

MONITORING OF PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS

Background

9.1 Monitoring of the performance of the infrastructure sectors was aimed at removing the bottlenecks in the way of their accelerated growth. In the existing scheme, the Infrastructure Monitoring Division (IMD) in the Programme Implementation Wing of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been collecting relevant statistics of production and productivity from concerned Ministries/Departments and compiling and analysing it in the form of Monthly Progress Reports. This division is entrusted with the monitoring of performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads and Civil Aviation. The performance of these sectors is analysed with reference to the targets for the month/period for submission, inter-alia, to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the Cabinet Secretariat. Certain identified parameters of production and productivity relevant to each of the 11 sectors are monitored with reference to their physical targets and the achievements in the corresponding period of the previous year.

9.2 Since every Ministry/Department is concurrently undertaking its own in-depth monitoring, IMD is expected to play a qualitatively different role. The IMD's concern is to bring to the notice of the Administrative Ministries/Departments any slippages or short-comings in the implementation of the schemes/programmes to enable them to take remedial measures for effective and meaningful implementation of the schemes/programmes. Moreover, being independent of the Planning Commission as well as the implementing agencies, the IMD is in a position to look at the entire system and to suggest improvements in a more objective manner.

9.3 The following monthly reports are prepared and submitted to the Government by the IMD - (i) Capsule Report on Infrastructure Performance (ii) Review Report on Infrastructure Performance.

Overall Performance of Infrastructure Sectors

9.4 The economic growth of the country depends considerably upon the performance of the infrastructure sectors. The production performance during the year 1999-2000 and for the current year (April-September, 2000) is given in **Annexure-XII**.

Infrastructure Performance During April-September, 2000

9.5 All the sectors, except the production of Crude Oil, have achieved positive growth over the performance of April-Sept. 1999. As compared to the targets for the period, the performance of all the sectors except steel, refinery production, cargo handled at major ports and telecommunications, achieved/exceeded the targets for the period April-Sept, 2000. The performance of cement and fertilizers was marginally lower than their targets. The trend in the overall infrastructure performance during April-Sept. 2000 vis-à-vis the targets during the period and the performance of April-Sept, 1999 is given at Annexure-XII. Sector-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

Power

9.6 The overall power generation during 1999-2000 was 480 BU (Billion Units) which recorded a growth of 7.1% over the generation of 1998-99. During April-September, 2000, the generation was 245.38 BU which recorded a growth of 3.9% over the power generation for April-September, 1999 and exceeded the target for the period by 0.3%. Thermal and Nuclear Power Generation exceeded the targets for the period and recorded a growth of 4.1% and 21.5% respectively over the power generation for the corresponding period of last year. However, hydro generation during the period remained less than the target and the generation of the corresponding period of last year by 7.6% and 2.8% respectively.

Thermal Generation

9.7 The thermal generation during April-Sept., 2000 at 195.29 BU exceeded the target by 1.6% and registered a growth of 4.1% over the generation of corresponding period of previous year. The generation in central sector was more than the target by 8.9%, but the generation in private sector was below the target by 14.1%. All the three – central, state and private sectors have achieved a growth of 4.4%, 3.4% and 6.5% respectively over the power generation for the corresponding period of previous year. The state sector just achieved the target for the period.

Plant Load Factor (PLF)

9.8 The All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Stations during 1999-2000 was 67.3%. During April-Sept., 2000, the PLF at 66.3% was higher than the target of 64.1%; it was also higher than the achievement of 66.0% during the corresponding period of last year. During the period under report, the PLF in all the regions except NE regions was higher than the achievement during the corresponding period of last year. The PLF of central sector thermal plants at 70.2% was higher than the target and the PLF of the corresponding period of last year. The PLF of state sector and private sector during April-Sept. 2000 was 63.0% and 78.7% respectively.

Hydro Generation

9.9 During April-Sept., 2000, the hydro generation at 42.37 BU was 7.6% lower than the target of 45.85 BU and it was also 2.8% lower than the generation of 43.59 BU during the corresponding period of last year. The shortfall was mainly due to lower contribution from all the regions. The hydro generation in Northern, Western and Southern regions showed negative growth; but it was higher in Eastern and North-Eastern Region.

Nuclear Generation

9.10 The nuclear generation during April-Sept., 2000 at 7.72 BU was 18.8% higher than the target of 6.50 BU and recorded a growth of 21.5% over the generation of the corresponding period of last year. All the units except Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) exceeded the targets for the period; and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) did extremely well during the period. The PLF of Nuclear Plants at 79.2% was higher than the target of 63.5% and the achievement of 78.6% during the corresponding period of last year.

Power Supply

9.11 The overall power availability in the country during 1999-2000 was 450.61 BU as against the requirement of 480.43 BU resulting in a deficit of 6.2%, which was higher as compared to the deficit of 5.9% during 1998-99. During April-Sept., 2000, there was a shortfall of 6.9 % as against the shortfall of 4.9% during April-Sept., 1999.

Coal Production

9.12 The total coal production during April-September, 2000 at 139.37 MT was 2.5% higher than the target of 136.00 MT and also recorded a growth of 8.0% over the production of 128.99 MT during the corresponding period of last year. The coal production of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) at 121.35 MT remained 3.2% higher than the target and it also remained 8.4% higher than the production of corresponding period of previous year. The production of coal in the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) was less than the target by 2.5%; but it was 17.3% higher than the production of the corresponding period of last year.

9.13 The daily coal loading in respect of Coal India Ltd. and SCCL by Rail during September, 2000 averaged 18,788 wagons per day (wpd) as against the target of 19,239 wpd and the loading of 17,576 wpd during the corresponding period of last year.

9.14 The overall coal despatches during April – September, 2000 at 148.76 MT showed an increase of 3.9% over the despatches of 143.24 MT during the corresponding period of last year. The despatches in respect of CIL was 129.88 MT.

9.15 The pithead stock of coal as on 30.9.2000 was 17.70 MT which was higher than the stock level of 16.31 MT on 30.9.99. At the end of March, 2000, the pithead stock was 28.72 MT.

Steel

9.16 The overall production of finished steel during the year 1999-2000 was 27.82 MT which recorded a growth of 12.5% over the production of 1998-99. During April-September, 2000, the production at 15.11 MT recorded a growth of 12.1% over the production of April-September, 1999. However, as compared to the target for the period, there was a shortfall of 12.1%. The shortfall from target was mainly due to poor performance of SAIL, TISCO and secondary producers. The production of finished steel by the secondary producers at 8.99 MT was 16.3% lower than the targets; but it recorded a growth of 11.2% over the production of corresponding period of last year.

Steel Authority of India (SAIL):

9.17 The production of finished steel at SAIL steel plants during April-September, 2000 was 3.77 MT which fell short of target by 4.9% due to lower performance of Bokaro, Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants. However, as compared to the production of corresponding period of last year, it has recorded a growth of 12.0%.

Tata Iron & Steel Company (TISCO):

9.18 During April-September, 2000, TISCO's production of finished steel at 1.38 MT was 9.0% lower than the target for the period; but it recorded a growth of 9.6% over the production of corresponding period of last year. The capacity utilisation was 91% as against 84% achieved during April-September, 1999.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP):

9.19 During April-September, 2000, VSP's production of finished steel at 0.97 MT was 1.0% higher than the target and recorded a growth of 26.4% over the production of April-September, 1999.

Coking Coal Receipts : SAIL

9.20 The receipt of coking coal including imports at SAIL steel plants during September, 2000 at 33,674 tonnes per day was 8.3% less than the programme/target of 36,720 tonnes per day. However, it was 8.1% higher than the receipt of 31,162 tonnes during September 1999.

Coking Coal Stock : SAIL

9.21 The stock of coking coal (imported + indigenous) at SAIL steel plants at the end of September, 2000 was 2.34 lakh tonnes as against the stock of 2.44 lakh tonnes at the end of September, 1999.

Railways

9.22 The revenue earning freight traffic moved by the Railways during 1999-2000 was 456.31 MT, which recorded a growth of 8.4% over the traffic movement for 1998-99. During April-September, 2000, 228.74 MT freight traffic was moved, which was higher than the target and the achievement for the corresponding period of the previous year by 0.9% and 5.7% respectively. The loading to all sectors, except foodgrains and fertilisers, was higher than the loading of corresponding period of last year.

Roads

9.23 During 1999-2000, 1374 Kms of National Highways were upgraded/ strengthened and 104 bridges were constructed/rehabilitated. A sum of Rs. 2909 crores was spent for strengthening of roads and bridges during 1999-2000. During 2000-2001 (upto June, 2000), 423 Kms. of National Highways were constructed/strengthened and 21 bridges were constructed/ rehabilitated against the target of 408 Kms of road and 29 bridges respectively.

Shipping and Ports

9.24 The total cargo handled at major ports in the country during the financial year 1999-2000 was 271.87 MT, which was higher than the target and the achievement of the previous year by 5.4% and 8.0% respectively. The cargo handled during April-September, 2000 was 137.99 MT, which remained 1.8% less than the target; but recorded a growth of 3.1% over April-September, 1999. The performance of Calcutta, Cochin, Mumbai and Kandla ports was less than the achievements during the corresponding period of last year.

9.25 During April-September, 2000, Coastal shipment of coal to the south via Haldia, Paradeep and Vizag ports to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) and the cement plants, aggregating to 8.64 MT, was higher than the target and the achievement of corresponding period of last year by 10.8% and 26.9% respectively.

Civil Aviation

9.26 During April-September, 2000, Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Chennai airports handled 70,263 Metric Tonnes, 8,129 Metric Tonnes, 63,714 Metric Tonnes and 24844 Metric Tonnes export cargo respectively. The total export cargo handled at these ports was 1,66,950 Metric Tonnes, which was 9.5% higher than the cargo handled during April-September, 1999. The import cargo handled by these airports during the same period was 35,750 Metric Tonnes, 3,996 Metric Tonnes, 26,802 Metric Tonnes and 15,806 Metric Tonnes respectively. The total import cargo handled at these airports was 82,354 Metric Tonnes, which remained 8.2% higher than the cargo handled during April-September, 1999.

Telecommunications

9.27 The net addition in switching capacity during April- September, 2000 at 18.37 lakh lines which was 57.2% higher than the production of the corresponding period of previous year.

9.28 A total of 15.26 lakh new (net) telephone connections provided during April-September, 2000 represented an increase of 47.1% over the achievement of the corresponding period of last year.

9.29 5,543 Nos. of Public Telephones provided at village level during April-September, 2000 was 99.6% higher than the telephone connections provided during the corresponding period of previous year.

Fertilisers

9.30 During April-September, 2000, the total production of fertilisers (nitrogen and phosphate) at 7.28 MT was 0.2% less than the target of 7.30 MT; but achieved a growth of 5.0% over the production of 6.94 MT during the same period of last year.

9.31 Nitrogenous fertiliser production during April-September, 2000 at 5.40 MT was 0.6% less than the target of 5.45 MT; but recorded a growth of 1.5% over the production of 5.32 MT during April-September, 1999. While private and cooperative sector plants exceeded their respective targets and registered positive growth during the period, the public sector plants produced less than their target and the production of corresponding period of last year by 4.6% and 10.3% respectively. The overall capacity utilisation in respect of nitrogenous fertiliser at 93% was lower as compared to 101.2% achieved during April-September, 1999.

9.32 The phosphatic fertiliser production at 1.88 MT was 0.8% higher than the target of 1.86 MT and recorded a growth of 16.3% over the production of April-September, 1999.. The phosphatic fertiliser's production in public and private sectors was less than the target by 8.3% and 9.8% respectively. In cooperative sector, the production was higher than the target and the corresponding period of last year by 17.9% and 27.5% respectively. The capacity utilisation at 84.4% remained lower as compared to 101.9% achieved during the corresponding period of last year.

Cement

9.33 The total cement production (including Mini/white) during the financial year 1999-2000 was 100.24 MT, which was higher than the target and the production of the previous year by 6.6% and 14.0% respectively. During April-September, 2000, the production was 50.08 MT. This was 0.4% less than the target of 50.29 MT; but achieved a growth of 3.2% over the production of corresponding period of previous year.

9.34 The production in Public Sector plants during April- September, 2000 at 1.14 MT was 15.6% less than their target of 2.66 MT and it was also 17.4% lower than the production of 1.38 MT for the corresponding period of last year. The overall capacity utilisation at 85% was higher as compared to 84% achieved during April-September, 1999.

Petroleum

9.35 **Crude Oil:** The production of crude oil during the financial year 1999-2000 was 32.00 MT which was less than the target and the production of previous year by 3.1% and 2.2% respectively. During April-September, 2000, the production was 16.22 MT which was 1.0% higher than the target of 16.06 MT; but recorded a negative growth of 1.0% over the production for the corresponding period of previous year. The production of ONGC exceeded the target by 0.8%; but recorded a negative growth of 1.3% over the performance of April-September, 1999.

9.36 **Refinery Production:** The refinery production (in terms of crude throughput) during the financial year 1999-2000 was 85.89 MT, which was 25.3% higher than the production of previous year. During April-September, 2000, the production was 50.47 MT which was 9.7% less than the target of 55.87 MT; but recorded a growth of 29.2% over the production of April-September, 1999. The performance of IOC, Guwahati, Barauni, Haldia, Mathura, HPCL Bombay, MRL Manali, MRPL Mangalore, Panipat and BRPL Assam was less than their respective targets.

9.37 The overall capacity utilisation during the period under report at 89.4% was lower than the achievement of 96.1% in the corresponding period of last year.

Follow Up

9.38 The role as perceived by the Ministry including the presentation of a holistic picture of infrastructure development before the top management of the Government through the process of analytical reports on the performance of the different sectors monitored was well played by the IMD. This enabled close interactions with the various Ministries/Departments and the implementing agencies in order to suggest remedial measures for consideration of the administrative Ministries/Departments as well as the Cabinet Secretariat and the PMO.

9.39 Concerted focus by the Division on the potential constraints and bottlenecks affecting the smooth performance of the infrastructure sectors helped in providing timely signals for applying corrective measures.