Home-based Mock Test Papers
with sealed solutions • Doubt Letter Scheme

Write, call, fax or access our website
www.Brilliant-tutorials.com

for free Prospectus and Application Form.

**BRILLIANT[®]
TUTORIALS**

Box: 4996-YOH, 12, Masilamani St., T. Nagar,
Chennai 600 017. Ph: 24342099 (4 lines). Fax: 24343829.
e-mail: enquiries@brilliant-tutorials.com

The 1-Yr. Course for AIEEE also covers **STATE ENGG.**
ADMISSION TESTS 2005 – EAMCET, Andhra Pradesh;
CET, Karnataka; PET, Madhya Pradesh; JEE, Orissa; PET,
Rajasthan; UPSEAT, Uttar Pradesh; CEET, Haryana; CET,
Punjab; CEE, Delhi; JET, Pondicherry; CET, Jammu &
Kashmir; PCE, Kerala; WBEE, West Bengal; BCECE, Bihar.

Brilliant's Postal Courses open for

- IIT-JEE 2005, 2006 & beyond • MBBS Ent. 2005, 2006 &
beyond • MBA Ent. 2005 • MCA Ent. 2005 • IAS 2005
• GATE 2005 • ESE 2005 • AMIE Section A, B Exams. Dec.
2004, June 2005 • CSIR-UGC(NET) Exam. Dec. 2004, June
2005 • UGC(NET) Exam. (Humanities) Dec. 2004, June
2005 • GRE • TOEFL • BANKING • GEOLOGISTS' Exam.
2004

Defining Success



Subroto Bagchi

***Success to me is
about vision. It is
about giving back
more to life than
you take out of it. It
is about creating
extraordinary
success with
ordinary lives***

I WAS the last child of a small-time government servant, in a family of five brothers. My earliest memory of my father is that of a District Employment Officer in Koraput, Orissa. It was and remains beyond you can imagine. There was no electricity; no primary school nearby and water did not flow out of the tap. As a result, I did not go to school until the age of eight. I was home-schooled. My father used to get transferred every year. The family belongings fit into the back of a jeep - so the family moved from place to place and without any trouble, my mother would set up an establishment and get us going. Raised by a widow who had come as a refugee from the then East Bengal, she was a matriculate when she married my father. My parents set the foundation of my life and the value system which makes me what I am today and largely defines what success means to me today.

As District Employment Officer, my father was given a jeep by the government. There was no garage in the office, so the jeep was parked in our house. My father refused to use it to commute to the office. He told us that the jeep is an expensive resource given by the government. He reiterated to us that it was not 'his jeep' but the

government's jeep. Insisting that he would use it only to tour the interiors, he would walk to his office on normal days. He also made sure that we never sat in the government jeep - we could sit in it only when it was stationary. That was our early childhood lesson in governance - a lesson that corporate managers learn the hard way, some never do.

The driver of the jeep was treated with respect, due to any other member of my father's office. As small children, we were taught not to call him by his name. We had to use the suffix 'dada' whenever we were to refer to him in public or private. When I grew up to own a car and a driver by the name of Raju was appointed - I repeated the lesson to my two small daughters. They have, as a result, grown up to call Raju, 'Raju Uncle' - very different from many of their friends who refer to their family drivers as 'my driver'. When I hear that term from a school-or college-going person, I cringe. **To me, the lesson was significant - you treat small people with more respect than how you treat big people. It is more important to respect your subordinates than your superiors.**

Our day used to start with the family huddling around my mother's chulha -

Mr Subroto Bagchi is Chief Operating Officer of a Consulting firm. *Courtesy: IIM, Bangalore.*
(Photo of author, courtesy Indian Express.)

an earthen fire place she would build at each place of posting where she would cook for the family. There was no gas, nor electrical stoves. The morning routine started with tea. As the brew was served, father would ask us to read aloud the editorial page of The Statesman's 'muffosil' edition – delivered one day late. We did not understand much of what we were reading. But the ritual was meant for us to know that the world was larger than Koraput district and the English I speak today, despite having studied in an Oriya medium school, has to do with that routine. After reading the newspaper aloud, we were told to fold it neatly. Father taught us a simple lesson. He used to say, "You should leave your newspaper and your toilet, the way you expect to find it". **That lesson was about showing consideration to others. Business begins and ends with that simple precept.**

Being small children, we were always enamoured with advertisements in the newspaper for transistor radios - we did not have one. We saw other people having radios in their homes and each time there was an advertisement of Philips, Murphy or Bush radios, we would ask father when we could get one. Each time, my father would reply that we did not need one because he already had five radios – alluding to his five sons. We also did not have a house of our own and would occasionally ask father as to when, like others, we would live in our own house. He would give a similar reply, "We do not need a house of our own. I already own five houses". His replies did not gladden our hearts in that instant. Nonetheless, we learnt that **it is important not to measure personal success and sense of well being through material possessions.**

Government house seldom came with fences. Mother and I collected twigs and built a small fence. After lunch, my mother would never sleep. She would take her kitchen utensils and

with those she and I would dig the rocky, white ant infested surroundings. We planted flowering bushes. The white ants destroyed them. My mother brought ash from her chulha and mixed it in the earth and we planted the seedlings all over again. This time, they bloomed. At that time, my father's transfer order came. A few neighbours told my mother why she was taking so much pain to beautify a government house, why she was planting seeds that would only benefit the next occupant. My mother replied that it did not matter to her that she would not see the flowers in full bloom. She said, "I have to create a bloom in a desert and **whenever I am given a new place, I must leave it more beautiful than what I had**

“
While leaving her behind,
I kissed her face. In that
paralytic state and in a
garbled voice, she said,
“Why are you kissing me,
go kiss the world”
”

inherited”. That was my first lesson in success. It is not about what you create for yourself, it is what you leave behind that defines success.

My mother began developing a cataract in her eyes when I was very small. At that time, the eldest among my brothers got a teaching job at the University of Bhubaneswar and had to prepare for the civil services examination. So, it was decided that my mother would move to cook for him and as her appendage, I had to move too. For the first time in my life, I saw electricity in homes and water coming out of a tap. It was around 1965, the country was going to war with Pakistan. My mother was having problems reading and in any case, being Bengali, she did not know the Oriya script. So,

in addition to my daily chores, my job was to read her the local newspaper – end to end. That created in me a sense of connectedness with a large world. I began taking interest in many different things. While reading out news about the war, I felt that I was fighting the war myself. She and I discussed the daily news and built a bond with the larger universe. In it, we became part of a larger reality. Till date, I measure my success in terms of that sense of larger connectedness.

Meanwhile, the war raged and India was fighting on both fronts. Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister, coined the term “Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan” and galvanized the nation into patriotic fervour. Other than reading out the newspaper to my mother, I had no clue about how I could be part of the action. So, after reading her the newspaper every day I would land up near the University's water tank, which served the community. I would spend hours under it, imagining that there could be spies who would come to poison the water and I had to watch for them. I would daydream about catching one and how the next day, I would be featured in the newspaper. Unfortunately for me, the spies at war ignored the sleepy town of Bhubaneswar and I never got a chance to catch one in action. Yet, that act unlocked my imagination. **Imagination is everything. If we can imagine a future, we can create it, if we can create that future, others will live in it. That is the essence of success.**

Over the next few years, my mother's eyesight dimmed but in me she created a larger vision, a vision with which I continue to see the world and I sense, through my eyes, she was seeing too. As the next few years unfolded, her vision deteriorated and she was operated for cataract. I remember, when she returned after her operation and she saw my face clearly for the first time, she was astonished. She said, “Oh my God, I did not know you were so fair”. I remain mightily pleased with that adulation even till

date. Within weeks of getting her sight back, she developed a corneal ulcer and overnight, became blind in both eyes. That was 1969. She died in 2002. In all those 32 years of living with blindness, she never complained about her fate even once. Curious to know what she saw with blind eyes, I asked her once if she sees darkness. She replied, "No, I do not see darkness. I only see light even with my eyes closed". Until she was



eighty years of age, she did her morning yoga everyday, swept her own room and washed her own clothes. **To me, success is about the sense of independence; it is about not seeing the world but seeing the light.**

Over the many intervening years, I grew up, studied, joined the industry and began to carve my life's journey. I began my life as a clerk in a government office, went on to become a Management Trainee with the DCM group and eventually found my life's calling with the IT industry when the fourth generation computers came to India in 1981. Life took me places – I worked with outstanding people, challenging assignments and traveled all over the world. In 1992, while I was posted in the US, I learnt that my father, living a retired life with my eldest brother, had suffered a third degree burn injury and was admitted in the Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi. I flew back to attend to him - he remained for a few days in critical stage, bandaged from neck to toe. One morning, while attending to my father, I realized that the blood bottle was empty and fearing that air would go into his vein, I asked the attending nurse to change it. She bluntly told me to do it myself. In that horrible theatre of death, I was in pain and frustration and anger. Finally when she relented and came, my father opened his eyes and murmured to her,

"Why have you not gone home yet?" Here was a man on his death-bed but more concerned about the overworked nurse than his own state. I was stunned at his stoic self. There I learnt that there is no limit to how concerned you can be for another human being and what is the limit of inclusion you can create. My father died the next day.

He was a man whose success was defined by his principles, his frugality, his universalism and his sense of inclusion. Above all, he taught me that success is your ability to rise above your discomfort, whatever may be your current state. You can, if you want, raise your consciousness above your immediate surroundings. Success is not about building material comforts – the transistor that he never could buy or the house that he never owned. His success was about the legacy he left, the continuity of his ideals that grew beyond the smallness of an ill-paid, unrecognized government servant's world.

My father was a fervent believer in the British Raj. He sincerely doubted the capability of the post-independence Indian political parties to govern the country. To him, the lowering of the Union Jack was a sad event. My mother was the exact opposite. When Subhash Bose quit the Indian National Congress and came to Dacca, my mother, then a school girl, garlanded him. She learnt to

spin khadi and joined an underground movement that trained her in using daggers and swords. Consequently, our household saw diversity in the political outlook of the two. On major issues concerning the world, they had differing opinions. In them, we learnt the power of disagreements, of dialogue and the essence of living with diversity in thinking. Success is not about the ability to create a definitive dogmatic end state; it is about the unfolding of thought processes of dialogue and continuum.

Two years back, at the age of eighty-two, mother had a paralytic stroke and was lying in a government hospital in Bhubaneswar. I flew down from the US where I was serving my second stint, to see her. I spent two weeks with her in the hospital as she remained in a paralytic state. She was neither getting better nor moving on. Eventually I had to return to work. While leaving her behind, I kissed her face. In that paralytic state and in a garbled voice, she said, "Why are you kissing me, go kiss the world." Her river was nearing its journey, at the confluence of life and death, this woman who came to India as a refugee, raised by a widowed mother, no more educated than high school, married to an anonymous government servant whose last salary was Rupees three hundred, robbed of her eyesight by fate and crowned by adversity – was telling me to go and kiss the world!

Success to me is about vision. It is the ability to rise above the immediacy of pain. It is about imagination. It is about sensitivity to small people. It is about building inclusion. It is about connectedness to a larger world existence. It is about personal tenacity. It is about giving back more to life than you take out of it. It is about creating extraordinary success with ordinary lives. □

**EXCLUSIVELY FOR
MAINS 2004
Eng./Hindi Medium**

SOCIOLOGY Dharmendra

**POL. SCIENCE
Ms. SHUBHRA R. SAXENA**

WHY SOCIOLOGY & POL. SCIENCE WITH AAS?

- Focus on marks fetching techniques
- Model Question & various Model Answers practice.
- Elaborate Question analysis & discussion
- All round efforts to ensure around 350 marks

Contemporary backup material

**BATCH IS TO START
DON'T DELAY**

द्वारा
मनोविज्ञान ओम प्रकाश चौधरी
(Gold Medalist)

**MOST ADVANCE & CONTEMPORARY
CORRESPONDENCE MATERIAL.**



AAS
AN IAS ACADEMY

302, A-12-13, Top Floor, Ansal Building,
Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009.

Ph.: 55152590 Cell.: 31080722, 9868245290

**SEPARATE BATCH IN ALL GIVEN SUBJECT
FOR 2005 P/M WILL COMMENCE SOON.**

OUR MILESTONES



ARSHDEEP SINGH
IAS 3rd Topper

"I found guidance from Dr. Majid Husain at CIVILS INDIA very useful one. CIVILS INDIA provides good environment for studying Optionals and General Studies." *Arshdeep Singh*



SHURBIR SINGH
IAS 4th Topper

"With labour and commitment Proper guidance matters the most which I got at CIVILS INDIA" *Shurbir*

OTHER RESULTS

138th - Dinesh Kumar, IAS	318th - Punam, Allied
145th - Dheeraj Garg, IPS	402nd - Babulal Sonal, IAS
252nd - Shyam Kanu Mohanta, IAS	

OUR HIGHEST IN 2003

Geog.-362; G.S.-361; Essay-142; Interview-220

IAS 2004-05 ADMISSION NOTICE

We offer the most time-tested and performance-oriented classroom courses in India (Eng. & हिन्दी)

GEOGRAPHY

by Prof. Majid Husain

"A name needing no introduction"

*6th Topper in the very first Batch (2002)
and 3rd & 4th Toppers in the second Batch (2003)

GEN. STUDIES by Dr. K. Ramesh

"Students say him ultimate in G. S.
One Man, One Approach!"

"Lesser number of teacher better G. S. You have."
4th Topper in the very first Batch (1998)
6th Topper in (2002) & 3rd and 4th in 2003.

ECONOMY by Dr. K. Ramesh

"Making Economy the easiest for anybody"

PUB. AD. by Dr. K. Ramesh

"Teaching to perform who lacks it even after taking coaching."

दर्शनशास्त्र by Deepak Kumar

"The Real Expert"

• Module की सुविधा • Improvement Programme

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Two types of Notes : (1) Exhaustive type
(2) Model Answer type
- Everyday Assignments/Writing Practice/Timely Tests
- Personal Guidance Programme (PGP) also
- Fleximodule in GS [Listen classes and G.S. is prepared]

HISTORY by Sanjay Varma

हिन्दी साहित्य by Sarvesh Pandey & Tryambak Nath



CIVILS INDIA
An Institute For IAS

A/12-13, 202-203, ANSAL BUILDING, BEHIND BATRA CINEMA,
DR. MUKHERJEE NAGAR, DELHI-110009

Ph.: 27652921(O), 27651344 (R), 9810553368 (Dr.) 9818244224 (Couns.)

Border Trade and North East



Jayanta K. Gogoi

If formal trade is developed, North East with its geographical advantage could emerge as a major business and transit centre for both SAARC and ASEAN group of nations

THE ISSUE of border trade through North East India is going to receive a priority within a short period of time due to the agreement signed in 2003 between India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprising ten member countries of Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Myanmar, Malaysia and Thailand. Among the five important areas of agreement, the development of road and railway routes between India and ASEAN member countries is directly associated with the issue of border trade through North East India. Moreover, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and ASEAN already set up two task forces in pharmaceuticals, agriculture & food processing to prepare a strategy document to outline a roadmap for cooperation in these sectors to start with. The trade between India and China was \$ 70 million in 1991-92 which has substantially increased to \$ 2,964 million in 2001-02 within a short span of ten years only. The decision of SAARC countries to form a free trade area called South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) which has included a few non-SAARC countries like Myanmar and Afghanistan with the prime objective of

economic liberalization and regional cooperation will also have trade impacts on Indian economy. These developments focus on India's north east and its geographical advantage to link the South and South-East Asian countries by road, or both.

The North East consists of the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. They have a common border with four foreign countries, namely, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar without any significant trade relationship at present. These countries share more than 99 per cent of India's north east border which are closed and thus prevent the growth of trade, transport and communication system. Whatever trade takes place with these countries is only through the mainland. In spite of being geographically located close to each other, trading between these countries with India has to take place — mainly through sea routes, which are several hundred times longer, costlier and time consuming. Therefore, the volume of existing trade between India and these countries is significantly lower in comparison to their trade relations with the European and American countries

Dr Jayanta K. Gogoi is Prof. & Head of Deptt. of Economics, Dibrugarh University, Assam.
(Photos: Courtesy ITDC, New Delhi.)



North East, a paradise unexplored

which are geographically far away from the region. However, the entire sub-regional zone is full of sunshine and rainfall, rich in bio-diversity and fertile soil for growing various crops. The region is also full of mineral resources, rich in tourism with a combination of human, natural, cultural and ethnic beauty, heritage sites, beaches and deep forests. The region is also full of hydro-energy resources like the Brahmaputra, Ganges, Irrawati, Mekong and many major rivers. In spite of such resources, the entire sub-zone is regarded as underdeveloped as compared to other developed countries of the world. One of the ways of removing the existing poor level of development in these countries is the mutual cooperation among themselves through extensive bilateral trade by taking full advantage of their geographical proximity. A modern transportation and communication network connecting all these countries can only break the existing impediments.

As far as border trade in the North East is concerned, it may be recalled that the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted a survey of export opportunities in Myanmar for the Ministry of Commerce in 1995. The survey found considerable potential for

trade with Myanmar and estimated the value of informal trade via Moreh in Manipur, at around Rs. 2,000 crore. Similarly, informal trade through Champhai in Mizoram and Lungwa in Nagaland was assessed at Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 100 crore respectively. A wide range of goods are being informally exported through Moreh, including cycles and cycle parts, motor accessories, tyres, drugs and pharmaceuticals, cotton yarn, branded foods, edible oils, petroleum products, cement and other construction materials. The items coming into India are timber, fruit and vegetables and a host of third country manufacturers including electronic and synthetic goods.

On the other hand, Bangladesh is bordered by Indian states on three sides. It borders West Bengal in the west and north-west and North Eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram in the north and east. The border trade agreement between India and Bangladesh was signed in 1972 to meet the day-to-day requirements of the border people. Trade between North Eastern states and Bangladesh takes place through the border trading points like Dawki and Bholaganj in Meghalaya, Karimganj, Steamerghat and Sutarkandi in Assam and

Kailashahar, Bilonia and Sonamura in Tripura.

Both primary and manufacturing goods are traded through these border points. While most of the exports and imports of primary goods are formal or legal, major parts of exports and imports of manufacturing articles are informal or illegal. It is because several tariff and quantitative restrictions have been appended to the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreements, 1993, on imports and exports of manufacturing goods to protect local units of respective countries. Though the exact volume and value of articles informally traded annually across these border points cannot be ascertained, it has been estimated that the share of informal segments of trade would not be less than 70 to 80 per cent of the total volume and value of articles traded.

Major items exported and smuggled out to Bangladesh through the North Eastern border are orange, pineapple, jack-fruit, potatoes, ginger, spices, rice, betel, plywood, coal, petroleum products, medicine and drugs, fish, raw-cotton, clothes and garments, bicycles, time-pieces, tyres, paper, audio-video cassettes, cosmetics, milk-powder, utensils, cattle, sugar, pulses, tea, salt,



Rich biodiversity

tobacco, aluminium goods, yarn, electrical fittings, wood, leather etc.

The imports and/or smuggled in goods to India through these points are electronic goods, coconut oil, goat, jute, poultry products, synthetic fabrics, consumer goods, high quality clothes, etc.

Trade Route

It has been observed that most of the items exported or smuggled out to Bangladesh through the North Eastern routes are not of North East origin. These are produced in western, central, southern or eastern India's industrial zones. These articles are smuggled out of India through the North Eastern states to the easternmost districts of Bangladesh viz. Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracks, Comilla, Noakhali and Syhlet. Now, if the trade between Bangladesh and India is liberalised as a result of the formation and effective functioning of South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), there would be no more smuggling activities in the border. However, all the articles demanded by Bangladesh including its eastern districts would be exported through the West Bengal border. The existing trade routes to Bangladesh via Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram would dry-out.

If formal trade is developed, it can be said that on the basis of specialisation on the thrust areas, North East India can emerge as exporter to the Myanmar, China and other South East Asian countries of certain items. For example, North East India is famous for its exotic flora and fauna. Out of the 925 varieties of orchids available in India, over 600 can be grown in the region due to the favourable climatic conditions. In fact, approximately 200 varieties are unique to this region and 60 per cent of these are ornamental in nature with high demand at the international markets. It is also ideally situated to produce spices, herbs etc. Moreover, the forest of North East offers a vast array of aromatic plants which can be used in the aromatic industry for manufacture of perfumes, incenses etc. In fact, there is an increasing international trend towards natural perfumes and room fresheners. With proper planning there exists scope for establishing aromatic industry in the region.

Assam alone produces about 50 per cent of country's tea and tea industry in India needs new international markets. Tea industry of Assam can find new and nearer outlets for exporting its products to Myanmar and other South-East Asian countries, if border trade can be developed.

The North East is well known for its biodiversities and heritage sites. Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh, Majuli, Kaziranga, Manas, Pabitora etc. in

North East is famous for its exotic flora and fauna. Out of the 925 varieties of orchids available in India, over 600 can be grown in the region due to the favourable climatic conditions.

Assam can be developed further as tourist spots attracting more tourists from Europe and America. If modern transport and communication system between the ASEAN countries and India along with the requisite infrastructural facilities are developed, tourists visiting the ASEAN countries are likely to extend their tour programmes to the North East India for visiting its exotic bio-diversity and heritage sites. In 1996, consultancy firm, Coopers and Lybrand submitted a



Barking deer

report to the Government of Assam, which states that if the vast tourism potentials of the North East are fully tapped and developed, within 20 years the region will receive more tourists than Singapore or Bangkok, because almost all the Western and Japanese tourists visiting South-East Asian region would fly or drive a few hundred kilometres more to enjoy the scenic and cultural beauties of the North Eastern region. This alone can boost the economy of the entire North East.

Transportation

However, without proper development of transportation network we cannot expect anything. The improvement of the transportation network between North East, Myanmar and China can include the construction of railway, road and air routes. For example, the construction of railway routes connecting Dali, of Yunan State in China, Tengchog-Myitkyina in Myanmar and Ledo in India may boost the border trade. Similarly, one road route connecting the three countries may be the development of the existing Stilwell Road which was constructed during 1942-45. It runs from Ledo in North East India and passes through Lekhapani-Pangshu Pass in India, Myitkyina and Lashio in Myanmar to Kunming in Yunan Province of China. Since Kunming is already connected with Hongkong by an expressway, the North East India, for that matter India as a whole could establish direct road link with Hongkong if the Stilwell Road is developed. Only a short stretch of the road which will be about 100-120 miles from Arunachal Pradesh border to Myitkyina in Myanmar needs rebuilding. Beyond Myitkyina up to Kunming, the road is well developed. From Myitkyina the road takes a southward turn towards Lashio via Bhamo and from Lashio it takes north eastern turn towards Kunming. Since Lashio is well connected by rail and road with the provinces of south and central Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, the Stilwell Road can connect North East India and



Orchids have a good export potential

the mainland with the entire South-East Asian countries.

From the border of Arunachal Pradesh, exports of India could reach by the Stilwell Road to Kunming in south China within two days, Yangon in

would be shorter and cheaper in comparison to the existing long sea routes. India's trade may take a diametrically opposite direction from the West to the East and that too with much more gains, since the buyers and sellers of these markets of the East are culturally more akin to the buyers and sellers of India.

With these developments, the North East with its locational advantage could emerge as a major business and transit centre for both the SAARC and ASEAN groups of nations. In that case in certain strategic places of the North East, large warehouses with business offices of exporters and importers from both sides would be built-up. Such places would emerge as commercial hubs of the region bustling by business executives, hotels, clubs, departmental stores etc.

It must however be noted that unless exportable surplus are produced the North Eastern region would not be able to derive the full benefits of all these developments simply by acting as a corridor of exports of other countries. North East has to identify a few well defined thrust areas and concentrate itself by specializing in those areas of production so that it can produce in excess of local demand. □



Handlooms and handicrafts—awaiting a suitable market

Myanmar within two and half days, Bangkok in four days and Singapore in five days. This land route of trade

Combating AIDS

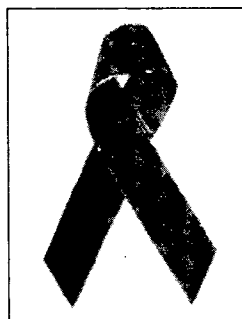
Avtar Singh

A major challenge for India is to provide adequate coverage of AIDS programmes to all the vulnerable groups. As the world's largest democracy, India should show the way in tackling AIDS

AIDS TEACHES us lessons that go beyond Africa and the West. These lessons enlarge our understanding of the significance of socio-economic, cultural and political influence on the spread of infectious diseases. In the hardest-hit countries, AIDS (Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome) is dramatically reducing life expectancy and economic potential, increasing the vulnerability of future generations by creating millions of orphans, and diminishing the capacity of public and private sectors. AIDS is a horrendous disease seriously affecting the world. Families and communities can build up the immunity to withstand the impact of AIDS which will require the joint effort of every member of the family and community. This epidemic is not to be considered as just a public health concern. It can reverse decades of development. It strikes hardest the countries least able to resist. The incidence of AIDS continues to worsen and no sector of community remains untouched by the disease.

Since HIV/AIDS was first

described in 1981, well over 20 million lives have been lost, and tens and thousands of women and young people are now living with AIDS. Most face the threat of sickness, destitution and premature death. In the developing world, where 95% of people with AIDS live, only 5% of those who needed life-saving treatment could obtain it in 2002. A stark contrast to the developed world, where such treatment has become a standard health practice.



The AIDS epidemic claimed more than three million lives in 2002, and an estimated five million people acquired the disease in 2002 bringing to 42 million, the number of people globally living with the virus. In Eastern

Europe and Central Asia, the number of people living with AIDS in 2002 stood at 1.2 million. HIV/AIDS is expanding rapidly in the Baltic State, the Russian Federation and several Central Asian Republics. In Asian and the Pacific, 7.2 million people are now living with AIDS. The growth of the epidemic in this region is largely due to the growing epidemic in China, where a million people are now living with AIDS and where official estimates foresee a

manifold increase in the number over the coming decade. In India too, almost four million people are living with AIDS.

Best current projections suggest that an additional 45 million people will become infected with AIDS in 126 low and middle-income countries (currently with concentrated or generalized epidemics) between 2002 and 2010, unless the world succeeds in mounting a drastically expanded, global prevention effort. More than 40% of those infections would occur in Asia and the Pacific (currently accounts for about 20% of new annual infections).

In a blunt appraisal of work so far, a coalition of leaders at the closing ceremony of the six-day conference on world AIDS forum held in the Thai capital said, "failure and inaction had contributed to the 20 million AIDS deaths since the early 1980s and vowed to step up the fight against the disease." "We are ashamed that in 2004 some 38 million people are living with HIV/AIDS and fighting the same battle after two decades," said the Bangkok Leadership statement at end of the conference. "Despite all that we have learned about what works in prevention and treatment, the epidemic is on the rise in every region".

AIDS is currently spreading in the world at the rate of one new infection every fifty second. It is not confined to any one class, community, religion, age-group, sex or profession, though according to the Indian Health Organization (IHO), women and children are believed to be more prone to AIDS. The current estimated number of people living with HIV/

AIDS is at least four million in India [NACO 2001] and probably rather more with a national prevalence level of 0.8 per cent. The epidemic is considered to be in at least six states with prevalence levels surpassing 1 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu. Remember that zero-prevalance rates show future burden is about seven years ahead. Long enough to deny, but not for too long.

There are two key factors that have been critical to the global spread of the disease and are of particular relevance to business. One is ignorance and denial and the other is increase in mobility and industrialization.

A major challenge for India now is that of adequate coverage of its AIDS programmes to all the vulnerable groups. Flanking that is the broader challenge of ensuring that the response reaches young, illiterate populations and rural communities, especially women.

Worldwide, the most common means of AIDS transmission is through unprotected sex. Other transmission routes include mother to child transmission at birth, sharing contaminated syringes and needles through injection of drugs and to a

lesser extent, the transfusion of infected blood and blood products. Contrary to what some parents may wish to believe, many young, people are sexually active from their mid-teen years onwards. People using injectable drug are also vulnerable. Ignorance about the disease and lack of means of protection will condemn many of these young people to an early death. Young people have a right to knowledge and means by which they can protect themselves and their partners against infection.

There are a significant number of factors that have contributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS not limited to poverty, illiteracy, and the status of women alone. However, there are two key factors that have been critical to the global spread of the disease and are of particular relevance to business. One is ignorance and denial and the other is increase in mobility and industrialization.

While the largest number of cases have been reported among the Americans, it is in the developing countries, that the situation is most worrying. In many countries, rural poverty has led to migration and rapid expansion of the cities. In these growing cities social problems such as unemployment, slums/shanty townships, prostitution and 'street children' have emerged. In some countries political upheavals and wars have led to a refugee crisis. Traditional stable family structures have come under increasing strain and norms of sexual behaviour are changing.

The greatest tragedy, besides medical and health care costs, will be the loss of thousands of lives, particularly among young adults in

their most productive age. Child survival rates will be directly affected by infants being born to HIV-infected mothers. This will result in a major impact on the economy of all developing countries-in terms of direct medical and patient care costs and indirect costs in the form of absenteeism and decreased productivity. The pandemic will thus overstretch the already meagre health and economic system resources.

Principally, AIDS affects people within their most productive years of life (most infections before the age of 25) and through reduced earning as a result of illness, care demands, higher expenditure on health care and premature death. Business does not work in isolation and so the impact of HIV/AIDS on all productive sectors, on the business supply chains, the effective labour supply and intellectual capital directly impacts on individual companies. These impacts can significantly affect the ability of business to operate. This may lead to a reduction in foreign direct investment, discouraged by these potential production deficiencies exacerbated by AIDS.

However, not all Indians are in a position to respond. Politicians, civil servants, the educated, business and community leaders need to take responsibility to promote the rights of the vulnerable and lead the fight against HIV/AIDS. As the world's

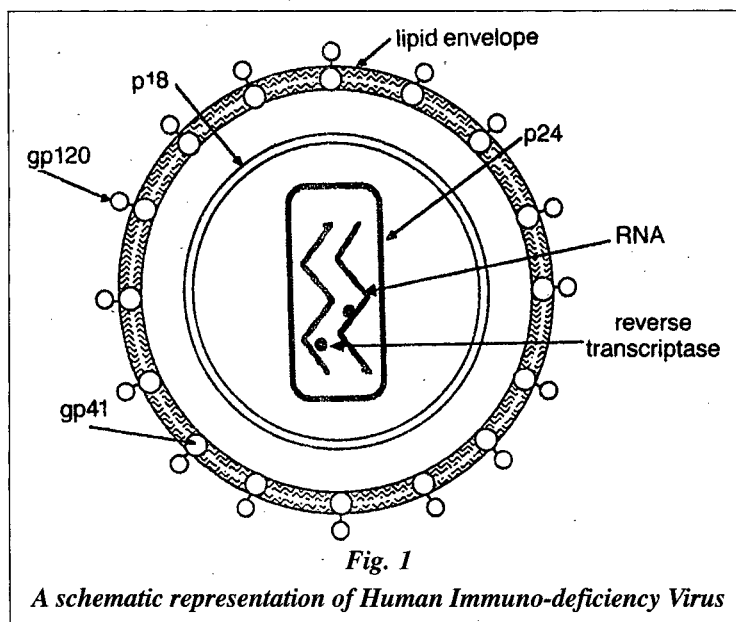
largest democracy, it is reasonable to expect that India should show the way forward in Asia's response in tackling this epidemic based on sound framework of ethics, human and legal rights and not lag behind others. In a country mushrooming with universities, graduates and a

paucity of research in those lines.

As prevention is a main objective of HIV/AIDS programmes, people need information and need to be educated about the virus and disease, modes of transmission and means of protection. Information about sensitive and private topics such as sex and injectable drug use must be explicit so that people can be in a position to change their behaviour. Widespread use of the mass media is essential. Information can be provided through pamphlets, posters, newspapers, magazines, books, instructions on condom packaging, advertisements, radio, television, films, videos, plays, Internet, group meetings and

assemblies. Media sensitivity and sustained support have been facilitated in an attempt to combat prejudice and stigma targeting different levels including policy, society and the legal system. Media advocacy on HIV/AIDS issues through meetings, visits and sharing project documentation was done consistently to help create a supportive environment in the public sphere.

Educating young people about AIDS and teaching them skills in negotiating, conflict resolution, critical thinking, decision-making and communication, improves their self-confidence and ability to make informed choices, such as postponing sex until they are mature enough to



Source: *Preventive and Social Medicine* by Park

growing middle class, an indifferent lifestyle based on 'sub kuch chalta hai' (everything goes) will not do. Indifference to the problem of HIV/AIDS will alter the course of India's history.

Prevention

With no vaccine in sight for immunization against AIDS transmitting virus, the only feasible method of controlling the spread of the disease seems to be through behavioural modification. There is an urgent need for an awareness to be created and the only available means of controlling the spread of AIDS is preventive education. The single most effective strategy for prevention is safe sexual behaviour. There is a

protect themselves from HIV and other STIs and unwanted pregnancies. Youth-friendly services offer treatment for STIs and access to condoms and help young people to become responsible for their sexual and reproductive health. Voluntary and confidential HIV counselling and testing services allow young people to determine their HIV status and to choose safe behaviours, whether they are uninfected or infected. Schools and colleges need to be made in which teaching and learning can occur free from the threat of violence, bullying and sexual abuse. It is vital to recognize and support the role of the family and the community in educating young people about HIV/AIDS.

Developing and mobilizing long-term sustainable human and financial resources to the epidemic is a key for an effective and expanded response to HIV. This component includes support to development of national and state level technical resources, strengthening of the Technical Resource Group mechanisms and building on the existing multi-sectoral technical capacity within the country. It also focuses on developing a number of partnership; Union and State parliamentary forums of HIV/AIDS. Community-level initiatives should identify and create linkages to other sources of information or support. This may include negotiating formal agreements or simply cultivating contacts with a range of other organizations, including any government agencies that can aid (or block) the community's efforts.

For national responses to be effective, existing community initiative must be reinforced and new ones must be nurtured as they



AIDS can also be vertically transmitted from mother to child

establish themselves. This will require flexible partnership arrangement with governments and other forces in the campaign against AIDS, particularly in developing countries. There is a large body of literature on how communities mobilize themselves and on how outside facilitators can help them do so. Most books and articles describe

a sequence of assessing needs, developing plans, mobilizing resources, and finally implementing and monitoring activities-ideally involving the community at every stage.

Government alone cannot be expected to take up the total control of programmes. Voluntary

'Get real' about HIV/AIDS

XV International AIDS Conference held from 11th to 16th July, 2004 at Bangkok requested the South Asian leaders to help and protect their young people from HIV/AIDS.

Over 5.2 million people in South Asia are living with HIV/AIDS, an overwhelming majority of them in India. Most new infections in the region are among young people below the age of 25, and are primarily driven by high-risk behaviours - injecting drugs, commercial sex and sex between men. The region is home to some of the world's fastest-growing epidemics. Cross-border migration, poverty, gender inequality and trafficking are also major factors in the spread of HIV/AIDS in South Asia. Eminent personalities and social activists from India including Mrs. Sonia Gandhi participated in the convention.

organizations too, have to be involved in 'behaviour change' programmes. The World Health Organization also has emphasized its need. Focusing on the social factors influencing the vulnerability of people to HIV infection, the voluntary organizations can provide information, services and other social support systems to people in danger of catching the disease. Before catching the infection, knowledge in the spread of HIV infection can be imparted by community-based social workers. The voluntary organizations can surely make genuine efforts towards this support system. Besides helping the patients, the voluntary organizations can also help the children, families and other dependents of the sufferers who become victims of isolation and discrimination.

In order to achieve the prevention and care interventions needed to reach this target, it will require a substantial increase in resources. The cost of expanded prevention care, treatment and support activities is estimated to be at least US\$10.5 billion annually by 2005. In addition

to this, the human capacity to deliver the necessary interventions and an improved infrastructure will need to be developed to meet the demand of expanded services. To meet these challenges, financial and political

Measures to reduce AIDS stigma and discrimination are urgently needed to ensure that new resources and growing political commitment to tackle AIDS are effectively translated into programmes that can halt and eventually reverse the global epidemic.

commitment will be necessary. The costs of scaling up prevention programmes are high but any delay will be even more costly.

Implementation and enforcement of measures to reduce AIDS stigma and discrimination are urgently needed to ensure that new resources and growing political commitment on AIDS are effectively translated into programmes that can halt and eventually reverse the global epidemic. As envisioned in the Declaration, countries should adopt, implement and enforce national policies that prevent discrimination ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by highly vulnerable populations.

In addition to enacting policies to ensure equal access to services, countries should assess and address laws, policies and practices that increase the vulnerability of women and girls. Donors should focus particularly on programmes to enhance the economic power of women. National governments should promote the necessary legal reforms and international actors should collaborate to eradicate sexual trafficking and other practices that increase the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS. □

Nutrition for All

Jayanthi Paulraj

The Nutrition Policy recognises that “nutrition affects development as much as development affects nutrition”. The principal challenge of the future would be to put in place an effective sustainable approach that is capable of fostering a healthy childhood

INDIA'S CONCERN for nutrition has been as old as her civilization. Her ancient scriptures contain guiding principles for nutrition and health. In the post independence India there has been an unequivocal commitment to the case of nutrition through Constitutional provisions. The Constitution of India states explicitly in Article 47 that the “State shall regard the raising of the level of the nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health among its primary duties...”

The “Green Revolution” did help the country in overcoming the famines. The country succeeded in eliminating classical nutritional

deficiency syndromes like beriberi, pellagra, scurvy, kwashiorkor of the classical kind and kerotomalacia, which used to be a major cause of nutritional blindness in children during the 1960's and have almost disappeared now.

Severe malnutrition in children has been significantly reduced. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) reduced from 146 in 1951-61 to 67.6 in 1999. The under Five Mortality Rate has reduced from 236 in 1960 to 105 in 1998. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has reduced

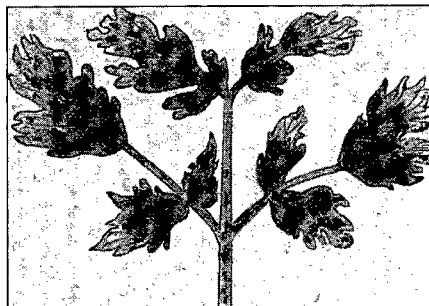
from 570 per, 1,00,000 in 1990 to 408 in 1998.

During 1960's the Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) was established in the Department of Food, Ministry of Agriculture for diversifying the food habits of the people with the dual purpose of making the diets of the people more nutritious and at the same time reducing the demand for cereal grains. Mobile food and Nutrition Extension Services and Community Canning and Preservation Centres were

set up by the FNB for undertaking Nutrition Education and Training. Applied Nutrition Programme highlighting production of protective foods through home gardens, school gardens, poultry

farms, demonstration and promoting consumption, and National Goitre Control Programme for addressing the problem of Goitre in Sub-Himalayan Region through iodisation of salt were launched in 1962.

The crash feeding programme, Special Nutrition Programme was launched in 1970 for bridging the energy and protein gap in daily diets of pre-school children in urban slums, tribal areas and backward areas. Specific nutritional interventions like



Ms Jayanthi Paulraj is a social worker from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

The 23rd National Nutrition Week is being celebrated from 1st to 7th Sept '04.

prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and nutritional blindness were launched through the health infrastructure.

Recognizing the multi-faceted problem of malnutrition, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) was launched on 2nd October, 1975. Universal immunisation programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy, Nutrition Promotion through poverty alleviation programmes, public distribution of food, health and family welfare measures, adult education, were among the important indirect nutrition interventions undertaken by the government.

The adoption of National Nutrition Policy (NNP) by the Government under the aegis of the Deptt. of Women & Child Development in 1993 has been one of the significant achievements on the nutrition scene in the country. The Nutrition Policy recognized that "nutrition affects development as much as development affects nutrition". Integration of nutritional concerns in various developmental policies and programmes was recognized as an important food tool for maximizing the nutritional outcome of developmental measures. The Policy advocates a series of actions in different spheres like food production, food distribution, education, health and family welfare, people with special needs and nutritional surveillance. The direct and indirect instruments of nutrition policy were recommended to be institutionalized through inter-sectoral co-ordination mechanism between Centre and the states.

The India Nutrition Profile, giving the district-wise picture of malnutrition from 187 districts of 18 states/union territories was released in July, 1998.

Awareness Drive

Recognising the importance of Nutrition Surveillance, a project was sponsored by FNB, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The

project on completion has demonstrated that nutrition surveillance can be undertaken by utilizing the existing infrastructure of ICDS with improved training, monitoring and supervision. It has also brought out that the levels of malnutrition were brought down in different districts of Andhra Pradesh through the Nutrition Surveillance Project.

Creating nutritional awareness has been intensified with special focus on

Vigorous awareness campaigns on malnutrition to make nutrition a talking point in the villages; direct interventions in districts with high malnutrition particularly for 0-2 years old, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers and establishing nutrition surveillance in the states in a phased manner are the three major components of the proposed Nutrition Mission.

nutrition for 0-2 years old children, pregnant and lactating mothers. A radio sponsored programme on "Poshan aur Swasthya" has been broadcast in 12 Regional languages through 30 commercial broadcasting stations of AIR during the last three years. Guidelines, poster, charts, calenders, have been prepared for creating nutritional awareness among the children.

A Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) was constituted in November 1997 replacing the Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee on National Policy and the Food and Nutrition Advisory Committee. As per the recommendations of the FNC, a proposal on National Nutrition Mission (NNM) has been developed with a view to address the problem of malnutrition in a mission mode approach.

Vigorous awareness campaigns on malnutrition to make nutrition a talking point in the villages, direct interventions in districts with high malnutrition particularly for 0-2 years old, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers and establishing nutrition surveillance in the states in a phased manner are the three major components of the proposed Nutrition Mission. The sectors concerned are being mobilized to promote nutrition through the respective programmes.

Nutrition Week

The 23rd National Nutrition week is being celebrated from 1st to 7th Sept. 04. The National Nutrition week is being celebrated since 1982 by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Department of Women and Child Development. Awareness about various aspects of food, nutrition, health, hygiene and sanitation, the magnitude of various forms of malnutrition and their consequences along with the ways and means of preventing the same is one of the prime requirement of improving the nutrition of the people. During National Nutrition week the efforts for creating nutritional awareness among the people are intensified by all concerned. Thus, teaching the mother and other members of the family and making them understand that the child requires adequate food and care for proper growth and development are of utmost importance.

The study of composition of food and quantities of food material required by our body for growth, maintenance and survival is called nutrition.

Following are some of the Nutritional Indicators that exist today-

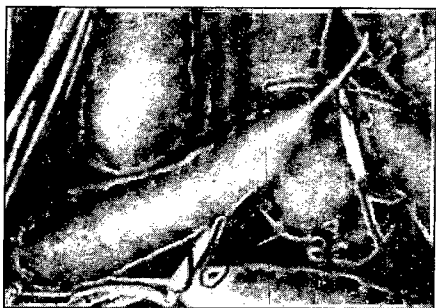
Women, BMI < 18.5	36%
Adult women with anaemia	52%
Low birth weight	34%
Undernourished children	47%

The nutritional requirements of humans is more complex than those of the other organisms. Humans obtain their energy primarily from nutrients such as glucose, aminoacids and fatty acids derived from the breakdown of carbohydrates, proteins and fats. But these foodstuffs do not constitute the complete diet of an individual. A balanced diet should have a proportionate amount of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, salts, water & vitamins and non-digestible 'roughage' which comprises green vegetables and fruits.

The food can broadly be divided into the following groups:-

1. Energy yielding foods such as carbohydrates and fats.
2. Body building foods such as proteins and minerals.
3. Protective foods such as vitamins and minerals

The two types of nutrition problems that are prevalent are those of under nutrition and over nutrition. Under



Carrots are a rich source of vitamin A

nutrition means too little food, too little care and too little health. If there is no health-guaranteeing environment and children suffer from diarrhoeal disease,



Balanced diet, a must for a healthy future

no amount of food will help to prevent the malnutrition. Over nutrition on the other hand means too many calories of the wrong type such as saturated fats or highly processed sugar that lead to obesity, vascular disease, etc. Many developing countries have under nutrition. Those in Europe and North America have over nutrition problems. There is this in-between category with countries like India that still have an enormous amount of under nutrition and significant over nutrition problems. In India, for instance around 50% of the children, under the age of five are undernourished or malnourished. When there is malnutrition, higher number of babies are born with low-birth weight. One in three babies born in India weigh significantly low because their mothers are undernourished. Some low weight babies die and some survive and those who survive develop malnutrition. The adult, who was malnourished in the past gains extra weight even when he takes normal amount of food. The major nutritional problems of India are linked with protein energy malnutrition (PEM). The integrated child development scheme (ICDS) provides a package of services to control nutritional and health problems.

To prevent blindness among children due to Vitamin A deficiency, a concentrated dose of Vit. A is given orally to children along with their immunization schedule.

Goals

- Reduce IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) to 30/thousand and MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) to 100/Lakh by 2010
- Increase utilization of public health facilities from current level of < 20 to > 75% by 2010.

The causes for malnutrition range from non-availability of nutritious food to poverty, unclean water, absence of democracy, and lack of balanced economic growth. Programmes such as public distribution system and integrated child development scheme need to be further strengthened, monitored so that they are able to deliver.

Success Story

Thailand had a very big success in the 1980's in reducing undernutrition. The Thailand model was a community-based nutrition programme, whereby locally-elected village girl-volunteers



Creating nutritional awareness

(one for every 20 households) underwent high quality training in assessing and understanding the cause of malnutrition. These volunteers engaged the people and struck a rapport with them while attempting to spread awareness about the nutritional problems. They visited the homes of severely malnourished people instead of expecting them to come to them. Creating awareness is as important as nutrition education and should be an integral part of any successful nutrition programme.

An IDA credit of US \$ 32 million for the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP) approved in 1980 was successfully completed in the same year. Its overall goal was to improve the nutritional and health status of pre-school children, primarily those between 6 and 36 months and pregnant and nursing mothers. The project provided a package of services, nutrition education, primary healthcare, supplementary on-site feeding of children who were severely nourished or those whose growth was faltering.

Education on diarrhoea management and administration of vitamin A were also part of the package.

The Project reduced malnutrition to half and prevented many children at risk

A balanced diet should have a proportionate amount of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, salts, water, vitamins and non-digestible 'roughage'.

from becoming malnourished. The key to TINP's success was the great care taken in planning and executing the process elements, including careful selection and training of community nutrition workers, emphasis on intensive

and supportive supervision, and efforts to gain community support. TINP today provides perhaps the largest longitudinal database on child growth and health in the developing world.

The project aims to –

- Increase the range, coverage, and quality of nutrition and health services;
- Improve child feeding and care practices;
- Promote community involvement, including support for formation of women's groups and community education; and
- Upgrade project management and evaluation.

The ICDS Project, approved in 1991, is financed with an IDA credit of US \$ 74.3 million revised from US \$ 96 million. The project supports India's ongoing ICDS Program and focuses on improving the nutrition, health, and pre-school educational status of tribal, drought-prone, and otherwise disadvantaged people in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

About five million pre-school children and about three million pregnant and nursing mothers directly benefit from the project's nutrition and health services. The project has succeeded in increasing the emphasis on reaching out to the pregnant women and children under three years of age, especially in Andhra Pradesh. Their emphasis is on improving the health, nutrition and psychological status of children of 0-6 years.

There have been variations in the degree of malnutrition across regions, age, social groups and gender. Direct malnutrition expenditures have been modest and not always sensitive to these variations in malnutrition. There is ample scope to improve, strengthen and re-orient the existing programmes by reducing the mismatches between expenditures and the felt needs. □

Rural Tourism: A New Promise



Anjan Bhuyan

***India's rural
tourism potential
exudes through her
rich cultural aspects
and production
systems. To preserve
the original flavour
and essence of her
heritage,
development of
indigenous
entrepreneurship is
imperative***

NEW TOURISM paradigm strongly advocates super-segmentation of tourism market realising the negative aspects of mass tourism culture of the early years of modern tourism development (1960-85). The growing realisation is that despite having tremendous multiplier effects on income and employment generation, tourism may pose threats to the ecological balance and can easily destroy traditional value system of aboriginal communities. Tourism Policy of India, 2002 strongly advocates this segmentation, and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture has already declared ecotourism, cultural tourism and heritage tourism as special segments. The policy also envisages that a well coordinated public and private sector participation would bring forth the desired rate of tourism sector development in the country.

In this context, it becomes pertinent to sort out a national strategy for safeguarding traditional heritage and ethical values, at the same time rejuvenating the country's tourism sector to perform as a major sector of income and employment generation. Rural tourism may be a better choice in this regard.

The concept of rural tourism is

comparatively new in world tourism sector. In India, the concept has not yet been popular. However, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has initiated the promotion of the concept of rural tourism in India. Some states like Rajasthan and Orissa have taken some discrete steps towards this direction, the retrospect of which is yet to be made. However, the experiences of the West establish a common fact that the effect of rural tourism is catalytic in preserving aboriginal culture and traditions.

Rural Tourism encompasses rural society, culture and beliefs in their original form and different terminology like agri-tourism, green-tourism and farm tourism are used interchangeably to mean rural tourism-like structure. Two things are to be noted in this context viz.

- Each of the above mentioned categories is a derivative of the subsequent one, forming concentric circles. Rural tourism benefits the entire rural community in terms of total revenue generation.
- Rural culture is a key component of the product on offer under rural tourism.

The emergence of rural tourism will



Rural tourism can boost indigenous entrepreneurship

help in boosting a range of activities, services and amenities to attract tourists to generate extra income by creating entrepreneurial opportunities, income and employment conservation and development of rural arts and crafts, infrastructure development and preservation of the environment and heritage. Moreover, it is run essentially as a community based initiative.

The components of rural tourism are essentially associated with social, economic and cultural aspects of the rural community. In a nutshell, the major areas of rural tourism development may be classified as :

- Rural locations with unique cultural values, heritage and scenic beauty.
- System of livelihood involving production and distribution patterns.
- Rural customary festivals and fairs.
- Folk media including music, dances, art and architecture.
- Ethnic cuisine and hospitality.
- Handicraft and handloom.

The feasibility of rural tourism in India may be determined under three major considerations:

- Potentiality of the rural sector in attracting inbound and outbound tourists.
- The level of tourism and general infrastructure development.
- Entrepreneurial competency in tourism.

Potential

India has a tremendous rural tourism potential with a variety of cultural aspects and production systems. This variety is sufficient to attract tourists in its original form. But, the major problem lies in the infrastructure sector including transportation, communication, accommodation and above all linkages among different places of interest. The final disadvantage lies in the creation and development of a strong entrepreneurial class for tourism enterprise. It should be noted that to preserve the original flavour and essence of rural tourism, development of indigenous entrepreneurship may be a wiser step.

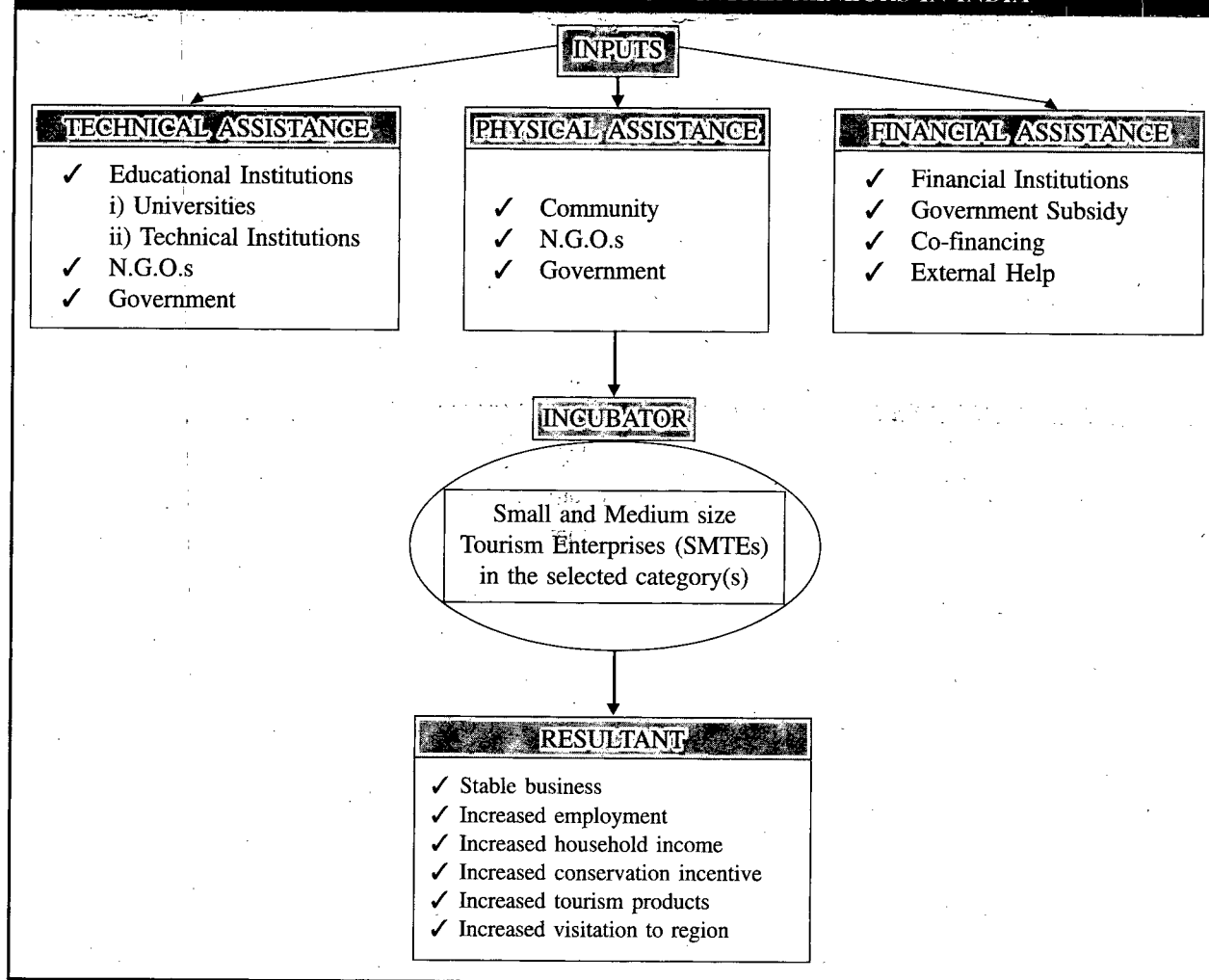
Rural tourism development can be successful only when the development process is linked with the aboriginal and local communities who provide physical assets as tourism products. This is essential for two reasons :

- The concerned rural stakeholders must be benefited socially as well as commercially from their own assets.
- Without the active participation of the rural community, the policy of maintaining eco-biodiversity and originality of traditional value system can never be accomplished.

However, in the present Indian context the rural communities cannot be expected to perform the task of promoting tourism sector exclusively. The role of Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) and state-level tourism promotion organizations are crucial in providing direction.

Considering all such eventualities, a model is prepared as an initial attempt to suggest a strategy for rural tourism development in India. This model is

A MODEL OF INCUBATING TOURISM ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA



named as Rural Tourism Business Incubator (RTBI). It is a process of developing, nurturing and promoting rural tourism by the rural community for the greater interest of the nation as a whole.

The RTBI works at the grassroots level of tourism, planning and promotion. It is a sort of nodal agency devoted to the systematic process of enhancing tourism development for the aboriginal regions.

Primary Phase

Indian tourism as an enterprise is still at its infancy. So, it is urgently felt that the process of incubating the entrepreneurs is the most preferred line of action.

A well designed tourism entrepreneurship development programme should consider the following initial activities :

- Arousing the need of developing tourism entrepreneurship in terms of prospective income generation, growth of employment opportunities and conservation of available natural and man-made tourism resources of the region. This can be done through local publicity in print and visual media, festivals and fairs of indigenous culture and traditional products.
- Declaring the tourism potentialities of the region as places of interest and importance by the competent authority and guidelines should be prepared for this purpose.
- Policy to attract specified category of tourists satisfying their requirement is said to be a major step in the formulation of an entrepreneurship development programme. This is a preferred action to boost certainty in the growth of entrepreneurship. This may be contradictory to the popular belief of attracting tourism exodus. Attracting a specified category of tourists represents promoting one or a few favourable tourism clusters like ecotourism, rural tourism etc. Indian Tourism Policy has already taken such a step by initiating the promotion of ecotourism as a major segment of Indian tourism.
- Upgradation of the existing



Rural locales replete with scenic beauty

tourism infrastructure like transport and communication, accommodation etc.

- Creation of human resource development programmes at all levels of education and training. From the secondary level of education there should be optional courses on tourism development and management, forest and environmental studies etc. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes of the institutions like SISI, IIE should introduce special entrepreneurship drive in tourism sector development.

Secondary Phase

The secondary stage of tourism entrepreneurship development is to provide business incubation. The incubator helps in property development/management as well as small business development/management. It provides a micro-environment for an enterprise whose activities accelerates the process of enterprise development and increases the likelihood of business growth. In the process, the following stages are generally observed :

1. Conserving entrepreneurs's most scarce and precious resources, time and money, through cost-sharing,

time-saving and capital-conserving access to affordable space, services and equipment—all in flexible and timely ways tailored to entrepreneurs's needs.

2. Helping entrepreneurs overcome constraints to enterprise growth that arise from their macro-economic environment, such as regulatory barriers, lack of information, and lack of access to capital.
3. Accelerating the rate at which entrepreneurs learn core elements of business planning, by providing informational interchanges, mentors, technical and management assistance, and workshops.
4. Providing ready access for entrepreneurs to learning resources on design, management, and networking in an incubator environment.

The incubating agency must be an organisation having equal participation of public and private sectors. The development of tourism entrepreneurship lies in the inputs like financial, physical and technical resources. University and technical education may take a step towards tourism specific educational curriculum. Such initiatives have been experienced in many Indian educational institutions.

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are also a major force in providing technical as well as physical assistance to the incubator. They can adopt the participatory process of tourism community education through public interactions in different forms like seminars, workshops, short training programmes and festivities. Moreover, they can provide assistance in selecting potential tourism resources of the region.

Central government is the final policy maker regarding the incubator. However, in certain areas the respective state governments must take individual interest. Some of such sectors are :

1. Development of general and tourism based infrastructure.
2. Developing 'hospitality service' under Tourism Development Corporations (TDC) and making scope for private sector participation declaring special incentive policy.
3. Maintenance of law and order to provide security to the tourists as well as the tourist sites.

Financial institutions play a major role by supplying much needed capital to the tourism-based entrepreneurs at special concession rates.

As shown in the model an integrated process of developing tourism-based entrepreneurship can successfully overcome the difficulties of entrepreneurship generation by stability in business, increasing employment, household income, conservation incentive, tourism products and increased visitation to the regions.

Final Phase

In the final stage certain sub-sections may be included, viz :

1. Take-off of tourism industry
2. Publicity drive at the national as well as international-level
3. Continuous feed back from the incubated entrepreneurs
4. Gradual withdrawal of incubating facilities.

Tourism industry take-off is considered to be a subjective phenomenon. However, the incubating agency may fix certain targets of industrial take-off based on the following criteria :

1. The annual increase in the flow of domestic as well as international tourists.
2. The annual increase in the flow of tourism revenue to the state treasury.
3. The annual increase of income to the incubated entrepreneurs.
4. The growth of entrepreneurs in the sector over the incubated ones.

There should be a continuous evaluation of the performance of the incubated enterprises and regular analysis of these in community forums. This has an added advantage of the growth of additional entrepreneurs in this sector.

The final step is to withdraw external support in gradual but regular intervals. This inevitability of withdrawal has the positive impact of increased competitiveness in the tourism industry for quality services.

Benefits

Tourism entrepreneurship development has two-way benefits. First, it gives tremendous economic impetus to a region in the form of creation of employment avenues and increased standard of living of the under-developed host community. Secondly, it is the wisest policy to conserve traditional cultural values with sufficient exposure to the world community and at the same time it provides security and advancement to the tourism products in a region.

These two approaches may withdraw the discontentment regarding tourism that it has every chance of destroying ecological balance of a region at the same time ruining the cultural traits of aboriginal communities. □

IAS

EKLAVYA IAS ACADEMY

offers
Integrated Prelim-cum-Main &
Main Courses in

PUBLIC ADMN.

GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY

GEN. STUDIES

Highlights

- Complete coverage & timely completion of the syllabus
- Intensive classes followed by class-tests
- Answer writing practice—new dimensions (applied & analytical)
- Comprehensive discussion on previous years' questions
- Accommodation for outstation candidates arranged on request
- Special discount given to candidates belonging to SC and ST category

Batches starting September 01 & September 20, 2004

Admission Opens August 20, 2004

EKLAVYA IAS ACADEMY

AN INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE

61-C, 1 FLR, BESIDE JAWAHAR BOOK DEPOT,
BER SARAI, OPP. JNU OLD CAMPUS NEW DELHI-16
Ph.: 011-32357243 (Mob), 011-55686923 (Off)

REFLECTIONS

Learn to be QUIET !



THE NOISE made by all the words, all the ideas in your head is so deafening that it prevents you from hearing the truth when it wants to manifest. Learn to be quiet and silent. When you have a problem to solve, instead of thinking of all the possibilities, all the consequences, all the possible things one should or should not do, if you remain quiet with an aspiration for goodwill, if possible a need for goodwill, the solution comes very quickly. And as you are silent you are able to hear it. When you are caught in a difficulty, try this method: instead of becoming agitated, turning over all the ideas and actively seeking solutions of worrying, fretting, running here and there-*remain quiet*. And according to your nature, with ardour or peace, with intensity or with all these together, implore the Light and wait for it to come. In this way the path would be considerably shortened.

When you have a little time, whether it is one hour or a few minutes, tell yourself. "If you took care to do this each time you are not harassed by outer circumstances, you would find out that you are advancing very quickly on the path."

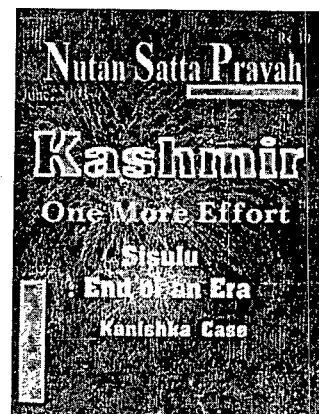
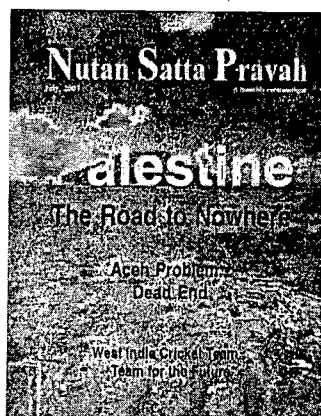
When you have nothing to do, you become restless, you run about. Instead of that, sit down quietly before the sky, before the sea or under a tree, whatever

is possible and try to realise one of these things-to understand why you live, to learn how you must live, to ponder over what you want to do and what should be done, what is the best way of escaping from the ignorance and falsehood and pain in which you live.

If you open to the higher regions of consciousness, the force descends from above, quite naturally it establishes a silence in the lower regions, for they are governed by this higher power which descends. This comes from higher regions of the mind or from beyond, even from the supermind. So when this force and consciousness come down and enter into the consciousness of a lower plane, this consciousness becomes naturally quiet, for it is as though invaded, flooded by that higher light which transforms it.

In fact, this is the only way of establishing a constant silence in one's mind; for once this is established, the mind does not stir any longer, it acts only under the impulsion of this force when it manifests in it. It is like a very quiet, very silent field and the force when it comes puts the elements into movement and uses them, and it finds expression through the mind without the mind being agitated. It remains very quiet. □

*"Whatever
comes to
you, if you
take it in
the right
spirit, will
turn for
the best"*



VIEWS are as Important as NEWS

Nutan Satta Pravah

Readers, Subscribers, Contributors/writers to contact
5/426, Viram Khand, Gomtinagar, Lucknow-226010
#0522-2726820, 2300860 (Fax)

Subscription Coupon

[For New Membership/Renewal/Change of Address]

I want to subscribe to :

Yojana / Kurukshetra / Ajkal / Bal Bharati

1 Yr. Rs. 70/-; 2 Yrs. Rs. 135/-; 3 Yrs. Rs. 190/-

(Circle the magazine of your choice and the period of subscription)

DD/IPO/MO No. _____ Date _____

Name (in block letters) : _____

Subscriber profile : Student / Academician / Institution / Others

Address : _____

PIN :

Please allow us 4 to 6 weeks for the despatch of the first issue.

P.S.: For Renewal/change in address, please quote your subscription number :

Send your subscription by DD/MO/IPO in the name of Director, Publications Division, addressed to :

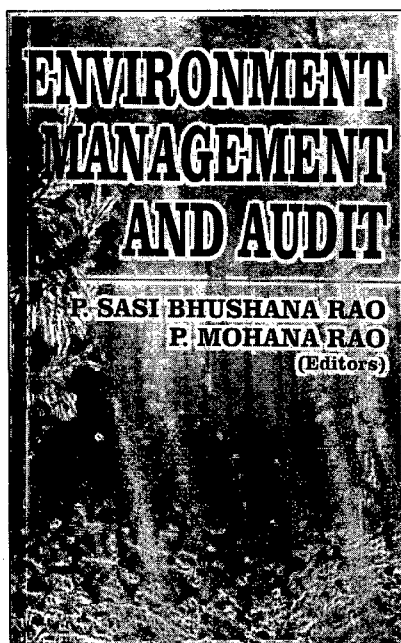
**Advertisement & Circulation Manager, Publication Division,
East Block-IV, Level-VII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110 066.**

Saving Nature

ENVIRONMENT IS the sum total of all conditions that are essential for the survival of life forms. Thus environmental processes form the basis of resource management and economic development. The absence of environmental consideration has caused serious environmental damage. Poverty, lack of resources, population pressure and global inequity of the resource base are creating unparalleled social and environmental problems at national and global levels. The economic activities aimed at economic growth have little concern for the quality of environment. These activities such as population pressure, unabated deforestation, loss of biodiversity, shortage of water, poor soil management, climatic changes etc have created enormous pressure on the environmental resource base and the ecosystem. The economic development has resulted in fast degradation of the environment. After decades of obsession with the higher and higher rates of economic growth, the global society has come to realize that what should be sought is sustainable development. However sustainable development can only be achieved only if all or at least majority of the countries cooperate with each other. There are also potential trade-offs and conflicts which are difficult to reconcile. For example, preservation of rainforest is a matter of grave concern to the entire mankind as it is a key environmental resource. But for a country like Malaysia, which has rain forest reserves, it is also an economic resource

which can be used for country's economic resource development. The country, therefore, is being asked to sacrifice its economic resource for global benefit. Such difficult issues are coming up in making the world progress towards sustainable development. Therefore, a large number of international agreements on environment have been negotiated which have substantial trade effects. Further some countries are taking unilateral steps directed towards environmental protection which also have trade implications for partner countries. Many international conventions such as CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), Montreal Protocol, etc for preservation of environment and biodiversity have been negotiated during the last three decades.

Presently, the world is facing a serious dilemma regarding the choice between economic growth, sustainable development and environment conservation. Sustainable development has been defined by Brundtland Commission (1987) as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs". Thus sustainable development tends to strike a balance between the demands of economic development and the need for management of environmental processes, be it waste recycling, renewal of life sustaining elements like soil, water and air. These processes are all interconnected and interdependent.



TITLE	: ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT
EDITORS	: P. SASI BHUSHANA RAO, P. MOHANA RAO
PUBLISHER	: DEEP AND DEEP PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD, NEW DELHI
PRICE	: Rs 680
PAGES	: 341

It has been recognized that there is a close link between poverty and environment degradation. It is acknowledged that an open, equitable and non-discriminatory trading system resulting in continued and expanding market access can help developing countries obtain the resources to implement appropriate environmental policies, directed towards sustainable management of their environmental resources. It is also recognized that trade liberalization by itself will not solve the problem of environmental degradation. Conversely, restricting trade will not solve the problems of environment either. There are some studies in developed countries which show that trade liberalization under some conditions can help improve the environment.

Many legislations and laws have been developed regarding the protection of the environment and fines for the violators but their enforcement process is not clear and overall machinery for enacting them speedily is totally lacking and in some cases environmental courts, tribunals are non-existent. In view of this sorry and negligent attitude of the law-enacting agencies an environment audit system can be introduced. It is an independent evaluation of the policies, principles, systems, procedures, practices and performance of elements of an industry relating to the environment. It is a management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic, and objective evaluation of how all environmental organization, management and equipment are performing with the sole aim of safeguarding the environment. It aims at verifications and validation to ensure that the environmental laws are complied with adequate care towards environmental protection and conservation. The social and environmental audits implies



documentation and reporting of all investments, expenditures, utilization, and disposal of resource obtained from the society (for social accounting) and from environment (environmental accounting). The primary purpose of such an accounting/audit is to assist management in getting familiar with the impact the organization has made on the society/environment and to assist in the process of social/environmental audit. They have been in use for a long time in developed countries due to their very active public interest groups and social activists but nowadays its demand in India is increasing. Its objectives are evaluation of the efficiency and efficacy of resource utilization (i.e. men, machines and materials), identification of areas of risks, environmental liabilities, weaknesses in management systems and problems in complying with the regulatory requirement and ensuring the control on waste/pollutant generation.

This book has a multi-disciplinary approach which is a compendium of articles on Science, Social Science and Commerce. Articles on Biodiversity, Resource Ecology, Environmental Education, Legislation, Management, Auditing, etc have been contributed by academicians and social scientists from all over the country. They have done a

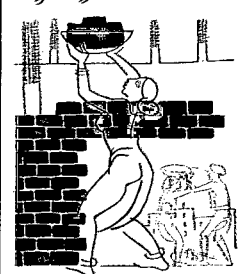
commendable job by identifying critical issues of environment related to its management, laws and their enforcement, environmental auditing, environmental education etc which are very crucial for the conservation of the degraded environment in the contemporary world. The role of NGOs in environment amelioration, genetic diversity, water pollution management, etc and certain critical issues have been presented in an excellent manner along with the measures to bring improvement.

The book is an excellent collection of topics easily available in a single platform in a simple engaging style which can hold the attention of the readers for a considerable length of time. The authors have done an excellent work by bringing together a vast array of specialists and experts and presented their views on this complex and newly emerging discipline of science, Environmental Management and Auditing. The book will be useful to the farmers, foresters, lawyers, educationists, planners, professionals, politicians, auditors, researchers, students and the general public since it provides readymade relevant information catering to the taste of every person. □

Review Article by Abha Agarwal

Austerity: Need of the Hour

Yojana



THIRD PLAN SPECIAL NUMBER

July 24, 1960

THE PROBLEM of export promotion has to be taken more seriously. This has two aspects: firstly, maximising the receipts from our traditional exports; and secondly, to diversify the structure of our exports so as to reduce dependence on traditional exports. As regards our traditional exports, no doubt there is increasing competition in our traditional markets but the proper answer is not to accept defeat but to develop an aggressive competitive outlook. How is it that Japan is successfully driving us out of many textile markets in South East Asia that we had developed after the Second War? It only shows that our businessmen have failed to build up sound business connections and they have not paid adequate attention to the winning of the goodwill of the consumers in these countries. Perhaps the Japanese are known to be better businessmen than the Indians, but how are we to explain the emergence of Pakistan as a successful competitor to us in many markets? Why is it that in the once exclusive market of U.K. for tea, we are not able to hold our own against Ceylon or the infant East African industry? Even the spokesmen of the trade itself have often stressed that Indian tea could be more acceptable in the U.K. market if its quality is further improved by better methods for planting and manufacturing.

Some people might ascribe our present difficulties to inflationary pressures at home. But whatever may be the other consequences of inflation, it can by no means be easily proved that our current difficulties in our traditional export markets are due to any serious rise in costs and prices of our exports. Nor can one say that the difficulties are due to our inability to find enough of these commodities for

MANMOHAN SINGH

export, consequent on rising demand for them at home. This certainly does not apply to textiles, jute and tea today though it may well be true to some extent for oilseeds. The major reason for our poor export performance must be found in the poor business skill of our exporters and the lack on their part of a vigorous competitive outlook.

As explained earlier, this does not mean that any big results are to be immediately expected from the exports of new products. Firstly our production of many of these products, say, engineering goods is still very small and our exports are still smaller. For example, our engineering goods exports amount to Rs.6 crore a year today and even a 200 per cent increase in the next few years is not likely to make considerable difference to our foreign exchange position. All that is stressed is that the country must plan its export strategy. This is needed for more than one reason: firstly, it takes time to capture markets and the process of building goodwill is essentially a long-term and costly one. Further, any decision regarding the commodities for future export implies also a decision regarding their future consumption at home. This aspect of the problem requires careful planning. In some industries the economies of scale are of considerable importance and average unit costs are liable to fall for successive increases in output. In such industries, our competitive advantage will very much depend on our ability to utilise these economies fully. In cases like these, in the long run, a flourishing domestic demand, making possible production on large scale and utilising fully the economies of large scale may well be the only guarantee of our successful performance in export markets. A country with austerity as its general slogan will have to ponder carefully the implications of this viewpoint and decide how best to fit in a programme of selective boosts to domestic consumption in an over-all climate of austerity. □

Excerpts from an article written by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on 'Balance of Payments' in the July 24, 1960 issue of Yojana.

Book your copy of the
Employment News with your Agent Today!

Employment News

YOUR COMPLETE GUIDE TO JOBS,
CAREERS AND CURRENT ISSUES COMPLETES
28 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE NATION.



Now in a more attractive
and user-friendly format!
More features, career counselling,
job opportunities in emerging fields.....

For enquiries, pl. contact
Employment News
East Block 4, Level 5, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi. Ph. 26182079



PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
Government of India