

# **ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07**

**FOR**

## **NATURAL RUBBER**



## **RUBBER BOARD**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
NEW DELHI

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processing, etc. provide employment to an equal number of people. Rubber production and processing sector contributes significantly to economic empowerment of rural women as a sizable portion of people employed in cultivation, harvesting and processing of rubber are rural women. In the North Eastern region, rubber cultivation contributes to rural development and ecology restoration by providing tribal shifting cultivators (*jhumias*) with settled life, regular employment and ensured income.

Rubber plantations, though occupy only 0.4 percent of the gross cropped area in India, accounts for 1.0 percent of the country's GDP. Rubber-based manufactured products sector is one of the few sectors for which India has positive trade balance. Exports of rubber products from the country during 2004-05 were Rupees 31,990 million whereas the imports were only Rupees 9260 million. In export of NR, though India is a new entrant, the country holds 1.1 percent of the global share compared to the global share of only 0.8 percent in the total merchandise exports of India. Today the Indian rubber goods manufacturing industry has a total turnover of more than Rs.220,000 million providing direct employment to more than four lakh people. The contribution by the Indian rubber sector to the national exchequer in the form of cess on indigenous production of NR was Rs.957 million during 2004-05. The contributions of the sector to the exchequer in the form of central excise, customs duties, corporate tax, agricultural income tax and VAT are substantially large amount.

On account of the strategic importance of NR sector in the national economy and its socio-economic and environmental contributions, the sector has received prime importance in the national agricultural and rural development programmes, which have been implemented in the country under various five-year plans. As NR comes from a perennial tree that requires high initial development cost, seven-year long gestation phase followed by the economic life spanning for about 25 years, there are well-defined limits for increasing or contracting its supply in the short run. The smallholder-dominated structure of the production sector is another factor that limits the possibility of short-term supply adjustments. Owing to these rigidities, investments in the sector have long-term implications, which make planning crucial in the rubber sector.



# **ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 FOR NATURAL RUBBER**

## **I. Significance of Natural Rubber Sector in the National Economy**

Natural rubber (NR), produced by the tree *Hevea brasiliensis*, is the principal raw material for the manufacturing of about 50,000 products, which are indispensable to economic and commercial development of any nation. Among the various areas of application of NR, the dominance is in the transport sector, which is generally considered as the engine of economic development. Ever since the rapid development of the transport sector that was facilitated by the invention of pneumatic tyres and internal combustion engines during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the global rubber industry registered spectacular growth and NR achieved the status of a strategic raw material.

Being a natural and renewable commodity, NR has a number of advantages over synthetic rubber (SR), the manufacture of which involves use of non-renewable petroleum feed stocks. NR is produced mainly by small growers in developing/underdeveloped nations as a livelihood activity, whereas SR is mainly manufactured by multi-national companies. Practices involved in the production of NR are eco-friendly with very little interference with the soil and rubber plantation is a strong candidate to be brought under Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) that are tradable under the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climatic Changes (UNFCCC), which entered into force on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2005.

In India, a million smallholdings account for 88 percent of planted area and 91 percent of production of NR. Being size constrained, with the average holding size less than 0.50 ha, cultivation of rubber is a subsistence activity that provides livelihood to a million smallholder families in the country. Rubber plantations also generate additional income through inter-crops, honey, biogas from processing effluents, rubber seed oil, oil cake and finally through the timber obtained when trees are uprooted for replanting on expiry of economic life.

Rubber plantations provide regular direct employment to about 0.4 million people in the country by way of cultivation, farm management operations and crop harvesting. Apart from this, various activities such as trading, packing, transporting,

## **II. Genesis and the Growth up to 2004-05**

### **II.1 Rubber Plantation Industry**

The Indian rubber plantation industry had its commercial beginning in 1902. Indian rubber production sector during the pre-independence period was characterised by export-oriented production with the dominance of the large estates, which were mainly owned by British Companies. Progressive Indian farmers who observed advantages of rubber as a commercially viable crop, soon ventured into rubber cultivation and by the end of first half century, three-fourth of the area came under Indian ownership.

The growth in expansion of area under cultivation of rubber was rather slow during the period up to 1953-54. However, the period from 1954-55 to 1962-63 witnessed tremendous growth in area expansion because of various factors such as the proposal under the agrarian reforms in Kerala to exempt rubber and other plantation crops from the purview of land ceiling, widespread prevalence of root-wilt disease for coconut trees in the central Kerala and a relatively remunerative price for rubber. The average annual growth in area was 10.9 percent during the Second Plan (1956-61) and 5.4 percent during the Third Five-year Plan (1961-66). During the Fourth Plan (1969-74) and the Fifth Plan (1974-79), the growth in area slowed down to 2.1 percent and 2.2 percent respectively mostly as a result of unremunerative prices. By late 1970s, because of the revival of NR prices coupled with the introduction of a scheme to promote new planting introduced on a pilot scale by the Rubber Board in 1979 and later with the implementation of the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme in 1980, rubber cultivation received renewed attraction among small and marginal growers. As a result, area under the crop increased at the average annual rate of 6.4 percent during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and 4.9 percent during the Seventh Plan (1985-90). From the Eighth Plan (1992-97) onwards, on account of the limited availability of land for further expansion of the cultivation in the traditional region (Kerala and Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu), acreage expansion slowed down with 1.8 percent annual growth during the Eighth Plan and 1.2 percent growth during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002). The average annual growth during the first three years of the Tenth Plan was 0.7 percent. However, the area continued to increase in absolute terms and reached 578,000 ha during 2004-

05. The growth in area under cultivation of rubber during each five-year plan is given in Appendix A.

The Indian rubber plantation industry, which was dominated by large estates during the period up to 1956-57, subsequently underwent structural change leading to dominance by smallholdings. Today smallholdings account for 88 percent of the area and 91 percent of the production. Despite the dominance of smallholdings, more than 98 percent of the total area under the crop is occupied by high yielding varieties of planting materials and in adoption of short-term productivity enhancement measures also smallholdings are at par with the estates. As a result, the productivity measured in terms of average yield per unit hectare, which was as low as 284 kg during 1950-51, increased sharply over the years. With the average productivity of 1705 kg/ha realized during 2004-05, India occupies one of the leading positions among the major producers of NR in the world.

With the expansion of tapped area and the improvement in productivity, production of NR in the country registered consistent increase over the years to reach 755,405 tonnes during 2004-05. The average annual increase in production during the first three years of the Tenth Plan was 5.9 percent as compared to 2.8 per cent attained during the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002). The growth in production during each five-year plan from the First Plan is summarised in Appendix A.

Since the average growth in production in India during the past five decades was faster than the corresponding global rate, the relative share of India in the global output of NR increased from an insignificant level of 0.8 percent during 1950 to 8.6 per cent during 2004. India now ranks fourth in production of NR, next to Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The achievements by the Indian rubber plantation industry during the post-independence period are attributable to the promotional policies followed by the Government of India at the level of price protection coupled with the strong R&D and extension supports and other development schemes implemented through the Rubber Board under the various five-year plans. The enterprising nature of the small growers who were highly receptive to technological innovations, also contributed substantially to the impressive growth rate in the NR production sector. Investments in the production sector were also facilitated by the efficiency of the Indian NR market. Because of the highly competitive structure of the market and the grassroots level dissemination of the prices, the efficiency of the Indian NR market is

very high with the growers at the village level realizing more than 90 per cent of the terminal market price at their farm gates.

## **II.2 Rubber Goods Manufacturing Industry**

The manufacturing of rubber-based products in India has a history of more than seven decades. Though a few rubber products manufacturing units had come up in the country during 1920s, most of them could not survive the uncongenial industrial atmosphere prevailed during the period. In mid-1930s, when the International Rubber Regulation Agreement, 1934 came into force restricting exports of NR from main exporting countries, NR became available at a relatively lower price for domestic consumption. Taking advantage of this favourable situation, a few overseas rubber products manufacturing units started their subsidiary units in India. In 1939, when the supply of rubber products from foreign countries was seriously affected because of the outbreak of the Second World War, and their demand from the government increased urgently, many new units were started in India at the initiative of the colonial government to meet the war time demand in defence and railway. As a result, the consumption of NR in the country increased from 5740 tonnes during 1938 to 15477 tonnes during 1945. The trend continued and by 1947 the demand outstripped the supply, thereby providing the country with the status of a net importer of NR.

The domestic consumption of NR is mainly determined by the state of the domestic economy. Because of the slow economic growth during late 1960s and second half of 1970s, consumption of NR was seriously affected during these periods. A similar situation occurred during the late nineties did not persist and the consumption sector resurged during 2002-03 with robust growth. The consumption grew at the average annual rate of 5.8 percent during the first three years of the Tenth Plan as compared to 2.6 percent attained during the Ninth Five-year Plan period (1997-2002). Appendix A gives the growth in consumption of NR in the country during each five-year plan period since 1951.

The growth in consumption of NR was much higher in India during the past five decades as compared to the corresponding global rate. This is evidenced by the fact that India's share in the global consumption increased from 1.2 percent during 1950 to 9.0 percent during 2004. India is currently the fourth largest consumer of NR in the world, the first three being China, USA and Japan.

### **III. Performance during 2005-06**

The total area planted with rubber is estimated to have increased to 581,000 ha during 2005-06 from 578,000 ha during the previous year. As rubber tree takes about seven years to start economic yielding, changes in tappable area are normally determined by the planting undertaken before seven years and replanting carried out during the current year. Tappable area is estimated to have expanded during 2005-06 to 447,000 ha from 440,000 ha in the previous year. The average productivity is provisionally estimated to have improved to 1745 kg/ha during 2005-06 from 1705 kg/ha during 2004-05. The production is anticipated to grow by 4.0 percent during the year to reach 780,000.

The consumption anticipated for 2005-06, based on the actual performance up to September, is 792,000 tonnes or 4.8 percent higher than the previous year. Table 1 shows the anticipated production and consumption of NR during 2005-06 in comparison with the actual performance during 2004-05.



**Table 1: Anticipated Production and Consumption of NR  
during 2005-06**

Months	Production (tonnes)		Consumption (tonnes)	
	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
April	47550	48490	59020	62560
May	47300	53010	60695	64950
June	49205	49625	62640	64745
July	53110	53455	64265	68490
August	63590	65000 <sup>e</sup>	64210	70000 <sup>e</sup>
September	73130	71000 <sup>e</sup>	64525	69000 <sup>e</sup>
October	75395	79000*	62455	65000*
November	89065	93000*	61115	66000*
December	91455	95000*	65150	69000*
January	80110	87000*	63515	69000*
February	38205	41000*	63505	66000*
March	41550	42000*	64310	66000*
<b>Total</b>	<b>749,665</b>	<b>780,000*</b>	<b>755,405</b>	<b>792,000*</b>
<b>Annual growth (%)</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0*</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8*</b>
Planted area (ha)	578,000	581,000	<b>Footnotes:</b> * Anticipated e: Quick estimate	
Tappable area (ha)	440,000	447,000		
Productivity (kg/ha)	1705	1745*		

One of the noteworthy developments during the QR-free regime has been India emerging as an exporter of NR. Export of natural rubber from India rose from the low level of 6995 tonnes in 2001-02 to 55311 tonnes during 2002-03 and 75905 tonnes during 2003-04. Against a target of exporting 102,000 tonnes during the Tenth Plan, 177,385 tonnes was exported from the country during the first three years itself. During 2005-06, though the financial incentive for NR exports was withdrawn and the international prices remained unfavourable for about three months, 28,683 tonnes was exported during the period up to 28<sup>th</sup> October.

Imports of NR into the country surged during the first quarter of 2005-06 because the domestic prices during the period were higher than the international prices. But, by the end of June, the domestic prices came below the international

prices and the gap between the two progressively widened. However, imports continued against contracts made during the first quarter when international prices were lower than the domestic prices. The import during the period up to 28<sup>th</sup> October 2005 was 39,026 tonnes.

Table 2 shows the annual trend in imports and exports of NR during the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06.

**Table 2: Import and Export of NR**  
(tonnes)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Export</b>
2001-02	49,769	6,995
2002-03	26,217	55,311
2003-04	44,199	75,905
2004-05	68,718	46,169
2005-06*	39,026	28,683

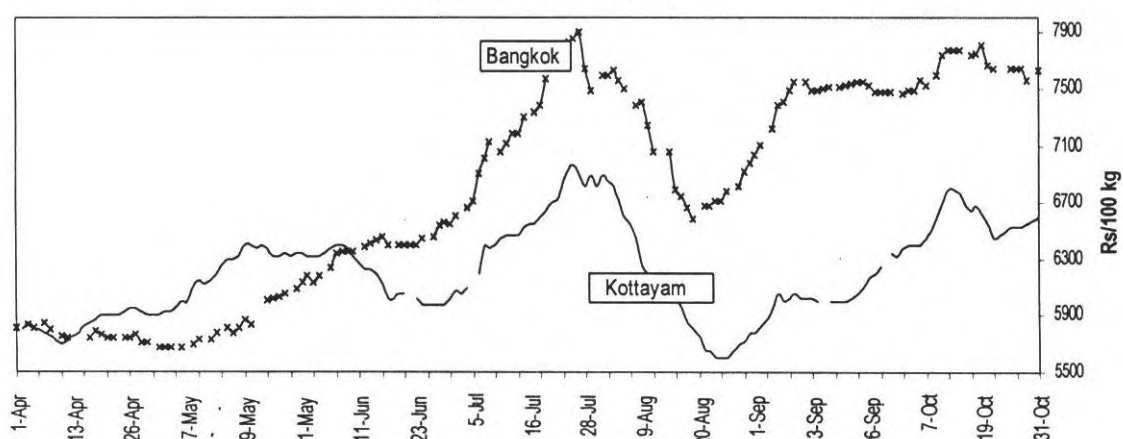
\*Up to 29<sup>th</sup> October only.

A major determinant of the trend in domestic prices of NR is the international prices. The international prices have been on a steep upward trajectory from February 2005 on account of various factors such as the sustained economic growth in major rubber consuming countries, seasonal and unforeseen climatic factors which resulted in tight supply situation and the developments in the oil sector which made synthetic rubber costlier. The Indian market which gained strength from robust international trend, increased sharply since April 2005. The domestic market has also received the advantage of reduction in the tax burden on raw rubber from 12.65 % sales tax to 4 % VAT since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 in the State of Kerala that accounts for 92 percent of the production in the country. The spurt in domestic NR prices was also contributed by seasonal supply shortage and the increased demand from the auto-tyre manufacturing sector. These domestic factors helped NR prices in India to remain higher than the international prices from mid-April to mid-June 2005.

The wide gap between the higher domestic prices and the international prices necessitated the domestic consumers to source NR from abroad. As a result, imports surged during the period and exports were only nominal. Because of these developments in the domestic market, the domestic prices took a dormant phase from the second week of June 2005 though the international prices have been increasing steeply. As trading of NR in the international market is usually done under a long-term contract, the quantity contracted from the international market is normally expected to land in the country after a lag of about two months. Therefore,

imports continued even though the domestic prices have been staying below the international prices. As a result, from July 2005 onwards the domestic prices could not keep pace with the international prices when the latter was scaling unprecedented new heights. Therefore, the gap between the domestic prices and the international prices progressively widened to reach about Rs.15 per kg. The divergence between the domestic and the international markets has started diminishing since the last week of September because of the increased exports and decline in imports. The daily trend in the domestic and international markets since April 2005 is graphically presented in the following chart.

**Daily Prices of NR at Kottayam and Bangkok**  
(1st April to 31st October 2005)





## IV. Outlook for 2006-07 and Beyond

### IV.1 Domestic sector

During the annual plan period 2006-07, the production is anticipated to increase by 2.9 percent to reach 803,000 tonnes. This increase would be contributed by the expansion in tappable area to 454,000 ha and the improvement in productivity to 1770 kg/ha during the year. The consumption is anticipated to register 4.0 percent growth during 2006-07 to reach 824,000 tonnes. Therefore, the anticipated scenario for 2006-07 is indicative of the shortfall of 21,000 tonnes. The shortfall in production is anticipated to widen progressively to reach 71,000 tonnes by the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan (2007-12). The projected demand-supply scenario of NR in India for the period up to 2011-12 is given in Table 3.

**Table 3: Projections on Production and Consumption of NR in India**  
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption	Shortfall
2006-07	803	824	21
2007-08	828	857	29
2008-09	852	891	39
2009-10	878	927	49
2010-11	904	964	60
2011-12	931	1002	71

Considering the fact that the Indian NR market is integrated to the international market, it is the global developments that determine the prospects of NR prices in India.

### IV.2 Global Sector

According to the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC), in which India is a member, the global production of NR would grow only marginally during 2005. The ANRPC anticipates the slow down in production to continue for the next few years because the planting in all producing countries was low during 1997 to 2002 when NR prices were unattractive.

Because of the fast industrialization drive that is taking place in Thailand and Malaysia, NR exports from these countries are anticipated to decline in the next few

years. The global production of NR, as forecasted by the International Rubber Study Group (IRSG), would be growing at the average annual rate of 2.4 percent during the period from 2005 to 2009 whereas the consumption would grow at a higher rate of 3.7 percent. Because of the higher growth in consumption, the global supply during 2009 would be in short of the demand by 2.28 lakh tonnes. Table 4 summarises the global supply-demand position of NR during 2004 and the anticipated position for 2005, 2006 and 2009.

**Table 4: Global Demand-Supply Position of NR**  
(Thousand tonnes)

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005*</b>	<b>2006*</b>	<b>2009**</b>
<b>Production</b>				
Thailand	2959	3010	3145	3265
Indonesia	2066	2258	2310	2500
Malaysia	1169	1178	1251	1239
India	743	780	803	878
China	486	NA	NA	501
Vietnam	415	NA	NA	488
<b>Total world production</b>	<b>8610</b>	<b>8920</b>	<b>9277</b>	<b>9687</b>
<b>Total world demand</b>	<b>8320</b>	<b>8835</b>	<b>9028</b>	<b>9915</b>
<b>Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)</b>	<b>(+) 290</b>	<b>(+) 85</b>	<b>(+) 249</b>	<b>(-) 228</b>

\* Anticipated. \*\* Projected.

Source: International Rubber Study Group, UK.

A recent study undertaken by the IRSG shows that the global NR market would continue to be very tight till 2020 due to insufficient supply. The study concluded that NR prices would reach \$2 a kg in 2007-08 and rise further in the years to come. Though the high prices can lead to additional planting resulting in higher production capacity, this will have no impact on production until 2010.

## **V. Performance of Plan Schemes during 2004-05 and 2005-06**

The Tenth Plan on NR was formulated in the context of increasing process of economic and trade reforms in the country, which went to the extent of removal of all QRs in April 2001 followed by lowering of tariff walls on imports on NR into the country. Because of the paradigm shift in the policy regime, a hitherto insulated and internally regulated Indian NR sector has got exposed to the challenges of the highly competitive world economy that is ruled by free market forces. These changes have contributed to integration of the Indian NR market to the international market. With a

view to equipping the smallholder-dominated domestic NR sector to compete successfully in the international market and reorienting the sector to align with the fast changing global trends, supports at various levels have to be provided. Therefore, the thrust area of the Tenth Plan for NR is market-oriented programmes aimed at attaining international competitiveness in terms of quality and cost with special focus on product diversification and socio-economic development.

The schemes under the Tenth Plan for NR were identified after a thorough review of the various schemes and programmes, which were implemented under the Ninth Plan. Those schemes and programmes under the Ninth Plan, which lost relevance in the context of the emerging policy scenario, were discontinued. The schemes retained were suitably modified and restructured with focus on the perceived goal of the Tenth Plan. Seven major schemes with the total outlay of Rs.415 crores were finally approved for implementation during the Tenth Plan. Table 5 summarises the seven major schemes and their approved outlay for the Tenth Plan.

**Table 5: Schemes and Outlay of the Tenth Plan for NR**

Name of the Scheme	Approved outlay	
	(Rs.lakhs)	Relative share (%)
1. Rubber Plantation Development	15900**	38.6
2. Research on natural rubber	4775	11.5
3. Processing, quality upgradation & product diversification	5765	13.9
4. Export promotion of natural rubber	3650*	8.8
5. Market development	1350	3.2
6. Human resource development	1560	3.8
7. Rubber development in NE region	8400	20.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Notes:**

\* Outlay revised to Rs.6377.

\*\* In order to meet the revised higher outlay of Export Promotion scheme, the outlay for RPD scheme was brought down to Rs.13273 lakhs.

For the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme, against the proposed outlay of Rs.16000 lakhs, the outlay sanctioned was Rs.15900 lakhs. Due to delay in getting sanction to the Scheme, the total outlay for the Tenth Plan was fixed on the basis of the proposed outlay of Rs.16000 lakhs.

For the scheme for export promotion of NR, as the approved outlay of Rs.36.50 crores got exhausted even before the completion of the first two years, the Board submitted a revised proposal for continuation of this scheme. Based on Board's proposal, Government of India revised the outlay of this scheme to Rs.63.77 crores without making any revision in the total Tenth Plan outlay of Rs.415 crores for NR. The additional allocation for the Export Promotion scheme is adjusted against the outlay of Rs.159 crores sanctioned for Rubber Plantation Development Scheme. Therefore, the allocation for Rubber Plantation Development scheme in the Tenth Plan has come down to Rs.132.73 crores. Table 6 summarises the revised outlay and the financial performance of each scheme during the first four years of the Tenth Plan.

**Table 6: Tenth Plan Outlay and Scheme-wise Expenditure**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Approved outlay for Tenth Plan (Revised)	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		ALL	Actual	ALL	Actual	ALL	Actual	ALL	Anticipated
Rubber Plantation Development	13273	2916	2634	2414	2278	2575	3107	3430	3500
Research	4775	1000	608	900	938	900	856	1100	1100
Processing, quality upgradation & product development	5765	1580	1389	1300	1229	1225	993	1609	1592
Export promotion	6377	1508	1867	2375	2566	1825	1820	56	56
Market development	1350	353	327	243	247	260	260	660	659
Human resource development	1560	449	407	518	391	425	446	805	809
Rubber development in NE region	8400	2025	1176	1658	1356	1940	1586	2000	2223
<b>Total</b>	<b>41500</b>	<b>9831</b>	<b>8408</b>	<b>9408</b>	<b>9005</b>	<b>9150</b>	<b>9068</b>	<b>9660</b>	<b>9939</b>
Utilisation up to the year as % to Tenth Plan outlay			20.3		42.0		63.8		87.8

ALL : Allocation

The objective, envisaged programmes and the financial and physical performance in respect of each scheme is given in the following seven sub-sections:

### V.1 Rubber Plantation Development

On account of the widening gap that is foreseen between the demand and the supply of NR, both in the domestic and the global scenario, it is necessary to increase the production to ensure availability of NR. NR, being a long gestation crop having economic life spanning over 25 years, the planting has to be carried out sufficiently in advance to take care of the deficit foreseen. It is with this objective that the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme is being implemented for bringing in more areas under rubber and increasing productivity in the long run as well as in the short run by replanting uneconomic plantations with high yielding varieties and adopting scientific farm management practices. After long delay, the scheme got approval only on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2005.

To ensure adoption of new clones of high yielding varieties and scientific agro-management practices, the scheme provides for a package of assistance, both technical and financial. The provision of financial assistance is to meet a portion of



the development cost incurred to small growers and this is disbursed in six annual instalments during the immature phase. The following is the rate of assistance offered in the form of planting grant:

For replanting:

- Rs.20,000 per ha in the traditional region for the growers having area up to 5 ha with financial assistance limited to 2 ha only.
- Rs.20,000 per ha in the non-traditional region (other than NE) for the growers having area up to 5 ha.
- Rs.16,000 per ha in the non-traditional region (other than NE) for the growers having area between 5 ha to 20 ha.

For newplanting:

- Rs.12,000 per ha in the traditional region for the growers having area up to 5 ha with financial assistance limited to 2 ha only.
- Rs.16,000 per ha in the non-traditional region (other than NE) for the growers having area up to 5 ha.
- Rs.12,000 per ha in the non-traditional region (other than NE) for the growers having area between 5 ha to 20 ha.

The productivity enhancement component of the scheme envisages procurement of critical inputs in bulk by the Board and distribution to the small growers through Rubber Producers Societies (RPSs). This component also envisages generation of quality planting materials, promotion of timely application of fertilizers and fungicides, adoption of improved and cost-saving harvesting techniques, improvement in quality of processing, promotion of group activities among the scattered small growers at the grassroots level by the formation and strengthening of village level institutions (RPSs) and organization of educational campaigns and farmers' meeting. Employing consultants for carrying out impact assessment of schemes and studies on trend in production is also envisaged.

Rubber Plantation Development scheme also envisages promoting generation of extra-income from rubber holdings by assisting apiculture and integrated village level rubber development, including women empowerment in non-tradition regions other than the north-east. Special supports to growers in non-traditional region (other than NE) for irrigation, boundary protection, etc. form another area of activity under the Rubber Plantation Development scheme. Rubber planting project aiming at tribal settlement is another special programme implemented under the scheme. The scheme also envisages extension services through the publication of periodicals in local languages.

The outlay sanctioned for the implementation of the scheme during 2005-06 was Rs.34.30 crores against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs.35.00 crores. This means that 86 percent of the sanctioned outlay for the Tenth Plan would be utilized by the end of the fourth year of the plan period. The financial performance of the scheme is summarised in Table 7a. Table 7b shows the physical performance of the scheme.

**Table 7a : Financial Performance of Rubber Plantation Development Scheme**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Major components of scheme	Tenth Plan allocation	Actual expenditure			2005-06		Total exp. anticipated up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan allocation utilized up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	ALL	RE		
Replanting/ newplanting	4565	914	735	817	1081	1100	3566	78.1
Productivity enhancement	2200	336	78	683	513	552	1649	75.0
Tribal settlement	745	150	122	132	175	169	573	76.9
Extra income generation	100	0	0	0	10	30	30	30.0
Integrated village level rubber development	375	0	0	0	12	12	12	3.2
Assistance for NT region	130	44	42	49	53	57	192	147.7
Publication of magazine		0	16	19	25	25	60	
Other components		5	1	Neg.	20	30	36	
Operating expense	5158	1185	1284	1407	1541	1525	5401	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13273</b>	<b>2634</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>3107</b>	<b>3430</b>	<b>3500</b>	<b>11519</b>	<b>86.8</b>

ALL – Allocation, Neg.: Negligible.

**Table 7b : Physical Performance of Rubber Plantation Development Scheme**

Major physical parameters	Tenth Plan target	Achievement			2005-06		Total achievement up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan target achieved up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Target	Anticipated achievement		
Replanting (ha)	34850	4462	5015	3639	5000	3500	16616	47.7
New planting (ha)	5000	1063	1905	3066	1000	2500	8534	170.7
Tribal settlement (ha)	500	203	16	59	250	175	453	90.6
Productivity enhancement (ha)	25000	0	0	0	25000	12000	12000	48.0
Generation of quality planting materials (Lakh numbers)	35	8.33	8.39	6.72	7.86	7.86	31.3	89.4
Educational campaigns/seminars (no. of campaigns/seminars)	50000	8058	19299	10924	10000	12000	50281	100.6
Apiculture (no. of units)*	5000	0	0	0	2500	2500	2500	50.0
Irrigation (ha)*	100	0	0	0	20	20	20	20.0
Boundary protection (ha)*	250	0	0	0	50	50	50	20.0

\* Being new programmes, implementation started only after the approval of the Scheme in May 2005.

When NR prices are high, small growers generally show a tendency to postpone replanting to take advantage of the price rise. The rationale is that even if the yield is low, the higher prices can offset the low yield. Though this explains the low achievement in replanting, the main reason is presumably the considerable delay in the approval of the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme. The programmes such as Apiculture, consultancy services for impact assessment, strengthening of farmer groups, support to model RPSs, Integrated Village Level Rubber Development, irrigation and boundary protection are new activities envisaged under the Rubber Plantation Development scheme. Because of the delay in the approval of the scheme, implementation of these newly introduced programmes has started in 2005 only.

## V.2 Research

Globalisation has made it necessary for the Indian rubber plantation industry and rubber goods manufacturing industry to attain competitiveness in quality and cost by the adoption of latest technology. Rubber being a perennial tree crop with a gestation period of about seven years having economic life spanning over 25 years, continuous and long term research efforts are essential for improvement in



productivity, disease tolerance, timber availability, etc. In view of this, the Research scheme aims at increasing net farm income from rubber holdings by increasing productivity and reducing the cost. This has to be attained by developing appropriate agro-technology through research on crop improvement, crop management, biotechnology, crop protection, crop physiology/harvesting, etc. Environmental issues and economic analysis related to production, processing and application of NR, product development with a view to finding new avenues of application of NR, improvement in quality of NR and rubber products, etc. are some of the other areas which need to be addressed to ensure sustainability of the Indian rubber industry.

The programmes envisaged under the Research scheme and their performance are given below:

- a. Strengthening of Regional Research Stations at Dapchari (Maharashtra), Dhenkanal (Orissa) and Nagrakata (West Bengal) for facilitating field trials and recording scientific data for analysis, so as to address the location specific problems.
- b. Crop Improvement: This includes strengthening of research activities of Botany, Biotechnology, Germplasm divisions and Genome Analysis Lab. The research programmes of *Hevea* breeding sub stations at Kadaba (Karnataka) and Thadikarankonam (Tamil Nadu) are also co-ordinated under this programme.
- c. Crop Management: Under the Crop Management programmes, all research activities related to plant growth and nutrition, intercropping, application of GIS techniques in delineating rubber areas etc. have progressed. The Regional soil and tissue testing laboratories and the central laboratory concentrated on analysis of soil and leaf samples received from large estates and smallholdings and necessary fertilizer recommendations were offered. The research activities of the Regional Research Station at Padiyoor (Kannur, Kerala) are also co-ordinated under the Crop Management programme.
- d. Economic Research: Economic analysis of various aspects of rubber cultivation, processing, product manufacture and policy impacts in the light of liberalization is addressed by the Economic Research Division.
- e. Crop Physiology/Harvesting: Under this programme basic studies on biochemistry, rubber biosynthesis and production, environmental aspects of rubber etc. are studied in depth.

- f. Crop protection: Under this, more focus is given on various studies related to disease and pest control, molecular aspects of pathogenesis, pollution control etc. Emphasis is given to study the complicated processes involved in development and occurrence of tapping panel dryness in rubber trees.
- g. Advanced Centre for Rubber Technology: The research activity of the Rubber Technology division is being strengthened under this programme. The research activities on product improvement, product manufacture, processing of constant viscosity sheets, studies on storage of field coagulum, evaluation of deproteinised rubber etc. are addressed.
- h. Research Support Services: All the central facilities like Instrumentation, Statistics, Computer Lab, Library and Documentation Centre and Maintenance Wing of Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) are envisaged under this.
- i. Linkage with national and international centres: Linkages with centres of excellence within the country and abroad have been further strengthened and collaboration with the industry, especially rubber product manufacturers, are being enhanced.

Research activities in the NE region are separately dealt with under the scheme for Rubber Development in NE Region.

It is anticipated that the budget allocation of Rs.11.00 crores of the Scheme for 2005-06 would be fully utilized. The total expenditure of the Research scheme during the first four years of the Tenth Plan comes to 73.3 percent of the Tenth Plan outlay on the scheme. Table 8a summarises the financial performance of the Research scheme and Table 8b gives the corresponding physical performance.

**Table 8a: Financial Performance of Research Scheme****(Rs. lakhs)**

Major components of scheme	Tenth Plan allocation	Actual expenditure			2005-06		Total exp. anticipated up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan allocation utilized up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	ALL	RE		
Crop Improvement	514	62	145	77	185	185	469	91.2
Crop Management	349	27	49	46	80	80	202	57.9
Physiology/Exploitation	185	50	110	40	47	47	247	133.5
Crop Protection	130	17	49	42	30	30	138	106.1
Economic Analysis	18	1	1	1	2	2	5	27.7
Advanced Centre for Rubber Technology	246	6	10	32	60	60	108	43.9
Division for Research Support Services	409	79	75	58	88	88	300	73.3
Permanent Exhibition Centre	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linkage with National / International Centres	100	0	0	39	42	42	81	81.0
Strengthening of RRS	318	80	51	49	56	56	236	74.2
Operating Expenses	2425	286	448	472	510	510	1716	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4775</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>3502</b>	<b>73.3</b>

Among the various achievements during 2005-06 under the Research scheme, the most striking is the official release of the clones RR11 414 and RR11 430 for commercial planting. These two clones have higher yield than the most popular clone RR11 105.

**Table 8b: Physical Performance of Research Scheme**

Major physical parameters	Tenth Plan target	Achievement			2005-06		Total achievement up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan target achieved up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Target	Anticipated achievement		
Research papers/scientific reports	450	80	95	110	100	138	423	94.0
Popular articles	100	20	25	30	25	30	105	105.0
Advisory services attended (no. of cases)	3200	650	700	950	750	1275	3575	111.7
Training imparted(including academic programs)	450	90	100	150	100	103	443	98.4
Analytical work (soil sample)	35000	5500	6000	11000	9000	9045	31545	90.1
Analytical work (Latex sample)	100000	18000	20000	23966	25000	25426	87392	87.4
Analytical work (Rubber products / In-process materials)	800	140	150	201	175	188	679	84.9
No. of scientific seminars	100	20	20	20	20	29	89	89.0

### V.3 Processing, Quality Upgradation and Product Development

With the lifting of QRs, the rubber goods manufacturing units in India are free to source NR from abroad unless the indigenously produced NR is made available at competitive price and quality. As a result, the Indian NR sector has come under the serious compulsion to compete with the NR produced in other major producing countries. The situation has also necessitated exports of NR to be emerged as a regular marketing channel so that a balance between the supply and the demand could be maintained. The scheme for Processing, Quality upgradation and Product Development aims at reorienting the Indian NR production and processing sectors towards the global trends and equipping them in attaining competitiveness in cost, quality, delivery schedules and packaging. For the attainment of competitiveness in cost, it is necessary to exploit fully the potential available for value addition and ancillary income. In this context, the huge potential that is available in rubber wood processing has to be fully tapped by promoting and modernizing this industry.

The scheme for Processing, Quality upgradation and Product development also envisages expanding the application spectrum of NR through promoting its non-

conventional applications and technology upgradation of the product-manufacturing sector.

Based on the nature of the objectives, the scheme has three broad components, viz., rubber, rubber wood and product diversification. The following are the programmes envisaged under the three components:

#### Rubber

- a) Supporting Rubber Producers Societies (RPSs) and co-operatives for establishing improved latex collection system, eco-friendly group processing centres, training facilities, improved processing and quality control facilities.
- b) Modernization of block rubber (Technically Specified Rubber) processing factories so as to reduce cost of production, improving material handling system and consistency in quality, strengthening of environmental protection system and waste utilization by providing financial and technical assistance and demonstration facilities.

#### Rubber wood

- c) Providing financial assistances, demonstration/training, technical supports and lab facilities to rubber wood processing units for value addition, quality improvement and waste utilization/management.

#### Product diversification

- d) Providing technical support to rubber goods manufacturing industry in the form of quality control consultancy services, advisory works, training, laboratory accreditation, etc.
- e) Promoting seismic/bridge bearings and other products of non-conventional applications such as Latex Modified Cement Concrete (LMCC), canal lining, inflatable check dam, Thermo Plastic Natural Rubber (TPNR), etc.

As regards the performance of the scheme, the allocation for the scheme for 2005-06 was Rs.16.09 crores against which the anticipated expenditure during the year is Rs.15.92 crores. The total expenditure of the scheme during the first four years of the Tenth Plan comes to 90.3 percent of the total outlay sanctioned for the Tenth Plan. Financial performance of the various activities envisaged under the scheme is given in Table 9a and the physical achievement is given in Table 9b.

**Table 9a: Financial Performance of the Scheme for Processing, Quality Upgradation and Product Development**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Major components of scheme	Tenth Plan allocation	Actual expenditure			2005-06		Total exp. anticipated up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan allocation utilized up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	BS	RE		
Processing of Ribbed Smoked Sheets (RSS)	1710	391	544	272	460	461	1668	97.5
Processing of Technically Specified Rubber (TSR)	1512	472	269	195	460	459	1395	92.3
Rubber Wood	538	91	87	167	174	174	519	96.5
Product Diversification	962	22	15	39	120	197	273	28.4
Operating expenses	1043	413	314	320	395	301	1348	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5765</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>1592</b>	<b>5203</b>	<b>90.3</b>



**Table 9b: Physical Performance of the Scheme for Processing, Quality Upgradation and Product Development**

Major physical parameters	Tenth Plan target	Achievement			2005-06		Total achievement up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan target achieved up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Target	Anticipated achievement		
Latex collection centres (no. of RPSs and co-operative units benefited)	150	166	53	64	50	50	333	222
Processing of RSS (sheets)- Support to group processing centres (No. of centres benefited)	123	0	1	58	80	60	119	96.7
No. of TSR factories and rubber wood processing units benefited	64	25	21	35	24	25	106	165.6
Product diversification	<p>Physical performance of this component is non-quantifiable. The following are the physical achievements during the Tenth Plan up to the first half of 2005-06.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the promotional activities of rubberisation of roads, construction of project roads and performance evaluation continued.</li> <li>Towards the objective of promoting Seismic Bearings, design and fabrication of natural rubber-based Seismic Bearings were carried out and applied R&amp;D for indigenisation. Fabrication of full sized bearings for model building has been done.</li> <li>Promotional activities of application of natural rubber in Canal Lining done by carrying out pond/field trials and performance evaluation.</li> <li>Advisory services offered to various units.</li> </ul>							

#### **V.4 Export Promotion of NR**

The removal of quantitative restrictions on import of NR posed serious threat to the domestic NR production sector as imports surged during 2001-02 even when there was surplus stock in the domestic market. In this context, export was identified to be used as an effective instrument to neutralize the adverse impact of imports and also as a strategy to find alternative markets for Indian NR with reduced dependence on the domestic market. For the Indian NR to be acceptable in the international market, the quality of processed rubber and packaging required improvement to align with the international standard, which involves additional cost to be incurred by the exporters towards quality improvement, improved packaging, internal transport and port handling charges. Therefore, the strategy adopted to promote the exports

was to provide financial incentives to exporters to meet the additional expenses incurred by them for quality upgradation, certification, packaging and internal transportation. The scheme for export promotion aims at promoting export of NR through the implementation of the following activities:

- a) Providing financial incentives for export of natural rubber
- b) Promotional activities through the interactive website specially designed for the purpose, visits of trade delegations to potential overseas markets, identification of potential buyers in overseas markets, participation in international trade fairs etc.

The outlay initially sanctioned for implementation of the scheme during the Tenth Plan was Rs.36.50 crores with a target of exporting 102,000 tonnes. Incentives provided under the scheme were at the rate of Rs.3.50 per kg for Ribbed Smoked Sheets (RSS), Rs.4.50 per kg for centrifuged latex and Rs.5.00 per kg for Technically Specified Rubber (TSR). But, during the first two years itself 131,216 tonnes were exported by incurring an expenditure Rs.44.33 crores. As the total sanctioned outlay for the Tenth Plan got exhausted, there was no provision to continue the scheme from 2004-05 onwards. In this context, the Government of India revised the scheme by increasing the outlay to Rs.63.77 crores to facilitate continuation of the scheme. The revised scheme envisaged continuation of the incentives during 2004-05 at the reduced rates of Rs.1.75 per kg for RSS, Rs.2.25 per kg for Latex and Rs.2.50 per kg for TSR. The provision of financial incentives stands totally withdrawn during 2005-06. Though the incentive are discontinued, other forms of export promotion measures such as identifying and encouraging potential exporters, identifying overseas buyers, promoting buyers-sellers interaction through website and participation in international trade fairs are continued.

The budget allocation of Rs.0.56 crore is anticipated to be fully utilised for implementation of the scheme during 2005-06. The total expenditure for implementation of the scheme during the first four years of the Tenth Plan comes to 98.9 percent of the revised Tenth Plan outlay of the scheme. Financial and physical performances of the scheme are presented as Table 10a and Table 10b.



**Table 10a: Financial Performance of the Scheme for Export Promotion of NR**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Major components of scheme	Tenth Plan allocation	Actual expenditure			2005-06		Total exp. anticipated up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan allocation utilized up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	BS	RE		
Export subsidy	5777	1809	2505	1792	0	0	6106	105.7
Promotional expenses	600	58	28	8	27	34	128	21.3
Operating expenses		0	33	20	29	22	75	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6377</b>	<b>1867</b>	<b>2566</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6309</b>	<b>98.9</b>

**Table 10b: Physical Performance of the Scheme for Export Promotion of NR**

Physical parameter	Tenth Plan target	Achievement			2005-06		Total achievement up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan target achieved up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Target	Anticipated achievement		
Export of NR (tonnes)	102000	55311	75905	46169	40000	40000	217385	213
Export Value (Rs. crores)		114.9	346.9	225.4	207.0	207.0	894.2	
" (US\$ million)		24.0	76.0	53.0	46.0	46.0	199.0	

## V.5 Market Development

The production sector and the system of processing and marketing of NR in India are traditionally evolved with an orientation towards the domestic market, as the country has been a net importer of NR. To equip the sector to enter into the international market, it is essential that the NR produced in the country meets international standards in quality, price, packaging and delivery schedules which necessitated strengthening the infrastructure for marketing by supporting Rubber Producers Societies (RPSs) and processing/trading companies in the RPS and the co-operative sectors. It is also necessary to promote rubber wood in the national and international markets as an eco-friendly timber suited for furniture and interiors. With these objectives, the programmes envisaged under the Market Development scheme are the following:

- a) Supporting Rubber Producers' Societies (RPSs) and co-operative rubber marketing societies for establishing/hiring go-down facilities and adoption of packaging suited for world market.
- b) Promoting rubber wood in the national and international markets by establishing go-downs /showrooms in metros and major cities in India, participation in national and international fairs and exhibitions and developing furniture designs.
- c) Strengthening of RPSs in rubber wood processing and value addition.

Anticipated expenditure, against the allocation of Rs.6.60 crores for the implementation of the scheme during 2005-06, is Rs.6.59 crores. The anticipated expenditure of the scheme during the Tenth Plan up to 2005-06 is Rs.14.93 crores, which is 110.6 percent of the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs.13.50 crores. Table 11a gives the financial performance of the scheme. The physical performance is given as Table 11b.

**Table 11a: Financial Performance of Market Development Scheme**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Major components of scheme	Tenth Plan allocation	Actual expenditure			2005-06		Total exp. anticipated up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan allocation utilized up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	BS	RE		
Rubber	658	201	108	133	495	497	939	142.7
Rubber wood	459	88	93	75	107	107	363	79.1
Operating expenses	233	38	46	52	58	55	191	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1493</b>	<b>110.6</b>

**Table 11b: Physical Performance of Market Development Scheme**

Physical parameter	Tenth Plan target	Achievement			2005-06		Total achievement up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan target achieved up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Target	Anticipated achievement		
Participation in fairs/ exhibitions, establishing of go-downs/showrooms, etc (No. of cases)	95	14	33	35	37	37	119	125.3

## V.6 Human Resource Development

For the Indian rubber sector to derive competitive advantage, it is necessary to equip its various segments and stakeholders with necessary skill and knowledge, as access to knowledge is the key to sustain in the fast changing world market. To meet this requirement, various training programmes are organized under the Human Resource Development scheme. The HRD scheme also envisages a component that provides welfare measures for workers engaged in rubber plantation sector. Welfare measures such as housing subsidy, sanitary subsidy, medical attendance, insurance-cum-deposit, educational stipend and scholarship/merit award for the children are provided to the plantation workers. HRD scheme has a third component that aims at developing essential infrastructure for the benefit of the sector.

The training components of the HRD scheme aims at (1) updating technical and managerial competitiveness of rubber growers and rubber plantation workers, (2) imparting suitable training to rubber processors and rubber goods manufacturers to achieve better quality and competitiveness and (3) updating technical and managerial competitiveness of Rubber Producers' Societies and Rubber Marketing Co-operative Societies. The training component of the scheme also envisages organization of visit-cum-training (called *Sastradarsan*) for growers from non-traditional regions and training programmes for employees of the Rubber Board.

The expenditure for the implementation of HRD scheme during 2005-06 is anticipated at Rs.8.09 crores against the allocation of Rs.8.05 crores. Expenditure for the training component alone is anticipated at Rs.0.98 crores, which is the allocation. For the labour welfare component, the allocation of Rs.1.76 crores matches with the anticipated expenditure during 2005-06.

In the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs.15.60 crores for the implementation of the HRD scheme, the anticipated expenditure up to 2005-06 is Rs.20.53 crores or 131.6 percent of the outlay. The excess expenditure over the sanctioned outlay has originated from labour welfare component and the component for construction of infrastructure where the expenditures were respectively 174.9 percent and 213.2 percent of the Tenth Plan allocation. For the training component, the expenditure comes to only 39.8 percent of the Tenth Plan allocation. Table 12a shows financial performance of the scheme.

**Table 12a: Financial Performance of HRD Scheme**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Major components of scheme	Tenth Plan allocation	Actual expenditure			2005-06		Total exp. anticipated up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan allocation utilized up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	BS	RE		
Training	545	43	35	41	98	98	217	39.9
Labour Welfare	415	211	191	162	162	162	726	174.9
Infrastructure Development	385	108	113	156	456	444	821	213.2
Operating expenses	215	45	52	87	89	105	289	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1560</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>131.6</b>

Physical performance of the programmes envisaged under the three components of the HRD scheme is summarised in Table 12b.

**Table 12b: Physical Performance of HRD Scheme**

Major physical parameters	Tenth Plan target	Achievement			2005-06		Total achievement up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan target Achieved up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Target	Anticipated achievement		
<b>Training</b> (No. of participants)	17500	4759	4345	4790	3500	3600	17494	99.97
<b>Labour Welfare</b> (No. of beneficiaries)								
Educational stipend	36326	5669	8121	7484	7243	7243	28517	78.5
Merit award	968	214	165	220	150	150	749	77.4
Medical attendance	2514	450	451	488	553	553	1942	77.2
Housing subsidy	5879	1911	1351	882	864	864	5008	85.2
Sanitary subsidy	3307	653	660	657	809	809	2779	84.0
Insurance-cum-deposit scheme	46492	9068	9541	8883	9500	9500	36992	79.6
<b>Total no. of beneficiaries</b>	95486	17965	20289	18614	19119	19119	75987	79.6

### V.7 Rubber Development in the NE Region

With a view to ensuring that the NE region receives special attention in the various rubber developmental programmes, a separate scheme exclusively for the NE region, called Rubber Development in the NE Region, is implemented during the Tenth Plan. Some of the programmes like Block Planting and Group Planting envisaged under this scheme are specially designed to address the various infirmities of the NE region and give due consideration to the target community, the vast majority of which are tribals. This is a comprehensive scheme for the development of the NE region through the implementation of the various programmes, which are envisaged under the four components, viz., Rubber Plantation Development, Rubber Research, Processing Quality upgradation and Product Diversification and Human Resource Development.

Anticipated expenditure of the scheme for Rubber Development in NE region during 2005-06 is Rs.22.23 crores as against the allocation of Rs.20.0 crores. The total expenditure of the scheme during the period up to 2005-06 is Rs.63.41 crores, which comes to 75.5 percent of the total outlay of the scheme for the Tenth Plan. Table 13a summarises the financial performance of the scheme.

**Table 13a: Financial Performance of  
the Scheme for Rubber Development in the NE Region  
(Rs. lakhs)**

Major components of scheme	Tenth Plan allocation	Actual expenditure			2005-06		Total exp. anticipated up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan allocation utilized up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	BS	RE		
RPD Schemes	4924	526	658	838	916	841	2863	58.1
Rubber Research (NERDS)	961	141	152	170	240	245	708	73.7
Proc., Qlty Upgdn., & Prod. Divn	445	52	107	148	195	151	458	102.9
HRD	640	15	21	40	132	370	446	69.7
Operating expenses	1430	442	418	390	517	616	1866	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8400</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2223</b>	<b>6341</b>	<b>75.5</b>

Physical performance of the programmes envisaged under the four components of the scheme for Rubber Development in the NE region is depicted in Table 13b.



**Table 13b: Physical Performance of  
the Scheme for Rubber Development in the NE Region**

Major physical parameters	Tenth Plan target	Achievement			2005-06		Total achievement up to 2005-06	Tenth Plan target achieved up to 2005-06 (%)
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Target	Anticipated achievement		
<b>Rubber Plantation Development Scheme</b>								
Replanting / Newplanting (ha)	10150	2236	2021	2119	2030	2030	8406	82.8
Integrated Village Level Rubber Development (ha)	15500	0	3352	4520	3100	5000	12872	83.0
Generation of quality planting materials (lakh nos.)	25.00	5.63	3.92	5.11	5.00	5.00	19.66	78.6
<b>Research</b>	Achievements are non-quantifiable. Research activities of the Regional Research Stations located in the three states, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya have been continued to evolve strategies for location-specific problems and appropriate recommendations given to rubber farmers.							
<b>Processing and quality upgradation</b> (No. of beneficiary units)	1185	99	36	97	245	90	322	27.2
<b>HRD</b> (No. of beneficiaries)	60000	13394	20138	19300	12000	12000	64832	108.1

## VI. Proposals for 2006-07

The broad objective of the Tenth Plan for NR has been to re-orient the Indian NR sector to a market dominated economy and equipping the sector in attaining international competitiveness in terms of quality and cost. From the review of performance of schemes, carried out in Section V, it is evident that the achievements made so far during the first four years are promising. However, lot more have to be done towards reducing cost of production, enhancing net farm income, improving processing practices, value addition, grassroots level capacity building and development of infrastructure for processing and marketing. Unless the various schemes and programmes initiated towards these objectives are continued, the positive results obtained so far cannot be sustained. Therefore, all the seven schemes envisaged under the Tenth Plan are proposed to be continued during 2006-07. The proposed programmes under each scheme along with the physical and financial targets are given in the following seven sub-sections.

## VI.1 Rubber Plantation Development

The programmes proposed to be carried out under this scheme and the proposed physical targets are shown in Table 14.

**Table 14: Proposed Physical for 2006-07  
of Rubber Plantation Development Scheme**

Programmes envisaged	Physical Target proposed
Replanting (ha)	5000
New planting (ha)	1000
Tribal settlement (ha)	50
Productivity enhancement (ha)	25000
Generation of quality planting materials (Lakh numbers)	5.67
Educational campaigns/seminars (no. of campaigns/seminars)	10000
Apiculture (no. of units)	2500
Irrigation (ha)	20
Boundary protection (ha)	50

The proposed outlay for the implementation of the RPD scheme during 2006-07 is Rs. 33.50 crores of which Rs.10.00 crores are for newplanting and replanting.

## VI.2 Research

Various programmes envisaged under the Research scheme were detailed in Section V.2. All these programmes are proposed to be continued during 2006-07. The physical targets proposed for 2006-07 are summarised in Table 15. Total outlay proposed for the scheme is Rs.10.78 crores.

**Table 15: Proposed Physical Targets for 2006-07 of Research Scheme**

Physical parameters	Physical Targets proposed
Research papers/ scientific reports	100
Popular articles	20
Advisory services attended (no. of cases)	750
Training imparted(including academic programs)	100
Analytical work (soil sample)	9000
Analytical work (Latex sample)	25000
Analytical work (Rubber products / In-process materials)	175
No. of scientific seminars	25

### VI.3 Processing, Quality Upgradation and Product Development

Various programmes envisaged under this scheme were discussed in Section V.3. All these programmes are proposed to be continued during 2006-07. Against each programme, the target proposed for 2006-07 is given in Table 16.

**Table 16: Proposed Targets for 2006-07 of the Scheme for Processing, Quality Upgradation and Product Development**

Programmes envisaged	Physical Targets proposed
Latex collection centres (no. of RPSs and co-operative units to be benefited)	50
Processing of RSS (sheets)- Support to group processing centres (No. of centres to be benefited)	20
No. of TSR factories and rubber wood processing units to be benefited	28
Product diversification	<p>Physical targets are non-quantifiable. The programmes proposed under this component are summarised in the following four heads:</p> <p><u>Technical Service to Industries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase of machinery/testing equipments</li> <li>• Continue consultancy activities</li> </ul> <p><u>Rubberisation of roads:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance evaluation</li> <li>• Construction of project roads</li> <li>• Promotional activities</li> </ul> <p><u>Seismic Bearings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of complete test facility for seismic bearings as per specifications</li> <li>• Popularisation/promotional works</li> </ul> <p><u>Canal Lining</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pond/field trials performance evaluation</li> <li>• Popularisation/promotional works</li> </ul>

The physical programmes envisaged under this scheme also include running of Model factory for processing Technically Specified Rubber (TSR), Re-vulcanised

Natural Rubber Latex (RVNRL) plant, Pilot Latex Processing factory and Processing and Quality Control laboratory. Seminars to promote LATZ are also proposed to be organized.

The outlay proposed for this scheme for 2006-07 is Rs.15.17 crores.

#### **VI.4 Export Promotion of NR**

All forms of promotion measures for exports of NR, except the provision of financial incentives, are proposed to be continued during 2006-07. The target proposed is to export 45,000 tonnes of NR during 2006-07 (Table 17). The proposed outlay is Rs.0.61 crores only.

**Table 17: Proposed Physical Targets for 2006-07 of the Scheme for Export Promotion of NR**

<b>Programmes envisaged</b>	<b>Physical Target proposed</b>
Export promotional activities such as identifying and encouraging potential exporters, identifying overseas buyers, promoting buyers-sellers interaction through website and participation in international trade fairs.	45,000 tonnes Export value : Rs. 233 crores (Approximately, US\$ 54 million)

#### **VI.5 Market Development**

A discussion on the objectives of the Market Development Scheme and the envisaged programmes was already done in Section V.5. These programmes are proposed to be continued during 2006-07. Table 18 summarises the programmes and the physical target proposed for 2006-07.

**Table 18: Proposed Physical Targets for 2006-07  
of Market Development Scheme**

Programmes envisaged	Proposed target proposed
Participation in fairs/ exhibitions, establishing of go-downs/showrooms, etc (No. of cases)	40

The financial outlay for the implementation of the programmes proposed under this scheme is Rs.5.79 crores.

#### **VI.6 Human Resource Development**

Objectives of this scheme and the programmes envisaged were seen in Section V.6. The proposed programmes under the three components of the scheme for implementation during 2006-07 and the physical targets are shown in Table 19.

**Table 19: Proposed Physical Targets for 2006-07 of HRD Scheme**

Programmes envisaged	Physical Targets proposed
<b>Training</b> (No. of participants)	3500
<b>Labour Welfare</b> (No. of beneficiaries)	
Educational stipend	7809
Merit award	219
Medical attendance	572
Housing subsidy	715
Sanitary subsidy	684
Insurance-cum-deposit scheme	9500
<b>Total no. of beneficiaries</b>	19499
<b>Infrastructure development</b>	Physical targets are non-quantifiable.

The total financial outlay of the scheme for 2006-07 is Rs.9.71 crores.

## VI.7 Rubber Development in the NE Region

Salient features of the scheme for Rubber Development in the NE region were already discussed in Section V.7. Proposed physical targets of the major activities envisaged under this scheme are given in Table 20.

**Table 20: Proposed Physical Targets for 2006-07  
of the Scheme for Rubber Development in NE Region**

Programmes envisaged	Physical Targets proposed
<b>Rubber Plantation Development Scheme</b>	
Replanting (ha)	30
Newplanting (ha)	2000
Integrated village level rubber development (ha)	3100
Quality planting material generation (lakh numbers)	5.00
<b>Rubber Research</b>	Further strengthening of the ongoing research activities of the Regional Research Stations in Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya to address location-specific problems and give appropriate recommendations to farmers.
<b>Processing and quality upgradation</b> (No. of units to be benefited)	245
<b>Human Resource Development –Training</b> (No. of participants)	12000

The proposed financial outlay of the scheme is Rs.25.28 crores, which comes to 25.1 percent of the total annual plan outlay for NR.

## VII. Outlay Proposed for 2006-07

Total outlay for the implementation of the various programmes proposed under the seven schemes is estimated as **Rs.100.84 crores** of which the allocation for the NE region is Rs.25.28 crores. Table 21 shows the scheme-wise segregation of the proposed outlay for 2006-07 in comparison with that of the budget allocation and the revised estimate for 2005-06.



**Table 21: Scheme-wise Segregation of the Outlay Proposed for 2006-07**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Approved outlay for Tenth Plan (Revised)	2005-06		Outlay proposed for 2006-07
		Budget allocation	Revised estimate	
Rubber Plantation Development	13273**	3430	3500	3350
Research	4775	1100	1100	1078
Processing, quality upgradation & product development	5765	1609	1592	1517
Export promotion	6377*	56	56	61
Market development	1350	660	659	579
Human resource development	1560	805	809	971
Rubber development in NE region	8400	2000	2223	2528
<b>Total</b>	<b>41500</b>	<b>9660</b>	<b>9939</b>	<b>10084</b>

\* The sanctioned outlay of Rs.36.50 crores was revised to Rs.63.77 crores.

\*\*The outlay sanctioned for the Tenth Plan is Rs.159.00 crores. In order to meet the revised higher outlay of Export Promotion scheme, the allocation for RPD scheme was brought down to Rs.13273 lakhs .

## VIII. Resources

Of the total proposed outlay of Rs.100.84 crores, IEBR can meet only Rs.1.50 crores. The balance amount can be financed only by budgetary support. The net budgetary support required for the implementation of the proposed Annual Plan is **Rs.99.34 crores**. Table 22 summarises the gross outlay and the sources of funding.

**Table 22: Gross Outlay and Sources of Funding**

Outlay / Resources	2005-06 RE (Rs.lakhs)	2006-07 Proposed (Rs.lakhs)
<b>Gross outlay</b>	<b>9939</b>	<b>10084</b>
Less : IEBR (Plan other than NE)	160	150
Less: Opening balance (Plan other than NE)	59	250
Less: Opening balance (Plan NE)	656	0
Add: Estimated closing balance (Plan other than NE)	50	50
Add: Estimated closing balance (Plan NE)	200	200
<b>Net budgetary support</b>	<b>9314</b>	<b>9934</b>
Plan other than NE	7547	7406
Plan NE	1767	2528

\*\*\*\*\*

**Performance of Indian NR Sector during each Five-Year Plan**

**Appendix A**

Year	Total area (ha)	Growth in area (%)	Tapped area (ha)	Productivity (Kg per ha)	Growth in productivity (%)	Production (tonnes)	Growth in production (%)	Consumption (tonnes)	Growth in Consum. (%)
<b>First Plan</b>									
1951-52	75601	0.9	60500	298	4.9	18067	14.1	23202	16.9
1952-53	76556	1.3	64400	318	6.7	20496	13.4	20344	-12.3
1953-54	77882	1.7	66100	326	2.5	21588	5.3	24142	18.7
1954-55	81217	4.3	66800	326	0.0	21774	0.9	26332	9.1
1955-56	86067	6.0	67181	353	8.3	23730	9.0	28445	8.0
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>2.8</b>			<b>4.5</b>		<b>8.5</b>		<b>8.1</b>
<b>Second Plan</b>									
1956-57	97339	13.1	72236	333	-5.7	24060	1.4	29998	5.5
1957-58	111027	14.1	71022	345	3.6	24534	2.0	33074	10.3
1958-59	122970	10.8	70253	344	-0.3	24169	-1.5	35767	8.1
1959-60	132412	7.7	69808	346	0.6	24173	0.0	40491	13.2
1960-61	143905	8.7	70253	365	5.5	25697	6.3	48148	18.9
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>10.9</b>			<b>0.7</b>		<b>1.6</b>		<b>11.2</b>
<b>Third Plan</b>									
1961-62	157880	9.7	74301	370	1.4	27446	6.8	48410	0.5
1962-63	170740	8.1	84054	384	3.8	32239	17.5	53553	10.6
1963-64	176846	3.6	95506	393	2.3	37487	16.3	61155	14.2
1964-65	182324	3.1	108381	420	6.9	45616	21.7	61057	-0.2
1965-66	186713	2.4	112709	448	6.7	50530	10.8	63765	4.4
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>5.4</b>			<b>4.2</b>		<b>14.6</b>		<b>5.9</b>
<b>Annual Plans</b>									
1966-67	192260	3.0	113500	483	7.8	54818	8.5	68685	7.7
1967-68	198592	3.3	117727	548	13.5	64468	17.6	74518	8.5
1968-69	204414	2.9	123282	576	5.1	71054	10.2	86615	16.2
<b>Fourth Plan</b>									
1969-70	210803	3.1	133107	616	6.9	81953	15.3	86213	-0.5
1970-71	217198	3.0	141176	653	6.0	92171	12.5	87237	1.2
1971-72	219981	1.3	149307	678	3.8	101210	9.8	96454	10.6
1972-73	223465	1.6	154962	725	6.9	112364	11.0	104028	7.9
1973-74	227317	1.7	165604	756	4.3	125153	11.4	130302	25.3
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>2.1</b>			<b>5.6</b>		<b>12.0</b>		<b>8.9</b>
<b>Fifth Plan</b>									
1974-75	231452	1.8	170879	762	0.8	130143	4.0	132604	1.8
1975-76	235876	1.9	178482	772	1.3	137750	5.8	125692	-5.2
1976-77	240593	2.0	185594	806	4.4	149632	8.6	137623	9.5
1977-78	245200	1.9	191006	770	-4.5	146987	-1.8	144967	5.3
1978-79	253279	3.3	190330	711	-7.7	135297	-8.0	164524	13.5
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>2.2</b>			<b>-1.1</b>		<b>1.7</b>		<b>5.0</b>

# Performance of Indian NR Sector during each Five-Year Plan

## Appendix A-Contd.

Year	Total area (ha)	Growth in area (%)	Tapped area (ha)	Productivity (Kg per ha)	Growth in productivity (%)	Production (tonnes)	Growth in production (%)	Consumption (tonnes)	Growth in Cons. (%)
<b>Annual Plan</b>									
1979-80	265211	4.7	192554	771	8.4	148470	9.7	165245	0.4
<b>Sixth Plan</b>									
1980-81	284166	7.1	194245	788	2.2	153100	3.1	173630	5.1
1981-82	301924	6.2	196211	779	-1.1	152870	-0.2	188420	8.5
1982-83	321495	6.5	199712	830	6.5	165850	8.5	195545	3.8
1983-84	339848	5.7	204520	857	3.3	175280	5.7	209480	7.1
1984-85	361960	6.5	210519	886	3.4	186450	6.4	217510	3.8
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>6.4</b>			<b>2.8</b>		<b>4.7</b>		<b>5.7</b>
<b>Seventh Plan</b>									
1985-86	382831	5.8	223347	898	1.4	200465	7.5	237440	9.2
1986-87	402329	5.1	237064	926	3.1	219520	9.5	257305	8.4
1987-88	421512	4.8	249100	944	1.9	235197	7.1	287480	11.7
1988-89	440584	4.5	266103	974	3.2	259172	10.2	313830	9.2
1989-90	460341	4.5	289060	1029	5.6	297300	14.7	341840	8.9
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>4.9</b>			<b>3.0</b>		<b>9.8</b>		<b>9.5</b>
<b>Annual Plans</b>									
1990-91	475083	3.2	306413	1076	4.6	329615	10.9	364310	6.6
1991-92	488514	2.8	324540	1130	5.0	366745	11.3	380150	4.3
<b>Eighth Plan</b>									
1992-93	499374	2.2	330500	1191	5.4	393490	7.3	414105	8.9
1993-94	508420	1.8	338550	1285	7.9	435160	10.6	450480	8.8
1994-95	515547	1.4	346270	1362	6.0	471815	8.4	485850	7.9
1995-96	524075	1.6	356444	1422	4.4	506910	7.4	525465	8.2
1996-97	533246	1.8	365580	1503	5.7	549425	8.4	561765	6.9
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>1.8</b>			<b>5.9</b>		<b>8.4</b>		<b>8.1</b>
<b>Ninth Plan</b>									
1997-98	544534	2.1	376970	1549	3.1	583830	6.3	571820	1.8
1998-99	553041	1.6	387100	1563	0.9	605045	3.6	591545	3.4
1999-00	558584	1.0	394800	1576	0.8	622265	2.8	628110	6.2
2000-01	562670	0.7	399900	1576	0.0	630405	1.3	631475	0.5
2001-02	566555	0.7	400713	1576	0.0	631400	0.2	638210	1.1
<b>Average growth (%)</b>		<b>1.2</b>			<b>1.0</b>		<b>2.8</b>		<b>2.6</b>
<b>Tenth Plan</b>									
2002-03	569670	0.5	407953	1592	1.0	649435	2.9	695425	9.0
2003-04	573980	0.8	427935	1663	4.5	711650	9.6	719600	3.5
2004-05	578000	0.7	440000	1705	2.5	749665	5.3	755405	5.0
2005-06*	581000	0.5	447000	1745	2.3	780000	4.0	792000	4.8
2006-07*	584000	0.5	454000	1770	1.4	803000	2.9	824000	4.0
<b>Average growth* (%)</b>		<b>0.6</b>			<b>2.3</b>		<b>4.9</b>		<b>5.3</b>

\* - Anticipated.

**Appendix B**

**Ninth Plan: Scheme-wise Outlay and Actual Expenditure**

Schemes	Date of Start of Scheme	Ninth Plan Outlay	(Rs. crores)					Ninth Plan Total Actual
			1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-2000 Actual	2000-01 Actual	2001-02 Actual	
Rubber Plantation Development	1980	81.07	14.14	17.47	19.70	11.65	13.63	76.59
Rubber Development in NT area	1985-86	24.04	3.27	4.50	3.77	4.12	4.91	20.57
Productivity Enhancement	1986-87	42.45	6.54	8.95	6.20	5.19		26.88
SCP/TSP	1985-86	15.05	2.62	2.06	2.76	4.28	3.94	15.66
Research	1980	18.73	2.35	1.92	2.14	2.54	3.88	12.83
Research in NE Region	1987-88	8.35	1.19	1.15	1.36	1.22	2.74	7.66
Improving Processing & Marketing	1985	28.43	6.68	6.25	15.40	11.71	3.42	43.46
Extension, Training & Supplies	1980	26.61	4.77	6.43	5.79	5.64	4.35	26.98
Training & Technical Consultancies	1993-94	21.46	1.31	2.39	2.88	2.00	2.71	11.29
Labour Welfare	1988-89	4.46	0.85	0.88	0.89	0.96	0.98	4.56
Works	1980	5.23	0.51	0.38	0.25	0.20	0.46	1.80
Women & Tribal Development	1993-94	2.11	0.61	0.62	0.90	2.33		4.46
Export promotion	2001-02	9.48					2.44	2.44
General Charges/Operating Expenses		85.72	15.07	17.97	17.87	23.94	18.18	93.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>373.19</b>	<b>59.91</b>	<b>70.97</b>	<b>79.91</b>	<b>75.78</b>	<b>61.64</b>	<b>348.21</b>

## Appendix C

### Tenth Plan: Scheme-wise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Schemes	Tenth Plan outlay	2002-03 Actual	2003-04 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 Anticipated	2006-07 Proposed
Rubber Plantation Development	132.73**	26.34	22.78	31.07	35.00	33.50
Research	47.75	6.08	9.38	8.56	11.00	10.78
Processing, quality upgradation & product development	57.65	13.89	12.29	9.93	15.92	15.17
Export promotion	63.77*	18.67	25.66	18.20	0.56	0.61
Market development	13.50	3.27	2.47	2.60	6.59	57.90
Human resource development	15.60	4.07	3.91	4.46	8.09	97.10
Rubber development in NE region	84.00	11.76	13.56	15.86	22.23	25.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>415.00</b>	<b>84.08</b>	<b>90.05</b>	<b>90.68</b>	<b>99.39</b>	<b>100.84</b>

\* Approved outlay revised to 63.77 crores from Rs.36.50 crores.

\*\* Approved outlay is Rs.159.00 crores. In order to meet the revise higher outlay of Export Promotion scheme, allocation for Rubber Plantation Development Scheme brought down to Rs.132.73 crores



## APPENDIX - 2

### Summary Statement Annual Plan (2006-07)

(Rs. Crore)

RUBBER BOARD		Ministry/ Department	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlay								Annual Plan (2005-06) Approved Outlay/Expenditure								Annual Plan (2006-07) Proposed Outlay			
			Total Outlay	Actual Expenditure	DBS	Ext.Aided Projects	GBS	IEBR	Outlay	Actual Expend.	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-05 Total Actual Expend.	DBS	Ext.Aided Projects	GBS	IEBR	Outlay	Anti. Expend.	DBS	Ext.Aided Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dept. of Commerce	415.00	264.81*	380.00	NIL	380.00	35.00	415.00	84.08	90.05	90.68	264.81	95.00	NIL	95.00	1.60	96.60	99.39	99.34	NIL	99.34	1.50	100.84
Ministry of Commerce & Industry																						

\* Actual upto 2004-05.



# Annual Plan (2006-07)

## Annexure - I

Schemes of Ministries/ Departments/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:

### Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	Outlay Anticipated/proposed			Estimates of Internal Resources							Extra-Budgetary Resources				Budgetary support
		Total	component covered by External Aid	Gross Internal Resources (Retained Profit+ Depreciation)	Amount raised by way of ARM (changes in User price etc.)		Provision for repayment of loan	Accretion to working capital	Non-Plan Capital works	Net Internal Resources available for Plan Outlay (Col.5-(8+9+10))	Bonds/ Debentures	ECB/ SC	Inter- Corporate Transfers	Others		
					Gross Yield	Net Yield										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
inith Plan(1997-2002)	Scheme-wise segregation for Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan separately given as Attachment-II, Attachment -III															
otal for all schemes		373.19	85.33	39.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.77	-	-	-	-	248.09
enth Plan Proposal 2002-07)																
otal for all schemes		415.00	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	380.00
004-05(Actual)																
otal for all schemes		90.68	-	4.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.81	-	-	-	-	85.87
005-06(Ant. )																
otal for all schemes		99.39	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	97.79
006-07(Proposal)																
otal for all schemes		100.84	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	99.34

**FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-07 )**      **Annexure-II**

**MINISTRY : COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**      **MAJOR HEAD : Agriculture & allied activities**  
(Head of Development: 12407)

**DEPARTMENT: COMMERCE**      **SUB-HEAD : Plantations**  
(RUBBER BOARD)

Particulars	CENTRAL SCHEMES	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
Total Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Budgeted)	373.19	NIL	373.19
Total Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Actual)	348.21	NIL	348.21
Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlay	415.00	NIL	415.00
2003-04 (Outlays as Budgetted)	94.08	NIL	94.08
2003-04 (Actuals)	90.05	NIL	90.05
2004-05 (Outlays as Budgetted)	91.50	NIL	91.50
2004-05 (Actual)	90.68	NIL	90.68
2005-06 (Outlays as Budgetted)	96.60	NIL	96.60
Annual Plan 2005-2006 (Anticipated Expend.)	99.39	NIL	99.39
Annual Plan 2006-2007 (Proposed)	100.84	NIL	100.84

# ANNEXURE -III A

## ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007) : PARTICULARS FOR PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED WHOLLY BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES

### Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, Government of India

(Rs.Crores)																	
Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Nature/ location of the scheme	Comme- ncement year	Estimated cost		Ninth plan 1997-2002		Tenth plan (2002-07) outlay	Annual plan 2004-05 Actual Expend.	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual plan 2006-07 Proposed Outlay	Anticipated Benefits (in units)			Remarks (specifically Environmental Measures/ costs)	
				Ori- ginal	Revi- sed	Approv. outlay	Expen- diture			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		Tenth Plan	2005-06 & Beyond			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
A-1 Schemes completed during 2004-05 Likely to be completed during 2005-06 Spill over liability,if any, for 2006-07 and beyond	12407																
NIL																	
A-2 Critical ongoing Schemes as on 31/3/2006																	
1 Rubber Plantation Development			1980-81			152.24	134.91	132.73	31.07	34.30	35.00	33.50	Increase in production by 171,600 tonnes (Value Rs.1030 crores)			Increase in area by 17445 ha during Tenth Plan will yield additional 35,000 tonnes of NR per year (present value Rs.210 crores) for the next 20 years	Each Kg. of NR production replaces that much production of synthetic rubber, which is a petroleum product.Helps afforestation, reduces pressure on forest timber. Generates bio-gas. Promotes tribal settlement. Purifies air by absorbing carbon dioxide.
2 Rubber Research Processing,Quality upgradation 3 &Product Diversification			1980			18.73	12.83	47.75	8.56	11.00	11.00	10.78	Increase in production by 30,335 tonnes (Value Rs.182 crores)				
4 Export Promotion			1985			28.43	43.43	57.65	9.93	16.09	15.92	15.17					
5 Market Development			2001-02			9.48	2.44	63.77	18.20	0.56	0.56	0.61					
6 Human Resource Development			1985			**	**	13.50	2.60	6.60	6.59	5.79					
7 Rubber Development for NE Region			1988-89			31.15	17.65	15.60	4.46	8.05	8.09	9.71					
Total (A-2)			1985-86			47.44	43.89	84.00	15.86	20.00	22.23	25.28					

\* Includes operating expenses, \*\* Included in the scheme for Processing (No.3).

Note: Programmes envisaged under each scheme differ between Ninth plan and Tenth plan.

## ANNEXURE -III B

### ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007 ) : PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED WHOLLY BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES

**Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:**

(Outlays/Expenditure in Rs.Crore and

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant units of measurement)

Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Nature/ location of the scheme	Commencement year	Estimated cost	Existing		Targetted		Ninth plan 1997-2002		Tenth plan (2002-07)	Annual plan 2004-05 Actual Expend.	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual plan 2006-07 Proposed Outlay	Anticipated Benefits (in units)			Remarks (specifically Environmental Measures/ costs)
					Capacity (in units)	utili- sation (in units)	Capacity (in units)	utili- sation	Approv. outlay	Expen- diture			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		Tenth Plan	2005-06	2006-07 & Beyond	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Schemes aimed at maximising benefits from the existing capacity as on 31.3.2006																			

Programmes aimed at maximising benefits from the existing capacity,  
are envisaged under the Rubber Plantation Devt. Scheme. There is  
no separate scheme aimed at maximising benefits from the existing  
capacity.

## ANNEXURE -III C

### ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007) : PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES TO BE FINANCED WHOLLY BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES

Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:

(Outlays/Expenditure in Rs.Crore and

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD. Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant units of measurement)

Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Nature/ location of the scheme	Commencement year	Estimated cost	Ninth plan 1997-2002		Tenth plan (2002-07) outlay	Annual plan 2004-05 Actual Expend.	Annual Plan (2005-06) Anticipated Expenditure	Annual plan 2006-07 (Proposed Outlay)	Anticipated Benefits (in units)			Remarks (specifically Environmental Measures/ costs)
					Approv. outlay	Expenditure					Tenth Plan	2005-06	2006-07 & Beyond	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
New Schemes	<p>No new scheme is proposed for 2006-07</p> <p>All are continuation of the schemes being implemented since 2002-03.</p>													

# ANNEXURE -III D

## ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007) : PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES TO BE FINANCED WHOLLY BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES

### Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, ROBBERT BOARD.

(Rs.Crores)

Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Estimated cost	Ninth plan 1997-2002		Tenth Plan (2002-07) outlay	Annual Plan 2004-05 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07 (Proposed Outlay)
			Approv. outlay	Expen- diture			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Schemes completed during 2004-05 Likely to be completed during 2005-06 (Spill over liability,if any, for 2006-07 and beyond) (Vide Annexure III A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Critical Ongoing Schemes (Vide Annexure III A)	12407		373.19	348.21	415.00	90.68	96.60	99.39	100.84
3 Schemes aimed at maximising benefits from the existing capacity as on 31.03.06 (Vide Annexure III B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 New schemes (Vide Annexure III C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Department Total			373.19	348.21	415.00	90.68	96.60	99.39	100.84



# ANNEXURE -IV A

## ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007) : EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

### Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

(Outlays/Expenditure in Rs.Crore and  
Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant units of measurement

Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Nature/ location of the scheme	Comme- ncement year	Estimated cost		Ninth plan 1997-2002 Expen- diture	Tenth plan (2002-07) outlay	Annual plan 2004-05 Actual Expend.	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual plan 2006-07 Proposed Outlay	Anticipated Benefits (in units)			Source of AID	Dept. of Economic affairs approval Letter No.	Remarks (specifically Environmental Measures/ costs)	
				Ori- ginal	Revi- sed				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		Tenth Plan	2005-06	2006-07 & Beyond				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A-1 Schemes completed during 2004-05 Likely to be completed during 2005-06 Spill over liability, if any, for 2006-07 and beyond 1) Name of the Scheme (a) External aid component- in foreign currency: (Rs. Crores) (b) Domestic Resources Counterpart SCHEME TOTAL (a+b) (Rs. Crore) TOTAL (A-1)	12407																	
A-2 Critical ongoing Schemes as on 31/3/2006 1) Name of the Scheme (a) External aid component- in foreign currency: (Rs. Crores) (b) Domestic Resources Counterpart SCHEME TOTAL (a+b) (Rs. Crore) TOTAL (A-2)																		

No Scheme/programme involving external aid is implemented during the Tenth Plan

No Scheme/programme involving external aid is implemented during the Tenth Plan

## ANNEXURE -IV B

### ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007 ) : EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

**Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:**

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

(Outlays/Expenditure in Rs.Crore and

Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant units of measurement

Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Nature/ location of the scheme	Commencement year	Estimated cost	Ninth plan 1997-2002		Tenth plan 2002-07 outlay	Existing		Targetted		Annual plan 2004-05 Actual Expend.	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual plan 2006-07 Proposed Outlay	Anticipated Benefits (in units)			Remarks (specifically Environmental Measures/ costs)
					Approv. outlay	Expenditure		Capacity (in units)	utili- sation	Capacity (in units)	utili- sation		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		Tenth Plan	2005-06	2006-07 & Beyond	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Schemes aimed at maximising benefits from the existing capacity as on 31/3/2006	12407																		
Name of the Scheme External aid component- in foreign currency: (Rs. Crores) Domestic Resources underpart																			
HEME TOTAL (a+b)(Rs. Crores)																			
TAL																			

No Scheme/programme involving external aid is implemented during the Tenth Plan

# ANNEXURE -IV C

## ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007) : EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

(Outlays/Expenditure in Rs.Crore and

Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant units of measurement

Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Nature/ location of the scheme	Comme- ncement year	Estimated cost	Ninth plan 1997-2002		Tenth plan (2002-07)	Annual plan 2004-05 Actual Expend.	Annual Plan (2005-06) Anticipated	Annual plan 2006-07 Proposed Outlay	Anticipated Benefits (in units)			Source of AID	Dept of Economic Affairs approval Letter No.	Remarks (specifically Environmental Measures/ costs)
					Approv. outlay	Expen- diture					Tenth Plan	2005-06	2006-07 & Beyond			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
New Schemes																
1) Name of the Scheme																
(a) External aid component- in foreign currency: (Rs. Crores)																
(b) Domestic Resources Counterpart																
SCHEME TOTAL (a+b)(Rs. Crores)																
TOTAL																

No new externally aided scheme is proposed

# ANNEXURE -IV D

## DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

ANNUAL PLAN ( 2006-2007) : EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

Name of Ministry/ Department/ Central Public Enterprises/ Undertakings:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce, RUBBER BOARD.

Particulars	Code No. Major head/ Minor head	Estimated cost	Ninth plan 1997-2002		Tenth Plan (2002-07) outlay	Annual Plan 2004-05 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07 (Proposed Outlay)
			Approv. outlay	Expen- diture			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Schemes completed during 2004-05 Likely to be completed during 2005-06 (Spill over liability, if any, for 2006-07 and beyond) (Vide Annexure IV A)									
2 Critical Ongoing Schemes (Vide Annexure IV A)									
3 Schemes aimed at maximising benefits from the existing capacity as on 31.03.06 (Vide Annexure IV B)									
4 New schemes (Vide Annexure IV C)									
5 Department Total									

No new externally aided project/ programme/scheme implemented during the Tenth Plan

NIL

NIL

NIL

NIL

Employment Generation During the Annual Plan (2006-07)Details of Schemes/Programmes designed for Employment Generation per se

MINISTRY : COMMERCE &amp; INDUSTRY

DEPARTMENT: COMMERCE ( RUBBER BOARD )

Sl.No.	Head of Development	Estimated Continuing Regular Employment (Persons)				Estimated Employment (in person days ) generated in the construction phase*		Expenditure/ Outlay (in Rs.Crore)					
		March 2005	March 2006 (Anti.)	Target		2005-06 (Anti)	2006-07 (Target)	2002-2007		2005-2006		2006-2007	
				Tenth Plan March, 2007	March, 2007			Total	Of which Capital Content	Total	Of which Capital Content	Total	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<p>There is no scheme/ programme for Employment Generation per se</p> <p>However all schemes/ programmes which are being implemented/proposed contribute to Employment Generation</p>													

Employment Generation during the Annual Plan (2006-07)Details of Schemes/Programmes other than those designed for Employment Generation per se

• MINISTRY : COMMERCE &amp; INDUSTRY

DEPARTMENT: COMMERCE ( RUBBER BOARD )

Sl.No.	Head of Development	Estimated Continuing Regular Employment (Persons)				Estimated Employment (in person days ) generated in the construction phase			Expenditure/ Outlay (in Rs.Crore)					
		March 2005	March 2006 (Anti.)	March, 2007	Target March, 2007	2005-06 (Anti.)	2006-07 (Target)		2002-2007		2005-2006		2006-2007	
									Total	Of which Capital Content	Total	Of which Capital Content	Total	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
		('000 numbers)				('000 numbers)								
	12407	356	360	360	363	76	102		415.00	8.00	99.39	5.00	100.84	5.20



## Annexure V C

### Information pertaining to Labour and Labour Welfare Schemes

**MINISTRY : COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**

**DEPARTMENT: COMMERCE ( RUBBER BOARD )**

#### Annual Plan (2006-07) : Ongoing Schemes

Name of the Scheme	Budget Head at 10 digit Level	Nature and location of the scheme	Commencement year	Approved Cost of the Scheme		Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Annual Plan (2004-05)			Annual Plan (2005-06)			Annual Plan 2006-07 Proposed Outlay	Anticipated Benefits	Remarks
				Original	Revised	outlay	Approved Outlay	Actual Expend.	Approved Outlay		BE	RE				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Labour welfare activities form a component of HRD scheme. Activities are housing subsidy, sanitary subsidy, group insurance-cum-deposit, medical attendance, education stipend and merit award.		National	Commenced in 1988-89. Brought under HRD Scheme in 2002-03	---	---	415.00	205.00	174.11	176.00	176.00	170.00	19499 labourers are anticipated to be benefitted during 2006-07	---			

## Annexure V D

### Information Pertaining to Labour and Labour Welfare Schemes

**Ministry:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry, **Department:** Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

#### Annual Plan (2006-07) : New Schemes

(Rs.Crores)

Name of the scheme	Budget head at 10 digit level	Nature and location of scheme	Commencement year	Estimated cost	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlay	Annual Plan (2006-07) Proposed Outlay	Anticipated benefits	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
There is no proposal for any new scheme								

## Annexure VI

### Annual Plan (2006-07) : List of earlier Schemes/Programmes to be weeded out/merged/transferred

**Ministry:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry, **Department:** Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

(Rs.Crores)

Particulars	Code No. Major Head/ Minor Head	Nature and location of scheme	Commencement year	Estimated cost	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Approved Outlay	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Actual Expenditure	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlay	Annual Plan (2004-05) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2005-06) Revised Estimate	Annual Plan (2006-07) Budget Estimates for spill over works, if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of the Scheme/ Programme i)											
Total											
There is no proposal to weed out, merge or transfer any scheme or programme											

## Annexure VII

### Financial Outlays : Annual Plan (2006-07) : Rural Component

**Ministry:**  
**Department:**

Ministry of Commerce & Industry  
Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

(Rs. crores)

S.No	Development Head & Sub-Head	Sectoral Outlay									
		Ninth Plan (Actual)	Tenth Plan (Allocation)	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Anticipated)	2006-07 (Proposal)	Ninth Plan (Actual)	Tenth Plan (Allocation)	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Anticipated)	2006-07 (Proposal)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Directly Identifiable Rural Outlays by Location and Benefit										
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	348.21	415.00	90.68	99.39	100.84	348.21	415.00	90.68	99.39	100.84
							100 % of the outlay is rural				

100 % of the outlay is rural

# Annexure VIII A

## Annual Plan (2006-07) : Tribal Sub-Plan: Financial Outlays

**Ministry:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry  
**Department:** Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No	Sector / Sub-Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Approved Outlay)		Annual Plan 1999-00 (Actual)		Annual Plan 2000-01 (Actual)		Annual Plan 2001-02 (Actual)		Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Actual)		Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Annual Plan 2003-04 (Actual)		Annual Plan 2004-05 (Actual)		Annual Plan 2005-06 (Anticipated)		Annual Plan 2006-07 (Proposed)	
		Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP	Total outlay	Flow to TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(i)	Sector: Agriculture & Allied Activities																				
7.	Sub sector: Plantation																				
	Natural rubber	373.19	11.30	79.91	2.74	75.78	3.13	61.64	2.63	348.21	13.55	415.00	7.45	90.05	1.22	90.68	1.32	99.39	1.69	100.84	1.85

**Annual Plan (2006-07) : Tribal Sub-Plan: Physical Achievements**

**Ministry:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry  
**Department:** Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

Sl. No	Sector / Sub-Sector	Unit	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Target	Annual Plan 1999-00 Achievement	Annual Plan 2000-01 Achievement	Annual Plan 2001-02 Achievement	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Achievement	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Target	Annual Plan 2003-04 Achievement	Annual Plan 2004-05 Achievement	Annual Plan 2005-06 Anticipated	Annual Plan 2006-07 Target
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
(1)	<b>Sector:</b> Agriculture & Allied Activities											
7.	<b>Sub sector:</b> Plantation (Natural rubber)											
	Physical parameters											
	Newplanting & Replanting	Ha.		640	730	150	5064	500	16	59	175	50
	Free supply of planting materials	Ha.		640	730	0	4914					
	Supply of fertiliser subsidy at 50% subsidy	Ha.	15000	640	730	990	5604					
	Boundary protection	Ha.		350	300	1500	3759					
	Block planting	Ha.		381	341	490	2431					
Major tribal development programmes for the Tenth Plan are implemented under the scheme for Rubber Development in the NE region. Almost 100 % beneficiaries of this scheme are tribals. The physical figures for the Tenth Plan given above are those implemented outside the NE region.												

**Annual Plan (2006-07) : Special Component Plan: Financial Outlays**

**Ministry:**  
**Department:**

Ministry of Commerce & Industry  
Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No	Sector / Sub-Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Approved Outlay)		Annual Plan 1999-00 (Actual)		Annual Plan 2000-01 (Actual)		Annual Plan 2001-02 (Actual)		Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Actual)		Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Annual Plan 2003-04 (Actual)		Annual 2004-05 (Actual)		Annual Plan 2005-06 (Anticipated)		Annual Plan 2006-07 (Proposed)	
		Total outlay	Flow to SCP	Total outlay	Flow to SCP	Total outlay	Flow to SCP	Total outlay	Flow to SCP	Total outlay	Flow to SCP	Total outlay	Total outlay	Flow to SCP	Total outlay	Total outlay	Flow to SCP	Total outlay	Total outlay	Flow to SCP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(i)	Sector: Agriculture & Allied Activities																				
7.	Sub sector: Plantation																				
	Natural rubber	373.19	3.75	79.91	0.43	75.78	0.93	61.64	0.28	348.21	2.11	415.00	0.00*	90.05	0.00*	90.68	0.00*	99.39	0.00*	100.84	0.00*
* There is no separate scheme for SC community under the Tenth Plan for natural rubber. However, the beneficiaries of the scheme for Rubber Development in the NE Region include SC growers as well. Further, the Labour Welfare component of the Human Resource Development scheme envisages a special programme for medical attendance of rubber plantation workers belonging to SC communities. Expenditure for these programmes are included in the scheme to which the programme belongs.																					



**Annual Plan (2006-07) : Special Component Plan : Physical Achievements**

**Ministry:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry  
**Department:** Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

Sl. No.	Sector / Sub-Sector	Unit	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Target	Annual Plan 1999-00 Achievement	Annual Plan 2000-01 Achievement	Annual Plan 2001-02 Achievement	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Achievement	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Target	Annual Plan 2003-04 Achievement	Annual Plan 2004-05 Achievement	Annual Plan 2005-06 Anticipated	Annual Plan 2006-07 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(i)	<b>Sector:</b> Agriculture & Allied Activities							There is no separate scheme for SC community under the Tenth Plan for natural rubber.				
7.	<b>Sub sector:</b> Plantation (Natural rubber)							However, the beneficiaries of the scheme for				
	<u>Physical parameters</u>							<b>Rubber Development in the NE Region</b> include				
	Newplanting & Replanting	Ha.		385	300	325	1750	SC growers as well. Further, the Labour Welfare component of the <b>Human Resource</b>				
	Free supply of planting materials	Ha.		385	300	325	1750	<b>Development</b> scheme envisages a special				
	Supply of fertiliser subsidy at 50% subsidy	Ha.		385	300	325	1750	programme for medical attendance of rubber				
	Boundary protection	Ha.	2500	85	70	48	363	plantation workers belonging to SC communities.				
	Block planting	Ha.		0	0	0	100	Physical figures for these programmes are				
								included in the scheme to which the programme belongs.				


## Annual Plan (2006-07)

### Annexure IX

## Financial Outlays /Expenditure for Voluntary Sector

**Ministry/ Department:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (Rural & Industrial)

Scheme / programmes*	(Rs.Crore)								
	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) outlay	Annual Plan 1999-00 Actual	Annual Plan 2000-01 Actual	Annual Plan 2001-02 Actual	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlay	Annual Plan 2003-04 Actual	Annual Plan 2004-05 Actual	Annual Plan 2005-06 Anticipated	Annual Plan 2006-07 Proposed
Formation of RPSs and empowerment									
Supporting Model RPSs									
Supporting RPS sector for TSR processing									
Interest subsidy to RPS sector for TSR processing									
Interest subsidy to RPSs for rubber wood processing		1.76	2.30	0.59	15.05	3.58	2.49	4.83	5.74
Grant/loan to RPS sector in marketing of rubber and inputs									
Grant/loan to co-operative sector in marketing of rubber and inputs									
Computers to RPSs									
Strengthening of RPS sector in marketing of rubber wood									

\* There is no separate scheme for voluntary sector. However, all the major schemes envisage special programmes for the voluntary sector, which are given in the Column (1). The table gives their total financial outlays and expenditures.

RPS : Rubber Producers' Societies , TSR : Technically Specified Rubber.

# Annexure X A

## Annual Plan (2006-07): Women Component Plan (WCP) : Financial Outlay

Ministry/ Department: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

Sl. No.	Sector /Sub Sector	(Rs.Crore)																Annual Plan 2006-07		Remarks
		Ninth Plan (1997-2002)		Annual Plan 1999-00		Annual Plan 2000-01		Annual Plan 2001-02		Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Annual Plan 2003-04		Annual Plan 2004-05		Annual Plan 2005-06		Proposed outlay	Expected flow of funds to WCP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
(1)	Sector: Agriculture & Allied Activities																			
7.	Sub sector: Plantation																			
	Natural Rubber																			
	Scheme/ Programme: Women & Tribal Devt. Scheme	348.21*	4.46	79.91*	0.90	75.78*	2.33	61.64*	0.00	No separate scheme for women development is implemented during the Tenth Plan. But, the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme and the scheme for Rubber Development in the NE region have a component called Integrated Village Level Rubber Development, which envisages women empowerment activities. Expenditure for this component comes under these two schemes.										

\* Actual expenditure for all schemes.

## Annexure X B

### Annual Plan (2006-07): Women Component Plan (WCP) : Physical Achievement

**Ministry/ Department:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

Sl. No.	Sector / Sub Sector	Unit	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)		Annual Plan 1999-00		Annual Plan 2000-01		Annual Plan 2001-02		Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Annual Plan 2003-04		Annual Plan 2004-05		Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07		Remarks
			T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A (Likely)	T	A	T	A	T	A (Likely)	T	A (Likely)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(i)	Sector: Agriculture & Allied Activities																				
7.	Sub sector: Plantation																				
	Natural Rubber																				
	Scheme/ Programme: Women & Tribal Devt. Scheme	Beneficiary families (no.)	3000	4425	1500	1890	1500	2535	0	0											

T: Target A: Achievement

## Statement I

### Sectoral Central Plan Outlay/ Expenditure for Annual Plan (2006-07)

**Ministry/ Department:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

Sl.No./ Demand No.	Head of Development	Major Head	Tenth Plan (2002-07)			2004-05 (Actual Plan Expend.)			2005-06 (Anticipated)			2006-07 (Proposed)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay	GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay	GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay	GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(I)	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES													
D29														
7.	Plantations (Natural Rubber)	12407	380.00	35.00	415.00	85.87	4.81	90.68	97.79	1.60	99.39	99.34	1.50	100.84

**Note:** Entire Plan outlay/ expenditure comes under the head of development "Agriculture & Allied Activities". Some of the schemes/programmes can also be brought under other heads of developments such as "Foreign Trade & Export Promotion (D 91, Sl.no.3)", "Welfare of SC, ST and other Backward classes (D 59, Sl.no.12)", "Social Security & Welfare (D 85, Sl.no.13)" and "North Eastern Areas (D 27, Sl.no.18)". To avoid double counting, entire outlay/expenditure is shown against "Agriculture & Allied Activities" only.

## Statement II

### Ministry / Department-wise Central Plan Outlay/ Expenditure for Annual Plan (2006-07)

**Ministry/ Department:** Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (Rubber Board)

Sl.No.	Demand Nos.	Ministries/ Departments	Tenth Plan (2002-07)			2004-05 (Actual Plan Expend.)			2005-06 (Anticipated)			2006-07 (Proposed)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay	GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay	GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay	GBS	IEBR	Total plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(VII)		Ministry of Commerce & Industry												
	12	Department of Commerce (b) Plantation (Natural Rubber)	380.00	35.00	415.00	85.87	4.81	90.68	97.79	1.60	99.39	99.34	1.50	100.84



### Appendix – 3 (Sheet 1 of 3)

#### Name of the Ministry / Department: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Dept. of Commerce (Rubber Board) Statement of Outlays and Outcomes / Targets: Annual Plan 2005-06

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective / Outcome	Outlay 2005-06 (Rs.crore)	Quantifiable deliverables (Physical target for 2005-06)	Process /timelines	Achievement w.r.t. Col.(5) as on 30th Sept.2005	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rubber Plantation Development Scheme						
	Replanting (ha)			5000		15	As the scheme got sanction only in May 2005, implementation of new programmes under the scheme has only just started. The delay has affected physical performance.
	New planting (ha)			1000		6	
	Tribal settlement (ha)			250		175 (Provisional)	
	Productivity enhancement (ha)			25000		11000	
	Generation of quality planting materials (Lakh numbers)		34.30 (Including IEPR of Rs.1.60 crores)	7.86	Tenth plan (2002-07)	5.49	
	Educational campaigns/seminars (no. of campaigns/seminars)			10000		7793	
	Apiculture (no. of units)			2500		0	
	Irrigation (ha)			20		0	
	Boundary protection (ha)			50		0	
2	Research	To develop agro-technology through research for increasing NR production by enhancing productivity and disease control measures, maintenance of ongoing field experiments for developing HYVs.	11.00				
	Research papers/ scientific reports			100		98	
	Popular articles			25		16	
	Advisory services attended (no. of cases)			750		825	
	Training imparted(including academic programs)			100		43	
	Analytical work (soil sample)			9000	Tenth plan (2002-07)	3430	
	Analytical work (Latex sample)			25000		16676	
	Analytical work (Rubber products / In-process materials)			175		88	
	No. of scientific seminars			20		19	

# Appendix – 3(Contd.)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3.	<b>Processing , Quality upgradation and Product Development</b>	To strengthen rubber processing sector to attain international competitiveness w.r.t. quality and cost., to develop and strengthen rubber wood processing industry, etc.	16.09		Tenth plan (2002-07)		
	Latex collection centres (no. of RPSs and co-operative units benefited)			50		0	
	Processing of RSS (sheets)-Support to group processing centres (No. of centres benefited)			80		26	
	No. of TSR factories and rubber wood processing units benefited			24		9	
4.	<b>Export Promotion of NR</b>	To promote export of NR	0.56	40,000	Tenth plan (2002-07)	18,091	
5.	<b>Market Development</b>	To strengthen infrastructure for marketing of rubber and rubber wood	6.60	37	Tenth plan (2002-07)	18	
6.	<b>Human Resource Development</b>	To develop human resource for development of rubber industry. To implement welfare programmes for rubber plantation workers. To undertake construction activities for infrastructure development.	8.05		Tenth plan (2002-07)		
	Training (No. of participants)			3500		1838	
	Labour Welfare						
	Educational stipend (No. of beneficiaries)			7243		2384	
	Merit award (No. of beneficiaries)			150		19	
	Medical attendance (No. of beneficiaries)			553		191	
	Housing subsidy( No. of beneficiaries)			864		470	
	Sanitary subsidy (No. of beneficiaries)			809		383	
	Insurance-cum-deposit scheme (No. of beneficiaries)			9500		0	.

## Appendix – 3 (Concluded)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7.	<b>Rubber Development in NE Region</b>						
	Rubber Plantation Development Scheme						
	Replanting / Newplanting (ha)			2030		182	
	Integrated Village Level Rubber Development (ha)			3100		4991	
	Generation of quality planting materials (lakh nos.)			5.00		2.55	
	Research	Maintenance and strengthening of R&D, rubber plantation development, tribal upliftment and women empowerment, human resource development, quality upgradation and value addition of NR	20.00		Tenth plan (2002-07)	Achievements are non-quantifiable. Research activities of the Regional Research Stations in Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya continued. Evolved strategies for location-specific problems. Timely recommendations given to rubber farmers.	
	Processing and quality upgradation (No. of beneficiary units)			245		33	
	HRD (No. of beneficiaries)			12000		6384	
	<b>Grand Total</b>		96.60 (Including IEBC of Rs. 1.60 crores)				

[illegible]