

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2009-2010

This part depicts the Central Plan Outlay for 2009-10 for various projects, programmes and schemes and Central Assistance for States and Union Territory Plans. The notes which follow the physical targets, wherever given, relate to the entire Plan Outlay, which includes both the budgetary support and the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). Statement 12 gives Ministry/Department-wise Plan outlays. Statement 13 gives Central Plan outlays by sectors of development and heads of development under various sectors. Statement 14 gives Plan investments in Public Enterprises. Statement 15 gives Resources of Public Enterprises. Statement 16 gives Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans. Statement 17 gives Plan grants and loans to State & Union Territory Governments. Statement

18 gives the provision for Direct Transfer of Central Plan Assistance to State/District Level Autonomous Bodies/Implementing Agencies. Statement 19 gives the provision for Externally Aided Projects in Central Plan, Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects in States and Project-wise details of Externally Aided Projects under Central & State Plan where estimated inflows are Rs. 100 crore and above. Statement 20 gives the outlay for Gender related schemes and Statement 21 gives the outlay for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Statement 22 gives Budget provisions for schemes for the welfare of Children.

The Central Plan Outlay for 2009-10 compares with the outlay for 2008-2009 as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 2008-2009	Revised Estimates 2008-2009	Budget Estimates 2009-2010
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	179954.00	204128.31	208450.00
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	195531.04	183949.59	207241.31
Central Plan Outlay	375485.04	388077.90	415691.31
Central Assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans	63431.50	78828.23	76699.00

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry: The strategy for increasing production of Agricultural commodities focuses greater attention on providing incentive to farmers through various development programmes. The outlay for the programmes under Crop Husbandry is Rs. 5901.80 crore. Allocation has also been made for Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development (Rs. 306 crore), Rainfed Area Development Programme (Rs. 171 crore), Plant Protection (Rs. 42.80 crore), Seeds (Rs. 412 crore), Manures and Fertilizers (Rs. 71 crore), Agriculture Economics and Statistics (Rs. 104 crore), Crop Insurance (Rs. 694 crore), Horticulture activities (including Rs. 1100 crore for National Horticulture Mission and Rs. 400 crore for Micro-Irrigation).

Provision of Rs. 644 crore has also been made for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Details of budget provision and actual expenditure for the previous years under the scheme is as under:-

(Amount in crore of Rs.)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Farmers benefited
2005-06	549.00	749.00	3646732
2006-07	499.00	634.37	4520918
2007-08	500.00	718.88	3160177*
2008-09	644.00	694.00	Details to be finalized at the end of Financial Year
2009-10	644.00		

* Provisional

NAIS is in operation since Rabi 1999-2000 season with a view to provide financial support to farmers in the event of crops failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases. Presently, the scheme is being implemented in 24 States and 2 Union Territories. During the last eleven crop seasons, i.e. from Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2004-05, 6.24 crore farmers were covered.

The provision of Rs. 3153.30 crore is for 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana'. As per resolution adopted by National Development Council reaffirming its commitment to achieve 4% annual growth in Agriculture Sector, during the XIth Plan, this scheme was launched as a State Plan scheme during 2007-08. The scheme will incentivize States to provide additional resources in their State Plans over and above baseline expenditure to bridge critical gaps.

The provision of Rs. 1100 crore is for 'National Food Security Scheme' which includes Rs. 107 crore for NER. As per resolution adopted by National Development Council, the scheme was launched during 2007-08, to enhance production of rice, wheat and pulses to make country self-sufficient in food grains.

Soil & Water Conservation : Outlay under this head is Rs. 51 crore, of which Rs. 11 crore is for All India Soils and Land Use Survey and Rs. 40 crore is for 'Control of Shifting Cultivation' (State Plan).

Cooperation: The Outlay of Rs. 137 crore under this programme is mainly for cooperative education and training, assistance through National Cooperative Development Corporation for developmental activities and loans to Land Development Banks.

Other Agricultural Programmes : The Outlay is for Agricultural Marketing Schemes like Construction of Rural Godowns (Rs. 63 crore), Development of Marketing Infrastructure Grading (Rs. 62 crore), Marketing Research Survey and Marketing Information Network, etc.

Animal Husbandry : Development of livestock is undertaken with a three-fold objective i.e. to make available adequate animal protein for the growing population, to supply adequate animal power to sustain the growth of agriculture production and towards control of animal diseases. The outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 571.76 crore.

Dairy Development : The Outlay of Rs. 88.54 crore is mainly for Intensive Development Project, Assistance to Co-operatives; Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk and Dairy/ Poultry Venture Capital Fund.

Fisheries: The Outlay of Rs. 241.20 crore is for promotion of fresh water and brackish water aquaculture, providing assistance for construction of fishery harbours and landing centres, development of marine fisheries, welfare of fishermen, strengthening of database and information networking, assistance to Fisheries Institutes and National Fisheries Development Board.

Forestry and Wild Life: The Plan Outlay of Ministry of Environment & Forests is Rs. 1500 crore. An amount of Rs. 616.75 crore is allocated for Ecology and Environment which *inter alia* includes Rs.327.33 crore for National Lake and River Conservation. The amount of Rs. 883.25 crore earmarked for Forestry and Wildlife includes Rs. 345.62 crore for National Afforestation Programme, Rs. 76 crore for Intensification of Forest Management, Rs.80 crore for Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Rs. 113.13 crore for Project Tiger and Rs. 25 crore for Welfare of Animals. Rs. 136 crore is provided for the above programmes in North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Food Storage and Warehousing : Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing the schemes for the procurement of foodgrains and its distribution for ensuring food security. The scheme for setting up of Village Grain Banks (VGBs), in order to ensure food security to the persons below poverty line in vulnerable and tribal areas, with an outlay of Rs. 17.33 crore (including Rs. 1.73 crore for North Eastern Region) will be implemented in 2009-10 to construct village grain banks. The scheme 'Construction of Godowns by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments' in Jammu & Kashmir, North East and in newly emerging major procurement States will be implemented with an outlay of Rs. 25.06 crore. A Scheme for "Evaluation, Monitoring and Research for Foodgrains Management and Strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS)" will be implemented in 2009-10 with an outlay of Rs. 47.51 crore. This includes Rs. 30 crore as Grants-in-aid to States/UTs for computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System, Rs. 0.50 crore for training and Rs. 15.50 crore for Professional Services and Rs. 2.50 crore for strengthening of PDS and capacity building. The scheme has the objective of developing an integrated Information System in Foodgrains Management in the FCI and also for strengthening of PDS. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) proposes to augment storage capacity at a cost of Rs. 123.95 crore. CWC provides matching contribution to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporation for enhancing their financial viability. The Corporation has planned for purchase of land and construction of warehouses by itself and through newly formed subsidiary viz., Central Railside Warehouse Company Ltd. (CRWC), during the year with the contribution to the share capital of CRWC proposed at Rs. 9 crore.

Agricultural Research and Education : The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) is responsible for Agricultural Research and Education through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which is an Apex Scientific Organization at the National level. The key constituents of the provisions are to strengthen agricultural research in quality seed, development of high yielding varieties hybrids, application of biotechnology, impact of climate change, resource conservation, production technology for organic farming, vaccine & diagnostics and gender related issues. The Plan Outlay for this sector is Rs. 1760 crore. Out of this, Rs. 1348 crore is for Crop Husbandry, Rs. 80 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 45 crore for Fisheries and Rs. 90 crore for Soil and Water Conservation.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan Outlay for the Department of Rural Development is Rs.55170 crore which includes IEBR of Rs.3500 crore. Key constituents of the Central Plan Outlay are Special Programmes for Rural Development, Rural Employment, Housing and Roads & Bridges.

Special Programmes for Rural Development : The outlay for the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is Rs. 2350 crore (including Rs. 235 crore for NER and Sikkim). SGSY came in to effect from 1.4.1999, and was conceived as a holistic

programme covering all aspects of self-employment like organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance through bank credit & subsidy and marketing support, etc. It emphasizes on the cluster approach in development of micro-enterprises in identified key activities. The funds are shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25, except in the case of North-Eastern States where it is in the ratio of 90:10. The target group of the Yojana consists of rural poor families living below poverty line. Within the target group, the guidelines for the Yojana provide that the SC/ST shall account for 50%, women for 40%, minorities for 15% and disabled for 3% of the target. 15% of the funds under SGSY programme are earmarked for special projects to try out new initiatives in time bound project mode spanning across districts and sector, with different agencies viz., Government, Semi-Government, Non-Government, International Organization, Private Corporate Bodies, etc.

The Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been consolidated and renamed Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The modified scheme of IWMP contemplated for 2008-09 is proposed to be implemented under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 approved by the National Rainfed Areas Authority (NRAA). This centrally Sponsored scheme sanctioned upto Xth Plan will continue to be implemented as per the existing guidelines. A provision of Rs. 2021 crore has been made for IWMP (including Rs. 202.10 crore for NER and Sikkim). A provision of Rs. 57 crore (EAP component) has been made for Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Projects (WORLP) in Orissa, under IWMP.

Rural Employment: The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been subsumed in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) with effect from 1st April, 2008. The Central outlay for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is Rs. 30100 crore. NREGA provides a legal guarantee of at least 100 days of wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Government has implemented the Act in 200 districts in the country in the first phase of its implementation launched on 2nd February, 2006. Under phase II, 130 additional districts were notified and brought under its ambit with effect from 1.4.2007 to cover a total of 330 districts. The remaining districts of the country have also been notified to be covered with effect from 1.4.2008 under Phase III thereby covering all the districts within the stipulated time frame.

Other Rural Development Programmes : The total Plan Outlay is Rs. 420 crore which includes provision for DRDA Administration (Rs.250 crore), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) (Rs. 15 crore), Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) (Rs. 50 crore), Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (Rs. 30 crore) and Management Support to Rural Development programmes and strengthening of district planning process (Rs. 75 crore). A provision of Rs. 37 crore has been kept separately under the head "lump sum provision for the projects/schemes in the NER and Sikkim".

The objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration is to strengthen the DRDAs and to make them more professional and effective. It is visualized as a specialized agency capable of managing anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and effectively relate these to the overall efforts of poverty eradication in the district on the other. This scheme is funded on a 75:25 basis by the Central and State Governments and on 90:10 basis in respect of North-Eastern States for meeting administrative costs. In the case of UTs the Centre provides 100% funds under the scheme.

NIRD is an apex institute for training and research in rural development in India. The key concern of NIRD is towards

organizing courses on developmental issues, capacity building of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj functionaries.

CAPART aims at involving the people through non-government voluntary organizations in the implementation of development programmes as also in need based innovative projects. It works towards creating a people's movement for development in the rural areas by means of a higher degree of social mobilization, lowering of social barriers and empowerment of the rural poor.

PURA aims to meet gaps in physical and social infrastructure in identified rural clusters to further their growth potential to stem rural to urban migration.

The 'Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process' scheme aims at providing technical support to district/block level administrative setup for proper planning, coordination and implementation, training and skill development, creating awareness among the target groups, evolving a comprehensive system for effective monitoring & evaluation and to cater to the various aspect of Information Technology & International Cooperation.

Panchayati Raj : The Central Plan Outlay for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is Rs. 110 crore (including Rs. 11 crore for NER and Sikkim). The Outlay for Additional Central Assistance for State Plan under the Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF) is Rs.4670 crore.

An important function of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to monitor the implementation of Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992, provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and Article 243 ZD in part IX-A of the Constitution relating to District Planning Committees. The Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) is to assist States to improve the capacity of Panchayats and provide the necessary administrative and infrastructure support to them so that they can effectively perform the functions devolved and the schemes entrusted to them. The Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme is intended to incentivize the State Governments to undertake reforms and devolve powers upon Panchayats in accordance with the recommendations of the seven Round Tables of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj. BRGF has been initiated for putting in place programmes and policies with the joint efforts of the Centre and the States which would remove barriers to growth, accelerate the development process and improve the quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development programmes for the backward areas which would help reduce imbalances and speed up development. Panchayats at all levels in the backward districts will have a central role in planning and implementation of schemes under the BRGF.

Land Reforms : The Central Outlay for this sector is Rs. 272 crore including Rs. 2 crore for National Rehabilitation Policy (includes Rs.27.20 crore for NER and Sikkim). Under Land Reforms, assistance is provided under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR), which have been merged, modified and renamed as National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) from 2008-09 onwards with a more comprehensive scope and reach, the ultimate goal being to usher in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee. All the activities under the NLRMP would be taken in a systematic manner with the primary stage of conclusive titling leading to secondary stage of archival activities and strengthening of revenue administration. The primary activities will converge in the District level, being the primary unit of implementation, and will begin with 1-2 District in each State and Union Territory. This would be further scaled up to cover all the Districts by the end of the XIIth Plan. A National Level Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee constituted under the NLRMP has approved for financial assistance to 16 States/UTs so far.

The revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy(NRRP), 2007 provides for the basic minimum requirements that must be addressed in respect of all projects leading to involuntary displacement. The State Governments,

Public Sector Undertakings or agencies and other acquiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. This would also apply to rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reasons. For the effective implementation and monitoring of the Policy, the monitoring mechanism envisages setting up of National Oversight Body, National Monitoring Committee and Monitoring Cell provided in the NRRP-2007.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and Medium Irrigation: The Outlay under this sector is meant for development of Water Resources Information System, Hydrology Project, Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme, Research and Development Programme for Water Sector, National Water Academy, Information, Education and Communication, River Basin Organisation/ Authority, Infrastructure Development and Dam Safety Studies & Planning. The total Plan Outlay of Rs. 215.70 crore covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Minor Irrigation : The total Outlay is Rs. 74 crore. The programmes that are to be implemented under this Sector include: (i) Ground Water Management and Regulation, and (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Training & Research Institute for Ground Water.

Flood Control: The provision is Rs. 149.30 crore. The programme includes systematic collection of data on floods, close monitoring and issue of flood forecasts and warnings through the network of flood forecasting and warning centres established by the Central Water Commission.

Transport Services: The Farakka Barrage Project is intended to preserve and maintain the Kolkata port by improving the design and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hoogly River System. The Outlay for this sector is Rs. 70 crore.

ENERGY

Power: The Outlay for the Ministry of Power is Rs.52126.27 crore (includes IEBR of Rs. 43896.27 crore) which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)Ltd. (Rs. 17700 crore), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) Ltd. (Rs.4667.99 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) Ltd. (Rs. 8313.34 crore), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)Ltd. (Rs. 824.70 crore), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVNL)Ltd. (Rs.580.06 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) Ltd. (Rs.535.18 Crore) and for the Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL)Ltd. (Rs. 11510 crore).

The Outlay of National Thermal Power Corporation is mainly for its ongoing projects of Koldam HEPP, Kahalgaon-II (Phase-II), Sipat I and II, Korba III, Farakka III, NCTPP-II, Simhadri-II, Tapovan Vishnugad, Barh and Barh II, Bongaigaon and Lohri Nagpala Power Generation Projects and for its new projects i.e. at North Karanpura, Darlipalli, Rupsiabagar Kahasiabara and renewable energy schemes. The Plan Outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is mainly intended for Mejia TPS Expansion – 5 & 6, Chandrapura TPS Extension for units 7 & 8, Mejia Phase II TPS Unit I and II, Kodarma TPS Stage-I, Durgapur Steel TPS, Raghunathapur Phase I TPP Unit I & II and Bokaro A TPP Unit I. In addition, provision is also for Bokaro Steel TPS Unit I & II and Maithon RB TPS (Joint Venture projects of DVC). NHPC outlay is mostly for their on-going schemes (Subansiri Lower, Uri-II, Parbati –II & III, Sewa-II, Chamera-III, Nimoo Bazgo, Chutak, Kishenganga and Teesta Lower Dam-III & IV) and new proposed projects of Kotli Bhel A-I, Kotli Bhel B – I & II. In addition, provision is also for Survey and Investigation for future schemes.

The Outlay of PGCIL is meant for implementation of its on-going associated transmission schemes of Barh, Kudankulam Atomic Power Project, transmission system for DVC Project and Maithon Right Bank, Supplementary Transmission System associated with DVC project and Maithon Right Bank, Transmission System associated with Mundra UMPP and various regional system strengthening schemes. The Outlay for NEEPCO is mainly for Kameng HEP, Pare HEP and other new projects. THDC is mostly for Koteshwar HEP, Vishnughat Pipalkoti HEP and Tehri Pump Storage Project. The Plan Outlay

for SJVNL is mainly for Rampur, Luhri, Devsari and Naitwar Mori HEPs, etc.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) a component of Bharat Nirman and also of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), was launched in April, 2005 with a mandate to electrify over one lakh villages and release electricity connections to 2.3 crore rural BPL households in five years. The financial year 2009-2010 being the last year of the mandate, implementation of the programme needs to be accelerated to achieve the Bharat Nirman Targets. The focus of the Restructured APDRP approved in July, 2008 for the XIth Plan is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. The object of the programme is to facilitate State Power Utilities to reduce the level of AT&C losses to 15%. The programme has two major components. Part A will include projects for establishment of information technology based energy accounting and audit system leading to finalization of verifiable base-line AT&C loss levels in the project areas. Part B envisages distribution network strengthening investments leading to reduction in loss levels. Initially, funds for the projects under both the parts are to be provided through loan (100% for part A & 25% for Part B except special category and North-Eastern states for which under Part B, 90% loan will be provided) which will be converted into grant on fulfillment of conversion conditionalities. Besides, there is an enabling component namely, Part C under which grant will be provided to meet the expenditure for facilitating activities of the programme.

Funds would be provided to Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for the implementation of its various Plan schemes, as a number of Demand Side Measures have been initiated by the Government to promote energy conservation and efficiency. Government has approved a voluntary scheme called Bachat Lamp Yojana that seeks to promote replacement of inefficient incandescent bulbs with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) by leveraging the sale of Certified Emission Rights (CERs). A Standards and Labelling programme has been launched to promote use of energy efficient equipment and appliances in the country through consumer guidance. Further, the Energy Conservation Building Code has been launched to reduce energy consumption in commercial buildings. Government has also approved a scheme for the strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) for capacity building at the State level. A scheme for Agriculture and Municipal Demand Side Management has been formulated for reducing power consumption in Agriculture and Municipal Sectors. Another scheme for energy efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is also proposed for capturing large potential of energy savings in SMEs.

Nuclear Power: The total Outlay for Nuclear Power is Rs.3245.72 crore. The Plan Outlay consists of Rs. 1528.72 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 1717 crore of IEBR. The provision is also for investment in equity for Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI). The provision Rs. 603.62 crore is for Externally Aided Projects at Kudankulam being executed by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd, with the assistance of Russian Federation. Projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and that of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research are to provide R&D Support for the Power programme.

Petroleum: The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is Rs. 57500.74 crore. The Plan Outlay consists of Rs. 25 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs.57475.74 crore of IEBR. The Budgetary support of Rs. 25 crore is for Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) at Jais, Rae Bareilly. The Plan Outlay consists of Rs. 38731.98 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 14285.79 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 4362.97 crore for Petro-Chemicals and Rs. 95 crore for Engineering. Investments by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Gas Authority of India Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Oil India Limited, etc. which constitute the main components of the Outlay.

Coal and Lignite: Keeping in view the importance of energy sector for infrastructure support to the Indian economy, the Plan Outlay for Ministry of Coal for 2009-10 has been fixed at Rs. 5674.41 crore. This will be partly met by budgetary support of Rs. 300 crore and balance from IEBR of Rs. 5374.41 crore.

New and Renewable Energy: The broad aim of the Ministry is to develop and utilize new and renewable resources of energy for supplementing energy requirements of country in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner. For attaining this aim a Plan Outlay of Rs.1346.78 crore (inclusive of Rs.726.78 crore as IEBR) has been kept in the Annual Plan for the year. The following physical targets/activities have been set under the various programmes during the financial year:

- (a) **Grid-Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power-** 2678 MW Grid-Interactive Power capacity addition from Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass Power/Cogeneration, Urban & Industrial Waste to Energy and Solar Power; 90 MW eq. Off grid / Distributed Renewable Power Systems.
- (b) **Renewable Energy for Rural Applications-** Village Energy Security Projects in 70 villages / hamlets; Provision of basic electricity / lighting facility through SPV / other RE systems and devices, including DRPS, in 1500 remote villages / hamlets; Deployment of solar cookers- 25,000 nos.; and Family type Biogas Plants of capacity 0.32 million m².
- (c) **Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial & Commercial Applications-** Deployment of Solar Water heating Systems of 0.60 million m²; Promotion of Energy-efficient buildings (1 million sq. m. built area); Support for Demonstration Solar thermal systems/devices (Solar Drying, Steam Generation); Setting up of Akshay Urja Shops - Development of Solar Cities (20 nos.); Deployment of Renewable Energy plants in Urban & Industrial sectors totalling 95 MW eq. (covered under Grid-interactive and Distributed Renewable Power).
- (d) **Research, Design & Development in Renewable Energy-** RD&D activities on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies; Support to MNRE Centres/Institutions (SEC, C-WET and NIRE); Standard & Testing; Renewable Energy Resource Assessment.
- (e) **Supporting Programmes-** Information, Publicity and Extension (IPE) of Renewable Energy systems; International Relations; Administration and Monitoring including HRD & Training; Support to States, Public Enterprises and Industry.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Iron and Steel Industries : The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Steel is Rs. 13756.66 crore, which will be financed by budgetary support of Rs. 34 crore and IEBR of Rs.13722.66 crore. The total outlay is allocated as follows: (1) an amount of Rs. 10356 crore is provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The broad details of outlay provided for schemes and programmes under SAIL include: (i) Rs. 1506 crore for Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), of which Rs. 1100 crore is for modernization and expansion of the Plant. The balance outlay is for ongoing schemes like Re-building of Coke Oven Battery (COB) No.5 & 6, Installation of Slab Caster, Main Step Down Station – 5, 700 TPD Oxygen Plant and other ongoing and new schemes; (ii) Rs. 650 crore for Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP), of which Rs. 500 crore is earmarked for its expansion. Other schemes include expenditure on schemes like Bloom Caster with associated facilities, Coal Dust Injection in BF-3 & 4 and on expenditure relating to Steel Processing Unit at Srinagar.; (iii) Rs. 1900 crore for Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), including for expansion of the plant (Rs. 1400 crore). Other expenditure on schemes pertain to Rebuilding of COB-4, 700 TPD Oxygen Plant, Simultaneous blowing of BOF Converters of SMS-II, etc.; (iv) Rs. 1500 crore for Bokaro Steel Plant include Rs. 600 crore towards its expansion, Rebuilding of COB No. 1 & 2, Installation of TB in Turbo Blower station, Upgradation of BF-2 and other ongoing and new schemes; (v) Rs. 40 crore for Alloy Steel Plant is for several completed and ongoing schemes costing less than Rs. 20 crore; (vi) Outlay of Rs. 3340 crore has been provided for IISCO Steel Plant for its expansion (Rs. 3100 crore), Rebuilding of COB-10 (Rs. 180 crore) and balance amount is for other ongoing and new schemes; (vii) Rs. 1020 crore for Salem Steel

Plant, the major portion being towards its expansion (Rs.1002 crore) and towards small value miscellaneous schemes ; (viii) The remaining outlay of Rs. 400 crore has been provided for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., (Rs.80 crore), Central Units of SAIL (Rs. 60 crore), Raw Materials Division (Rs.250 crore) and Maharashtra Electromelt Ltd. (Rs.10 crore) for various ongoing and new schemes/projects and research work; (2) Rs. 2437 crore has been provided for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), of which Rs. 1800 crore is earmarked for expansion of its production capacity to 6.5 million tones. Balance portion of this outlay is earmarked for AMR schemes, Coke Oven Battery No. 4 (Phase-I & II), Air Separation Plant, BF-1 category – repair, Pulverized Coad Injection, Iron ore storage facilities, power evacuation system, etc. Entire outlay will be met from IEBR of the company; (3) No outlay has been proposed for Sponge Iron India Ltd., as Government of India has approved merger of SIIL with NMDC Ltd., with the date of merger fixed as 30.6.2008, with the merger process likely to be completed by March, 2009; (4) Rs. 7 crore for Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., (5) Rs. 8 crore for Bharat Refractories Ltd., (6) Rs.700 crore has been provided for National Mineral Development Corporation, to be met from IEBR of the company, towards schemes/ projects like Bailadila Deposit-11B, Windmill in Karnataka, 3 million tone Steel Plant in Chattisgarh, AMR/Township, R&D schemes, etc.; (7) Rs. 85 crore for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd, of which Rs. 50 crore is for AMR schemes including P filters, towards schemes like Ductile Iron Spun Pipe Plant, Development of infrastructure for receipt of iron ore by rail at Mangalore, R&D/feasibility studies, Eco Town Development at Kudremukh, Coal Injection system in BF, etc., the outlay is being met from IEBR of the company; (8) Rs. 102.25 crore for Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. for schemes like Investment in joint venture for Ferro Manganese/Silico Manganese Plant (Rs. 50 crore), sinking of new vertical shaft at Gumgaon Mine, AMR schemes, township, R&D/feasibility studies, etc., This outlay will be met from IEBR of the company (9) Rs. 16.61 crore for Bird Group of Companies for Afforestation and Lease matters, Mineral & Ore based industries and AMR schemes, the outlay, except for Rs. 1 crore, will be met from IEBR of the company (10) Rs. 2 crore for MECON Ltd., for renovation and expansion of office space/guest house at various locations is to be met out of the IEBR of the company (11) Rs. 5 crore for MSTC Ltd. for setting up a joint venture for logistics, will be met out of the IEBR of the company;(12) Rs. 11.80 crore for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd., would be met from the IEBR of the company; and (13) Rs. 26 crore for 'Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector' to evolve a new scheme/mechanism to promote and accelerate R&D for development of innovative/path breaking and appropriate technologies for cost effective production of quality steel in an environment friendly manner.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay of Ministry of Mines is Rs. 1647.82 crore including IEBR of Rs. 1447.82 crore. The outlay is mainly for the following:

- Aluminium (NALCO)- Rs. 1391 crore;
- Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- Rs.40 crore;
- Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 10 crore;
- Geological Survey of India -Rs.160 crore;
- Indian Bureau of Mines – Rs.19 crore;

Fertilizer Industries : The outlay is Rs.2269.56 crore, of which an amount of Rs.2069.56 crore will be met from the IEBR and the balance amount of Rs. 200 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)(Rs. 34 crore), Brahamputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) (Rs. 65 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) (Rs. 96.99 crore), National Fertilizer Ltd. (NFL) (Rs. 550.15 crore), Project Development India Ltd. (PDIL) (Rs. 5.35 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) (Rs.988.05 crore), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) (Rs.497 crore), FCI Aravali Gypsum Mineral India Ltd. (FAGMIL) (Rs. 29.01 crore), etc.

Chemical and Petrochemical Industries: The outlay for the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is Rs. 139.75 crore out of which Rs. 50.24 crore (including Rs. 13.98 crore

earmarked for North Eastern Region) is for establishment of a Petrochemical Gas Cracker Complex at Labetkata, in Dibrugarh (Assam);

Engineering Industries : The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 3267.69 crore, out of which Rs.3107.48 crore is for Department of Heavy Industries, Rs. 65.21 crore is for Department of Shipping and Rs.95 crore is for Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Department of Heavy Industry: The Plan outlay for the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is Rs. 3455.61 crore including Rs. 35 crore for North-East Region and Sikkim, Rs.180 crore for National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) and Rs. 24 crore for modernization of Capital Goods Sector. It comprises Rs.143.03 crore for Cement & Non-Metallic Industries, Rs. 3107.48 crore for engineering industry and Rs.170.10 crore for consumer industries, viz Hindustan Salts Ltd., Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. Annual plan broadly covers revival/ restructuring plan of sick Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), implementation of Testing and R&D project in Auto Sector(NATRIP) and capital goods schemes and addition/modification/replacement where necessary. As per policy under NCMP, revival efforts have been initiated for sick/loss making PSEs. All 25 PSEs referred to BRPSE by the Department have been considered by them. Arising out of these recommendations, funds have been sought for capital investment schemes envisaged in revival plan, which is proposed to be funded from the head on restructuring of PSEs.

Atomic Energy Industries: The outlay in Department of Atomic Energy under Industrial and Minerals (I&M) Sector is Rs. 1131.18 crore, which consists of Rs. 721.28 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 409.90 crore as IEBR of Public Sector Undertaking. The IEBR of Rs. 409.90 crore comprises of provisions for the Public Sector Undertakings of the Department such as Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL), Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.(UCIL). The budgetary support includes provisions for Xth Plan continuing schemes and XIth Plan new schemes of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Heavy Water Board. In respect of Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology the budgetary support in the form of investment in equity in Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., is also envisaged.

Micro, Small and Medium Industries: The outlay for Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is Rs. 1864 crore (including Rs. 70 crore as IEBR). This includes outlay for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Khadi and Village Industries, Coir Industries and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. Budgetary allocation is mainly for Credit Support Programme to provide guarantee cover to commercial banks for extending loans to small/tiny units without collateral (Rs. 144 crore), for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (Rs.823 crore) and for Quality of Technology Support Institution & Programme (Rs. 268 crore).

Textiles: The outlay for Ministry of Textiles is Rs. 2500 crore which includes a provision of Rs.1090 crore for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Rs.405 crore for Scheme of Integrated Textiles Park (SITP), Rs. 50 crore for Cotton Technology Mission and Rs. 563.50 crore under Village and Small Industries, Rs. 391.50 crore for Development of Handlooms, Powerlooms, Sericulture, Handicrafts, Wool and Woollen Sector, Jute Technology Mission, TUFS/SITP in the North Eastern Region, etc..

TRANSPORT

Railways : Railways annual Plan Outlay is Rs. 37905 crore. Of this Rs. 10800 crore is met out of the Budgetary Support, which includes, contribution of Rs. 1200 crore as Railway's share out of diesel cess. The targets are proposed to be achieved through the outlay on Track Renewal of 3500 km, electrification of 1000 route km, 1500 Km. of Gauge Conversion, 400 Km of New Lines, 1000 Km of doubling and manufacturing of additional 500 locomotives.

Road Transport and Highways: Development and proper maintenance of road network is crucial to accelerating the process of economic development and removal of inter-regional disparities. Budgetary support has been stepped up to give a thrust to investment in this crucial infrastructure sector. The following table shows the expenditure provision from the Central Road Fund for the year 2009-10:

(Rs. in crore)

Item	
- Grants to States	1856.19
- Grants to States for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	200.21
- Grants to UT Governments	80.72
- Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	15.00
- Investment in NHAI	7977.41
- Railways	1200.00
- Rural Roads	4383.75
Total	15713.28

Note: Of this, Rs. 15,410 crore will be met from estimated accrual to Central Road Fund in 2009-10.

Shipping : The Plan outlay of the Department of Shipping is Rs. 5098.71 crore (including Rs. 4498.71 crore as IEBR) for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Transport and Shipbuilding Industry.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for Ministry of Civil Aviation is Rs. 12164.76 crore, out of which the budget support is Rs. 190 crore. Airports Authority of India has been provided with budgetary support of Rs. 99.15 crore out of which Rs. 20 crore has been earmarked for development of airports in North Eastern States and the balance amount of Rs. 79.15 crore is for development of airports in other crucial areas like Jammu, Srinagar, Agatti and Puducherry Airport, etc. Budgetary Support of Rs. 50 crore has been provided to Directorate General of Civil Aviation to pursue their plan schemes. A provision of Rs. 14 crore has been made for Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) for meeting expenditure towards their plan schemes. A provision of Rs. 10 crore has also been made for Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. for heliport in NCR/Delhi in order to facilitate Commonwealth Games and also to provide Disaster Management/Mitigation measures. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi and Aero Club of India have been provided grants-in-aid of Rs. 8 crore and Rs. 5 crore respectively.

Rural Roads (Roads & Bridges): The total Budgetary Support is Rs.10000 crores out of which a provision of Rs. 865 crore have been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

A provision has been made under the Department of Rural Development for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). This was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme seeks to provide connectivity, to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through good all-weather roads. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand) and Desert Areas, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Upgradation of the existing rural roads network is also permissible, with a lower priority, as part of modernization. It is expected that about 1.67 lakh habitations are to be covered under this programme. This would involve construction of 3,65,279 kms of roads for new connectivity and 3,68,000 kms under upgradation at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,32,000 crore at 2004-05 prices.

Rural Roads have been identified as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman with the goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road by 2009. To achieve the targets of Bharat Nirman, 1,46,185 kms of road length is proposed to be constructed by 2009. This will benefit 59,564 unconnected eligible habitations in the country. To ensure full farm to market connectivity, it is also proposed to upgrade 1,94,132 kms of the existing Associated Through Routes. A sum of approximately Rs. 48,000 crore is proposed to be invested to achieve this.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The outlay is Rs. 620 crore, of which the provision for the North East Region out of the total outlay is Rs. 62 crore. The focus is on all round development and repositioning of India Post through Technology induction and Entrepreneurial management. The aim is to effectively utilize network and reach for providing value-added services through linkages with various agencies/ organizations, specially for delivery of social security schemes. The schemes and demands of the plan are directed towards achieving the above objectives. The thrust of the plan is on schemes relating to IT Induction such as – Postal Operations, Mail Operations, Marketing, Research & Product Development, Human Resources Management, Banking and Money Transfer Operations, Estates Management and Access to Postal Network. Other major projects include Insurance Operations, Philately Operations, Materials Management and Quality Management.

Telecommunication Services and other Communication Services: The outlay for Department of Telecommunications is Rs. 16160.02 crore, comprising Rs.375 crore as budgetary support. The budgetary support includes a provision of Rs. 37.50 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The provision is for C-DOT (Rs. 300 crore), Wireless Planning Coordination (Rs. 1 crore), Wireless Monitoring Services (Rs. 15 crore), Telecom Engineering Centre (Rs. 8 crore), TRAI (Rs. 10 crore), TDSAT (Rs. 1 crore), ITI (Rs. 1 crore) OFC based network for Defence Services (Rs. 26 crore), Setting up of Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre (Rs. 5 crore), Undersea Cabling between Mainland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Rs. 5 crore), Technology Development & Investment Promotion (Rs. 3 crore) and Rs.15785.02 crore as IEBR of Public Sector Undertaking/Autonomous Body (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited Rs. 1725.02 crore, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited Rs. 14015 crore and C-DOT Rs. 45 crore).

Information Technology: Department of Information Technology (DIT) is responsible for formulation, implementation and review of national policies for promotion of usage of Electronics and Information Technology in the country. The Plan Outlay of DIT is Rs. 2652.14 crore (including IEBR of Rs. 272.14 crore). The focus of the Plan is on schemes relating to (i) Infrastructure Development (Rs. 789.83 crore) which includes e-Governance (Rs. 700 crore), (ii) R&D Programmes (Rs. 265.22 crore), (iii) National Knowledge Network (Rs. 800 crore) (iv) Human Resource Development (Rs. 45.55 crore), (v) NIC (Rs. 449 crore) and (vi) DIT HQ (Rs. 30.40 crore). The thrust areas of the Department are (i) e-Governance to make all Government services accessible to the common man, National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) covers 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 Support Components to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels; (ii) Establishing National Knowledge Network with multiple gigabit bandwidth to connect knowledge Institutions across the country (iii) Electronics/IT Hardware Manufacturing Industry Programme for promotion of the Electronics/IT Hardware Industry; (iv) Cyber Security Strategy envisages multi-pronged action to protect Nation's cyber space and it's assets and (v) Human Resource Development Programme for Capacity Building in selected areas (Nanotechnology, Power and Communication, Computer Science, Biotechnology, Infrastructure, Energy, Manufacturing, Mechatronics) to address the requirement of emerging knowledge economy.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The Plan Outlay of Rs. 1300 crore for Research and Development sector is for pursuing the continuing schemes of Xth Plan and new schemes of XIth Plan of the Atomic Energy through its research centres such as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration & Research and Autonomous Bodies such as Tata Institute for Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, National Institute of Science, Education and Research, Institute for Plasma Research, Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Institute for Mathematical Sciences, and Atomic Energy

Education Society. Further there is funding for other Institutions like Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences, National Board for Higher Mathematics, etc., in the field of nuclear science for carrying out national programmes. Provision is for International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, Indian participation in Jules Horowitz Reactor and DAE-UICT Centre for Chemical Engineering, Education and Research. The outlay also includes provision for the other projects such as survey, prospecting and exploration of Uranium by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research.

Space Research: The Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space is Rs. 3600 crore, which includes provision for the following:-

(i) Rs. 2497.37 crore for Space Technology, which includes (a) Rs. 1567.60 crore for Launch Vehicle Technology, Rs. 217 crore for Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Mk-III Development, Rs. 0.37 crore for Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, Rs. 180 crore for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C) - Continuation Project, Rs. 340.16 crore for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Rs. 30.84 crore for ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Rs. 212.23 crore for Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Rs. 275 crore for GSLV Operational Project, Rs. 12 crore for Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE), Rs. 50 crore for Manned Mission Initiatives/Human Space Flight Programme, Rs.175 crore for Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology and Rs.75 crore for Semi Cryogenic Engine Development; (b) Rs.619.56 crore for Satellite Technology, which includes Rs.6 crore for Oceansat-2 & 3, Rs. 35 crore for Resourcesat-2 & 3, Rs.193.07 crore for ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Rs. 44.59 crore for Laboratory for Electro-Optics System (LEOS), Rs. 5 crore for Radar Imaging Satellite-1 (RISAT-1), Rs.2.90 crore for G.SAT-4 Project, Rs. 270 crore for Navigational Satellite System, Rs. 45 crore for Semi-conductor Laboratory, Rs.5 crore for Advanced Communication Satellite and Rs.13 crore for Earth Observation-New Missions and (c) Rs. 310.21 crore for Launch Support, Tracking Network and Range Facilities which includes Rs. 240.50 crore for Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC-SHAR) and Rs. 69.71 crore for ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC).

(ii) A provision of Rs. 383.19 crore is for Space Applications which includes Rs.134.73 crore for Space Application Centre (SAC), Rs. 50.41 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs. 20 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs. 4.40 crore for Earth Observation Applications Mission (EOAM), Rs. 21.89 crore for Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs), Rs.105.86 crore for National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Rs.40 crore for Disaster Management System (DMS) and Rs. 5.90 crore for North Eastern-Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC).

(iii) A provision of Rs.255.86 crore is made for Space Sciences, which includes Rs.38.49 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs. 13.13 crore for National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Rs.13 crore for Sponsored Research (RESPOND) Projects in Academic Institutions, Rs. 5 crore for Sensor Payload Development/Planetary Science Programme, Rs. 15 crore for Megha-Tropiques Project, Rs. 20 crore for ASTROSAT 1 & 2 Project, Rs. 90 crore for Indian Lunar Mission – Chandrayaan-1 & 2, Rs. 25.78 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ISRO GBP), Rs. 20.96 crore for Atmospheric Science Programme, Rs. 2 crore for Small Satellite for Atmospheric Studies & Astronomy and Rs. 12.50 crore for Other Schemes like Space Science Promotion, Balloon Facility, Multi-Institutional Research Programmes, Space Station Experiments, Micro-Gravity Research, etc.

(iv) A provision of Rs. 427.34 crore is for INSAT Operational which includes a provision of Rs. 45.64 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 8.70 crore for INSAT -3 Satellites Project including Launch Services and Rs. 373 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

(v) A provision of Rs. 36.24 crore is made for Direction & Administration/Other Programmes which includes Rs. 13.86 crore for Special Indigenisation/Advance Ordering and Rs. 22.38 crore

for others like ISRO Headquarter, International Co-operation, Central Management, etc.

Oceanographic Research and Meterology: The outlay for the Ministry of Earth Sciences is Rs. 750 crore which includes Rs. 425 crore for Oceanographic Research, Rs. 250 crore for Meteorology and Rs. 75 crore for Other Scientific Research (Rs. 20 crore for National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting and Rs. 55 crore for Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology) . Under Oceanographic Research; (i) Rs.94 crore have been provided under Polar Science which includes expenditure on continuation of Indian efforts in Antarctica and Rs 15 crore have been provided under National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research for establishment of research facilities within the country; (ii) Rs.5 crore have been provided for Coastal Research Vessels; (iii) An amount of Rs.12.86 crore has been provided for research and technology development for Polymetallic Nodules; (iv) Rs.12 crore has been provided for Ocean Observation and Information system programme and Rs. 15 crore has been provided for Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services; (v) Rs.1 crore has been provided for Delineation of outer limits of Continental Shelf.(vi) Rs. 18 crore have been provided for Ocean Data Buoy Programme; (vii) National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs.47 crore for its activities, Rs. 0.50 crore has been provided separately for Seafront facility, Rs. 0.50 crore has been provided for Desalination project; (viii) Rs.55 crore has been provided for the other ongoing activities of the Department such as Marine Living Resources, Drugs from Sea, Marine Non-living Resources, Integrated Coastal & Marine Area Management, Manpower Training, Exhibitions, Assistance for Seminar & Symposia, etc. under Marine Research & Technology Development Programme;(ix) Rs. 3 crore is for Information Technology (x) Budget Provisions of Rs.6 crore, Rs.20 crore & Rs.22 crore have been made for Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric (Topographic) Surveys of entire Indian EEZ, Gas Hydrate Programme and Acquisition of New Research Vessel respectively; (xi) Rs.10 crore is for the establishment of Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System in Indian Ocean; (xii) Rs. 0.01 crore have been provided for Development of Manned Submersible; (xiii) Rs. 0.01 crore has been provided for Installation of Multi Channel Seismic System; (xiv) Rs. 2.60 crore has been provided for Expedition to Arctic region; (xv) Rs. 2 crore has been provided for National Oceanarium ; (xvi) Rs. 5 crore has been provided for Demonstration of Shore Protection measures through pilot project; (xvii) Rs. 10 crore has been provided for Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP); (xix) Rs. 0.50 crore has been provided for Ice Class Research Vessel and Rs. 15 crore has been provided for Headquarter building.

Science and Technology : The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is Rs. 1530 crore, which is for promotion of research and development – basic and applied, in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology in accordance with national priorities. These areas relate to various disciplines in Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Instrumentation Development, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research and also include a National Mission on Nano Science and Nano Technology, Science and Engineering Research Board, Scholarships for Science in Higher Education (as per the Oversight Committee recommendation). Due emphasis is being given to programmes of socio-economic development including entrepreneurship. A large number of R&D activities are supported in new and inter-disciplinary areas such as Water Technology Initiative, Innovations in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Innovation Clusters, Security Technology Initiative and Mega Facilities for Basic Research. Gender specific thrust areas have been identified and appropriate allocations have been earmarked for Women.

Other Scientific and Industrial Research: The outlay for Department of Scientific and Industrial Research(DSIR) is Rs. 1200 crore. This is for Technology Promotion, Development and Utilization programmes of the Department and its support to Central Electronics Ltd. The outlay is also to provide grants-in-aid to CSIR, which seeks to carry out activities to continuously build and refurbish competence at globally competitive levels.

Some of the significant programmes which would be supported include spearheading small civilian aircraft design, development & manufacture, exploration and exploitation of microbial wealth of India for novel compounds and bio-transformation process, molecular biology of selected pathogens for developing drug targets, asthmatic and allergic disorders mitigation mission, newer scientific herbal preparations for global positioning, development of key technologies for photonics and opto-electronics, developing capabilities and facilities for Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) and Sensors, etc. It would also provide support for the scheme on New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) to attain global leadership position, in a few select niche areas, based on technology advantage. Further support is provided for S&T Human Resource Development and Intellectual Property and Technology Management and R&D Management support and for the Institute of Translational Research.

Biotechnology: The outlay for Department of Biotechnology is Rs. 900 crore. Schemes are designed for improving and betterment of basic research in the area of health care, agriculture, animal sciences, aquaculture environment and bio-resources. Besides continuing support to existing biotech facilities and centre of excellence, more support will be given in contemporary and cutting edge areas of research. Besides ongoing Grand Challenge Programmes in vaccines development on microbial prospecting, new projects on designer crop development, nutritional technologies and medical devices will be launched. R&D based re-entry grant scheme will be implemented for overseas scientists returning to India. Other programmes such as remodeling of life science departments in universities, expansion of existing fellowships and new innovation based fellowships, support to star under-graduate colleges and establishment of technology management will be provided. The Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) supporting R&D by SMEs will be expanded. A new public private partnership programme viz., Biotechnology Industry Partnerships Programme (BIPP) will be launched. Biotechnology Industry Assistance Research Council (BIRAC) will be established to catalyze public private partnerships. The activities of new Institute on Translational Health Science Research and recently taken over Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology will be started. Efforts will be made to start the activities of other approved institutions in the areas of stem cell biology, UNESCO regional centre, agri-food biotechnology and those in pipeline, such as, marine biotechnology, bio-medical genomics, animal biotechnology, silk and biomaterials.

Tourism: The outlay for the Ministry of Tourism is Rs.1000 crore (including Rs. 100 crore for NER & Sikkim). The total outlay for the schemes is towards Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits, Assistance for large Revenue Generating Projects, Domestic Promotion and Publicity including hospitality, Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance, Assistance to IHMs/FCLs, Capacity Building for Service Providers, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure, Externally Aided Projects for Development of Buddhist Centres/sites at Ajanta Ellora and Buddhist Centre in Uttar Pradesh, GOI-UNDP Endogenous Tourism Projects, Market Research including 20 years perspective plan, Computerization and Information Technology, assistance to central agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development and Creation of Land Bank for Hotels.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion: The outlay for Department of Commerce is Rs. 1560 crore, which includes provision for Development of Export related Infrastructure (Rs. 570 crore, including provision for North Eastern Region of Rs. 57 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (Rs. 115 crore); Development and Promotion of Agricultural Exports, Marine Products Export Development Authority (Rs.90 crore); Development of Marine Products Industries and Export of Marine Products, Investment in Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Rs. 50 crore); National Export Insurance Accounts (Rs.190 crore) to ensure the availability of credit risks cover for projects and other high value export, Market Access Initiative (Rs.75 crore) to act as a catalyst

to promote India's export on sustained basis and Rs. 10 crore provision for Crop Insurance (Tea, Rubber, Coffee & Spices).

Other General Economic Services: The Government recognizes the need of significantly improving the availability and quality of critical infrastructure in the country in order to make the economy competitive and take it on to a high growth trajectory. It has been decided to encourage public private partnership in infrastructure sectors in order to augment the pace of development of physical infrastructure through enhanced investment. Provision has been made for extending support for viability gap funding for PPP projects in various infrastructure sectors such as roads, seaports, airports, railways, convention centres, power, water supply sewerage and solid waste disposal in urban areas, etc. A provision of Rs. 150 crore has been made for the year 2009-10.

Technical and Economic Cooperation with Other Countries: The outlay for the Ministry of External Affairs is Rs. 579 crore. The provision is mainly for Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries to cater to India's multilateral and bilateral aid & assistance programmes to neighbouring and other developing countries. These mega-projects are located in Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar and Afghanistan.

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: In keeping with priority of the Government for social sector programmes, Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has been provided an allocation of Rs. 34400 crore (Rs.26800 crore for Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.7600 crore for Department of Higher Education). This includes an estimated receipt of Rs.12973.67 crore by way of proceeds from Education Cess to be credited to Prarambik Shiksha Kosh. The funds under the Prarambik Shiksha Kosh will be utilized mainly for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal Scheme. The SSA has been launched for universalizing elementary education and is being implemented in partnership between the Central and State Governments. The programme seeks to provide access, equity, retention and quality in the area of elementary education. The programme is being implemented in partnership with the States/UTs across the country. Two additional components focusing on Girl Children in educationally backward blocks to promote gender parity are: National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Education level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV). An outlay of Rs. 13100 crore has been kept under SSA inclusive of Rs. 1166.08 crore earmarked for North Eastern Region.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme: The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme, has emerged as the world's largest school programme for children of primary and upper primary stage. With the success achieved at primary stage, the scheme has been extended to the upper primary stage in 3,479 educationally backward blocks from 1st October, 2007. From 2008-09, the programme will cover children up to upper Primary level (from class I to VIII) in all areas across the Country. Accordingly, outlay for MDM scheme has been provided at Rs. 8000 crore, which is inclusive of Rs.800 crore for NER and Sikkim.

Secondary Education: An allocation of Rs.4648.99 crore has been made for Secondary Education, which is inclusive of Rs.464.92 crore for NER & Sikkim. The allocation, *inter-alia* includes allocation of Rs.1300 crore (including Rs. 130 crore for North Eastern Region) for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Rs.300 crore (including Rs. 30 crore for North Eastern Region) for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. In view of the success of SSA and large number of students completing upper primary level to meet the growth in demand for secondary education, as a major policy initiative Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme has been approved with a provision of Rs. 1353.98 crore (including Rs. 210.52 crore for North Eastern Region). A provision of Rs. 350 crore (including NER provision of Rs. 37.10 crore) has been made towards schemes for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at block level as bench mark of excellence. Rs. 60 crore (including Rs.6 crore for North Eastern

Region) has been provided for construction and running of Girls Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. An outlay of Rs. 750 crore has been kept for depositing the corpus with State Bank of India, towards disbursing 1,00,000 scholarships for students in Class IX to XII under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Schemes.

Higher Education: The Department of Higher Education has been provided an allocation of Rs.7600 crore. This amount includes provision for various higher and technical institutions under the Ministry of HRD.

The University Grants Commission has been provided an allocation of Rs.3439.95 crore inclusive of allocation for Central Universities. The allocation for Central Universities includes a provision of Rs.865 crore for implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for implementation of the reservation for OBC communities. The "National Mission for Education through ICT" has a provision of Rs.552 crore (including Rs. 55.20 crore for NER). The Indira Gandhi National Open University which has been in the forefront of distance education has been provided an allocation of Rs.90 crore (including Rs. 9 crore for NER). This provision includes Rs.40 crore for grants to State Open Universities and Rs.50 crore for implementation of various approved schemes in IGNOU itself.

Technical Education: There is a provision of Rs.3185 crore (including Rs. 325.55 crore for NER) and includes provision towards assistance to IITs, NITs, IIMs, etc., for implementation of reservation for OBC candidates based on recommendation of Oversight Committee. A provision of Rs. 215 crore has been made for Indian Institutes of Science for Education and Research (IISER) which would take care of the requirement of the three IISER at Pune, Kolkata, and Mohali and two new institutes functional at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh). Apart from the provision for various ongoing schemes in the Technical Education sector, a provision of Rs.200 crore has been made for new IITs, Rs. 205 crore for setting up polytechnics in uncovered States and upgradation of existing polytechnics. Further a provision of Rs. 20 crore for setting up of new IIMs, Rs. 20 crore for setting up of new IIITs and Rs. 50 crore for new NITs has been made.

Sports & Youth Services: The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is Rs1490 crore. In the area of Youth Affairs, the provision is mainly for the National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and scheme for Development and Empowerment of Adolescents. On the sports side, allocations have been kept for creation of sports infrastructure and upgradation / preparation of venue for hosting Commonwealth Games, 2010. Provision has also been made for Incentive for Sports Persons, Assistance to National Sports Federation, Development of Sports in Schools and Colleges, Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, etc.

Art and Culture: The outlay of Ministry of Culture is Rs. 700 crore. This includes provision for Zonal Cultural Centres, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sahitya Akademi, National School of Drama, Asiatic Society, National Gallery of Modern Art, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre ensembles, National Cultural Fund, Archeological Survey of India, National Archives of India, National Museum, National Council of Science Museums, Science Cities, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Anthropological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Salarjung Museum, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Delhi Public Library, National Library, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation and other schemes and programmes, etc. An amount of Rs. 36.10 crore has been earmarked for the Building Projects of Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry of Culture.

Medical and Public Health : The Plan Outlay of the Department of Health & Family Welfare (DoHFW) is Rs.15580 crore including Rs. 1560 crore for the benefit of the schemes/projects in the NER and Sikkim.

The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Scheme was approved by the CCEA in March, 2006. The Scheme envisages setting up of 6 new All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) like Institutions and up-gradation of 13 existing Government Medical College Institutions. The DoHFW is in the

process of finalising the recruitment of Consultant(s) / Developer for the 6 AIIMS like Institutions. The up-gradation of the 13 existing Medical College Institutions have also been taken up. The gap analysis of these institutions has been carried out. The process of up-gradation is likely to be completed by 2009 and the 6 new AIIMS like Institutions are likely to be ready by 2010-11. A provision of Rs.647.92 crore has been earmarked for the scheme.

Tobacco is one of the leading preventable causes of death in the country. The process of launching the Pilot Phase of the new National Tobacco Control Programme has been started, wherein a proposal is envisaged to be put in place for an institutional mechanism for effective enforcement of the Anti-Tobacco Law 2003. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been earmarked for this scheme.

The Pilot phase of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) is being launched in 25 Districts in the next 2 years. The objective of NPPCD is to prevent avoidable hearing loss and to ensure early identification, diagnosis and treatment of problems responsible for hearing loss and deafness. The programme focuses on development of institutional capacity for ear care services, through training of manpower, support for equipment and other resources. Efforts would also be made to strengthen the existing inter sectoral linkages, for rehabilitation of the persons with deafness. A provision of Rs.10 crore has been earmarked for this programme.

In order to provide for 27% reservation for OBCs in Institutions of Higher learning, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services. Accordingly, the Committee had sought information from the Institutions under the control of Directorate General of Health Services and DoHFW. A provision of Rs.100 crore has been earmarked for this purpose. As a part of New Initiatives under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, upgradations of State Government Hospitals have been introduced.

The Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services and Pharmacy Schools/Colleges and also creation/strengthening of Paramedical Institutions have also been envisaged. Under the Urban Health Mission, Health Insurance Scheme has been introduced.

With the launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005, special focus was laid on 18 States, including eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, the North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The NRHM envisages an architectural correction in the health delivery system to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. It also seeks to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country from 407 to 100 per 1,00,000 live births, Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) from 60 to 30 per live births and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 3.0 to 2.1. The key features in order to achieve the goals of the Mission include making the health delivery system fully functional and accountable to the community, Human Resources Management, community involvement, decentralisation, rigorous monitoring & evaluation against standards, convergence of health and related programmes from village level upwards, innovations and flexible financing and also interventions for improving the health indicators. All the States have operationalised the Mission and the health delivery system is being rejuvenated through additional management, accountancy and planning support at all levels. Improved logistics and procurement support is expected to improve the quality and range of services at various facilities. Several States have operationalised innovations in key areas to improve the services to the citizens under the NRHM. The NRHM is the flagship Programme of the DoHFW and it is expected that besides the 13 outcomes from the NRHM, the monitorable socio-economic targets from the 11th Plan for health would also be achieved by the Mission. An allocation of Rs. 12056 crore have been provided for NRHM of which Rs. 126 crore will come from Department of AYUSH.

Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH): The objective of AYUSH is to develop

and promote the Indian systems of medicines in an organised and scientific manner. Towards achievement of this objective, the Department implemented a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes. The involvement/integration of AYUSH systems in National Health Care Delivery by making them part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is also being given a thrust. The total outlay for the AYUSH is Rs.534 crore.

Women and Child Development: The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has reflected a steady increase over the last few years. The Plan Outlay of the Ministry is Rs. 7200 crore (includes Rs. 720 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). The flagship scheme is Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). The allocation for ICDS is Rs. 6705 crore. This scheme seeks to provide an integrated package of health, nutrition and education services to children up to six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The package includes supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and non-formal pre-school education. As on 31.1.2009, a total number of 7073 projects and 12.36 lakh Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned.

Another important scheme is the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers. Under the scheme, as on 30.1.2009, 33737 crèches are functioning. Important women empowerment schemes include Self-Help Group based empowerment scheme – Swayamsidha, Micro-Credit Scheme of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Economic Empowerment Scheme – Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Rehabilitation and Support schemes – Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Scheme, continuing education schemes like Condensed Courses for Women's Education, etc. One important scheme proposed to be introduced is the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to address the issue of child protection and build a protective environment for children through Government civil society partnership, for which an allocation of Rs.60 crore has been made. Provision has been made for implementing the scheme in North Eastern States also. A new scheme "Ujjawala" for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims into the family/community and a pilot scheme, "Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child with Insurance Cover" known as "Dhanalakshmi" has been launched.

Water Supply and Sanitation: - The National Common Minimum Programme stipulates provision of drinking water for all rural habitations in the country. During the XIth Plan the major issues which need to be tackled are problems of sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, centralized vs. decentralized approaches and financing of O&M cost on equitable basis with full consideration to ensuring equity in regard to gender, socially and economically weaker sections of the society, school children, socially vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers, specially abled and senior citizens, etc. As per the revised guidelines for Rural Water Supply Programme it is envisaged for awarding performance rather than non-performance of States by removing extra weightage points in the allocation criteria for the Central Govt. assistance to the States; Allocation criteria to depend on 2001 census population figure; Allocation of certain percentage as incentive funds for the States as extra weightage points for those which transfer the assets created to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. As the nodal department to operationalise the National Mission on Bio-diesel, action has been initiated to launch the demonstration programme under the National Mission to promote non-edible oilseed plantations like Jatropha over 5 lakh hectare wastelands in various parts of the Country. Out of the budgetary provision of Rs. 50 crore for this purpose, Rs. 5 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. It is envisaged to cover all un-covered habitations of comprehensive action plan, 1999 and also address the problem of slippage and water quality. The two issues of sustainability and quality are being addressed by making efforts to promote sustainability and monitoring the water quality. Details of different models of rain water harvesting have been distributed to the States to generate increased awareness about the same. A provision of Rs. 7300 crore has been made for Rural

Water Supply sector (including Rs. 730 crore earmarked for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim). The Government continues to give utmost importance for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to provide sanitation facilities to the rural masses. Total Sanitation Campaign Projects have been launched in 578 Districts covering 30 States/UTs. It is proposed to cover all the districts with Total Sanitation Campaign by the end of 11th Plan and achieve the Millennium Development Goal of reducing by half the number of people without access to Sanitation by 2010. A provision of Rs.1200 crore have been made for Central Rural Sanitation Programme (including Rs. 120 crore for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim). The total Outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation is Rs. 8500 crore (including Rs. 850 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim).

HOUSING

Rural Housing: - The outlay for Rural Housing is Rs. 8800 crore (including Rs. 880 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to provide assistance for construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and non-SC/ST rural families living below the poverty line. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have also been extended to the families of the members of armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. A minimum of 60% of the funds under the scheme are earmarked for assistance to SC/ST families and 3% of funds are reserved for disabled, below the poverty line beneficiaries, in rural areas. The IAY funds and physical targets are also earmarked for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Minorities. The dwelling units should invariably be allotted in the name of a female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. Only in case there is no eligible female member in the family, a house can be allotted to a male member. The financial assistance provided under the scheme for each house is Rs. 35,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 38,500/- in hilly/difficult areas. Up to 20 per cent of annual allocation of IAY can be spent for upgradation of kutcha houses and/or credit-cum-subsidy scheme. Rs. 15,000/- is provided for upgradation and under Credit-cum-Subsidy scheme, households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 32,000/- are provided subsidy of Rs. 12,500/-. They can also avail loan upto Rs. 50,000/- from Banks for construction of a house. The funding pattern is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 and in case of Union Territories 100% funds are provided by the Centre. In the case of North Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is in the ratio of 90:10. 5% of the total allocated funds under IAY are kept apart to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation under exceptional circumstances, etc. A district can avail up to 10% of its annual allocation or Rs. 50 lakh (including State share), whichever is higher.

In order to facilitate immediate/timely relief to the victims under emergency situations like riots, arson and fire, District Collectors are authorized to utilize funds from the district's allocation (including State share) or from their own resources, upto the ceiling mentioned above, to render assistance to the victims in the construction of damaged houses and claim reimbursement later.

Urban Development: The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 4724.15 crore, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 2224.15 crore through IEBR. This provision is for contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board for achieving balanced and harmonized development of National Capital Region to reduce the pressure of population of NCT of Delhi and other Urban Development Schemes viz., Development of Satellite Cities/Counter Magnet Cities, National Urban Information System, Pooled Finance Development Fund, Urban Transport Planning, Research and Capacity Building in Urban Sector, Mission mode on IT, Commonwealth Games, Grants for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Capacity Building in Urban Transport Sector, National Institute of Urban Affairs and Delhi Urban Arts Commission. This includes provision for preparation of City Development Plans, Detailed Project Reports and organizing technical seminars, symposium & consultancy under the

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The provision also includes investment in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore Metro Rail Project, East-West Corridor of Kolkata Metro Rail Project, Chennai Rail Metro, other Metro Projects, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., for R&D Centre of Excellence and execution of Mass Rapid Transport System in Delhi, Bangalore and Kolkata, etc.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting: The allocation for Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is Rs.700 crore which includes Rs. 419 crore for Broadcasting Sector, Rs. 66 crore for Information Sector, Rs. 60 crore for Film Sector and a provision of Rs. 155 crore for Commonwealth Games and related programmes. Provision has been made for Publicity for Special Events, Converting IIMC into International Media University, Live Arts & Culture for Rural India Restructured from ICT Scheme, Economic Analysis of Growth Initiatives, Museum of Moving Images, Global Film School, Setting up of National Centre for Excellence in Animation, Gaming & Special Effects and International Channel. Special attention has been given to Jammu & Kashmir and North East package in respect of Prasar Bharti.

North Eastern Areas : Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region through its schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) and the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) takes up projects in North Eastern Region for infrastructure development in the sectors like, Roads and Bridges, Power, Irrigation, Health, Education, Sports, Drinking Water Supply, etc. The provision for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region as Central Assistance to the State Plans is Rs. 1374 crore, which includes Rs.700 crore as grant from the NLCPR, Rs.624 crore for schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC) and Rs. 50 crore for the schemes of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). The provision for Central Plan Schemes is Rs. 81 crore which includes Rs. 60 crore as loans to the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFC), Rs.13 crore for Technical Assistance & Capacity Building, Rs.7 crore for Advocacy and Publicity and Rs. 0.50 crore for North East States Road Project (NESRP). NESRP is proposed to be funded through Asian Development Bank for upgrading priority roads, including construction of Bridges and Causeways/Irish crossings in the North Eastern Region and NER Livelihood Project (NERLP), a scheme proposed to be funded through the World Bank for addressing the needs of employment, income and natural resource sustainability of the rural population of the NE Region.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: An allocation of Rs. 2400 crore has been made for schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (including Rs. 99.50 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). This includes allocations for welfare of Scheduled Castes, development of Other Backward Classes, Disability Development, Social Defence Sectors and allocation for Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (Rs.480 crore including Rs.11 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). About 6 lakh Scheduled Caste persons are likely to be benefited from this scheme. There is a provision of Rs. 750 crore (including Rs. 15 crore for NER and Sikkim) for Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes. About 40 lakh students are likely to be benefited. In the scheme Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs (Rs. 135 crore including Rs. 13.50 crore for North Eastern and Sikkim),

about 9 lakh students are likely to be benefited. In the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs (Rs. 30 crore including Rs. 3 crore for NER and Sikkim), about 10 lakh students are likely to be benefited.

Tribal Affairs : The allocation under Central Sector Plan of Rs. 805 crore includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and up-gradation of merit, Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for STs including Coaching and Allied Schemes and award for Exemplary Services, Education Complex in Low Literacy Pockets, Development of Primitive Tribal Groups, Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce, Market development of Tribal Products/Produce, Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students, Institute of Excellence/Top Class Education, National Overseas Scholarship Scheme, Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations and Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others.

Minorities : The Plan Outlay of Ministry of Minority Affairs is Rs. 1000 crore (including provisions of NER and Sikkim of Rs. 93.50 crore). The outlay includes nine schemes viz., Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for minorities in selected minority concentration districts, Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities, Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities, Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for Professional & Technical courses of Undergraduate & Post-graduate, Free Coaching & Allied Scheme for Minorities, Grants-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Foundation, Equity to NMDFC and Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of development schemes for minorities including publicity. Further, amounts have been allocated for two new schemes, viz., National Fellowship for Students from the Minority Community and Grants-in-aid to Central Wakf Council for Computerisation records of State Wakf Board. An allocation has also been made for the Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women, transferred from Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Labour and Employment: The Plan Outlay of Ministry of Labour is Rs. 800 crore. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour, social security for unorganised sector workers, improving working conditions and safety of Child/Women labour. Provisions have also been made for schemes for Central Board for Workers Education, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes and North Eastern Areas and Sikkim.

GENERAL SERVICES

Administration of Justice: The Plan Outlay of Law and Justice is Rs. 260 crore, of which Rs. 120 crore is for the computerization of districts & subordinate courts in the country. A provision of Rs. 125.50 crore is for Capacity Building and Infrastructural facilities for Judiciary, Rs. 4.50 crore has been made for the Study of Judicial Reforms and assessment status, Rs. 8.50 crore is for Strengthened Access to Justice in India (SAJI) and Rs. 0.50 crore for Administration of Justice India Project. A token provision of Rs. 1 crore is for a new scheme "Assistance to State Governments for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas".