

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2011-2012

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2011-12 for various projects, programmes and schemes and Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans. The physical targets in the notes, wherever given, include 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 and heads of development. 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 and 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 External Aid under Central and State Plan where estimated inflows are ₹ 100.00 crores and above. Statement 20 gives the outlay for Gender related schemes. Statement 21 and 21A gives the outlay for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Statement 22 gives outlay for schemes for the welfare of Children.

The Plan outlay for 2011-12 compares with the outlay for 2010-2011 as under:

(₹ in Crores)

	Actuals 2009-10	Budget Estimates 2010-2011	Revised Estimates 2010-2011	Budget Estimates 2011-2012
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	218901.00	280599.99	298611.74	335521.00
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	188010.72	243884.32	203638.08	256935.99
Central Plan Outlay	406911.72	524484.31	502249.82	592456.99
Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans	84490.40	92492.00	96412.46	106025.75

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry: The strategy for increasing production of Agricultural commodities focuses on providing incentive to farmers through various development programmes. The outlay for the programmes under Crop Husbandry is ₹ 15676.73 crore, including allocation of ₹ 7810.87 crore for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Allocation (excluding North Eastern Areas) has also been made for National Food Security Mission (₹ 1250.00 crore), Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development (₹ 547.00 crore), Plant Protection (₹ 70.94 crore), Seeds (₹ 404.97 crore), Fertilisers (₹ 45.00 crore), Agriculture Economics and Statistics (₹ 204.00 crore), Crop Insurance (₹ 1150.00 crore), Horticulture Activities (₹ 2773.00 crore including ₹ 1200.00 crore for National Horticulture Mission and ₹ 1130.00 crore for National Mission on Micro-Irrigation).

Provision of ₹ 1150.00 crore made for Crop Insurance Schemes includes ₹ 550.00 crore for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), ₹ 450.00 crore for Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme and ₹ 150.00 crore for Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).

As per resolution adopted by National Development Council reaffirming its commitment to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture sector during 11th Plan, a new scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched during 2007-08 as a State Plan Scheme. The scheme will incentivize States to provide additional resources in their State Plans over and above their baseline expenditure to bridge critical gaps. Budget 2011-12 provides ₹ 7810.87 crore for this scheme, which includes two sub-components, implemented as part of RKVY approved in 2010-11, viz. (i) Special initiative for pulses and oilseeds development in selected pulses/oilseed growing villages in rainfed areas as supplementary programmes, specifically targeted to rainfed areas and will be implemented on same parameter, as ongoing programmes for oilseed and pulses and (ii) scheme to bridge yield gap in agriculture in eastern India. Provision also includes Saffron Mission in Jammu & Kashmir.

In 2011-12, five new sub-components will be implemented under RKVY viz. (i) Promotion of oil palm to bring 60000 hectares under oil palm plantation (₹ 300.00 crore); (ii) Nutri-cereals – to promote higher production of nutri-cereals in 1000 compact blocks covering 25000 villages (₹ 300.00 crore) ; (iii) Initiative on vegetable clusters (₹ 300.00 crore) ; (iv) Accelerated fodder development programme (₹ 300.00 crore); (v) National Mission for Protein Supplement to promote livestock development, dairy farming, piggery, goat rearing, and fisheries in selected blocks (₹ 300.00 crore). These new sub-components will be designed by the States in consultation with Government of India, including Ministry of Agriculture, National Rainfed Area Authority and Planning Commission, and would form part of the approved process of RKVY.

As per the resolution adopted by the National Development Council (NDC), a new scheme National Food Security Scheme was launched during 2007-08, to enhance production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses so as to make the country self-sufficient in food grains. Budget 2011-12 provides ₹ 1350.00 crore for this scheme (including provision of ₹ 100.00 crore for N.E. Region).

Soil & Water Conservation: Outlay under this head is ₹ 65.00 crore, of which ₹ 15.00 crore is for All India Soils and Land Use Survey and ₹ 50.00 crore is for Shifting Cultivation (State Plan).

Cooperation: The outlay of ₹ 222.00 crore under this programme is mainly for cooperative education and training, assistance through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for developmental activities and loans to Land Development Banks. Provision also includes for interest subvention on loans provided by NCDC to Cooperatives (₹ 80.00 crore), rehabilitation and reconstruction of cooperatives (₹ 25.00 crore) and token provision of ₹ 2.00 crore for support to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) in the form of loan and contribution to equity.

Other Agricultural Programme: The outlay is for Agricultural Marketing Schemes like Construction of Rural Godowns (₹ 136.00 crore), Development of Marketing Infrastructure Grading (₹ 165.00 crore), Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (₹ 27.00 crore), Marketing Research Survey and Marketing Information Network, etc. ₹ 807.08 crore is provided for North Eastern States.

Animal Husbandry: Development of Livestock, in general, has 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 control of animal diseases. The outlay for 2011-12 is ₹ 1045.25 crore including ₹ 94.84 crore for North Eastern States.

Dairy Development: The outlay of ₹ 250.25 crore is mainly for Intensive Dairy Development Project, Assistance to Co-operatives, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development and National Dairy Plan, including ₹ 27.50 crore for North Eastern States.

Fisheries: The outlay of ₹ 298.00 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, including ₹ 27.80 crore for North Eastern States.

Forestry and Wild Life: The central plan outlay for Ministry of Environment & Forests is ₹ 2300.00 crore for 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 93.89 crore is allocated for Education & Training, ₹ 92.00 crore for Research, ₹ 5.77 crore for Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources, ₹ 56.70 crore for Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration, ₹ 289.46 crore for Wildlife Preservation, ₹ 5.65 crore for Zoological Park, ₹ 242.00 crore for National Afforestation and Eco-development Programme, ₹ 31.49 crore for Survey, ₹ 54.00 crore for Environmental Education/Training/Extension, ₹ 29.20 crore for Conservation Programme, ₹ 15.33 crore for Environmental Planning and Coordination, ₹ 28.60 crore for Research and Ecological Regeneration, ₹ 13.00 crore for International Cooperation, ₹ 791.97 crore for Prevention and Control of Pollution and ₹ 385.68 crore for Other Programmes. ₹ 165.26 crore is provided for the programmes in North East Region. The above schemes include provision of ₹ 51.00 crore for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and ₹ 15.00 crore for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

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 central Plan outlay are to strengthen agricultural research in quality seeds production, development of high yielding varieties of hybrid seeds, application of biotechnology, addressing impact of climate change, resource conservation, input use efficiency, production technology for organic farming, vaccine & diagnostics and gender related issues. The Plan outlay for this sector is ₹ 2800.00 crore for 2011-12. Out of this, ₹ 1854.60 crore is for Crop Husbandry (including ₹ 135.00 crore for NE Region and ₹ 25.80 crore for TSP), ₹ 176.00 crore for National Agricultural Innovation Project (including ₹ 5.00 crore for NE Region and ₹ 15.00 crore for TSP), ₹ 200.10 crore for Soil and Water Conservation (including ₹ 20.00 crore for NE Region and ₹ 30.00 crore for TSP), ₹ 150.00 crore for Climate Resilient Agriculture (including ₹ 20.00 crore for NE Region), ₹ 165.30 crore for Animal Husbandry (including ₹ 20.00 crore for NE Region and ₹ 20.00 crore for TSP), ₹ 65.00 crore for Fisheries (including ₹ 10.00 crore for TSP), ₹ 1.00 crore for DARE, ₹ 108.00 crore for Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal, which includes ₹ 28.00

crore for CAU, Barapani under NE Region, ₹ 20.00 crore for National Institute for Biotic Stress Management (NIBSM), ₹ 30.00 crore for Indian Institute of Agriculture Biotechnology (IIAB), ₹ 30.00 crore for CAU, Bundelkhand, All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRPs) Pay Arrears of ₹ 285.00 crore for implementation of 6th CPC in BE 2011-12.

Food Storage and Warehousing: Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing the schemes for the procurement of food grains 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 ₹ 10.00 crore (including ₹ 1.00 crore for North East Region) will be implemented in 2011-12. 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 ₹ 86.90 crore in 2011-12. A Scheme for "Evaluation, Monitoring and Research for Foodgrains Management and Strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS)" will be implemented in 2011-12, with an outlay of ₹ 6.75 crore. The amount includes ₹ 5.00 crore for Professional Services for computerization of PDS operations and ₹ 0.86 crore for Strengthening of PDS and Capacity Building. The scheme for computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is being implemented for its strengthening. Schemes to curb leakages and diversion of food grains meant for TPDS and to generate awareness amongst the TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlement and redressal mechanism are also being implemented. Provision of ₹ 1.55 crore has been made for various development schemes by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. ₹ 13.00 crore has been made for Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Food & Public Distribution, proposes to augment its warehousing capacity by approximately 2.07 lakh MTs during the financial year 2011-12 at a total cost of ₹ 74.70 crore. The CWC also proposes to provide matching contribution to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations aggregating to ₹ 3.00 crore enabling them to augment their warehousing capacity.

Food Processing Industries: From RE, 2010-11 of ₹ 400.00 crore, there is an enhancement of 50% in the BE, 2011-12, which is ₹ 600.00 crore. For growth of food processing sector, flagship infrastructure development schemes have been approved during the 11th Plan. The allocation under all three components, i.e. mega food park, cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure and modernization of abattoirs has been substantially enhanced to upscale the execution of these schemes.

To enhance the processing level, ensure value addition and reducing the wastage, establishment of new food processing industries, technology upgradation and expansion of the capacity of food processing industries have been given added thrust. Higher allocations have been proposed for Research & Development (R & D) projects. Institutional strengthening, capacity building and Human Resource Development are getting renewed thrust.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is committed to making the National Institute of Food Technology & Entrepreneurship Management (NIFTEM) as a world-class institute in the financial year 2011-12, and accordingly, higher allocations have been proposed for NIFTEM.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan outlay for 2011-12 of the Department of Rural Development is ₹ 74100.00 crore. Key constituents of the Central Plan outlay are Special Programmes for Rural Development, Rural Employment, Rural Housing and Roads & Bridges.

Special Programmes for Rural Development: The central outlay for the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for 2011-12 is ₹ 2914.00 crore (including ₹ 292.40 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). The SGSY came into effect from 1.4.1999, and was conceived as a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment, organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance through bank credit and subsidy, 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 States 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 SGSY consists of rural poor families living below poverty line. Within the target group, the guidelines for the SGSY 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 manner, spanning across districts and sector, with different agencies viz., Government, Semi-Government, Non-Government Organisations, International Organizations, Private Corporate Bodies, etc.

To improve the delivery and expand the coverage over a period of time, it has been decided to restructure SGSY into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The main features of the NRLM are to bring each BPL household under SHG net, setting up of dedicated professional implementation structure at various levels, enhanced capital subsidy for the beneficiaries, easy access for multiple doses of credit along with provision of providing credit to rural BPL from banks at low rate of interest (introduction of interest subsidy), formation of strengthening of people owned organizations (like SHG Federations) at various levels, upscale the skill development and placement programmes. This also includes a provision for Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, as a sub-component of the NRLM, for providing sustainable livelihoods to women farmers.

The Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been consolidated and renamed as the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The modified scheme of IWMP is scheduled to be implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The cost norms of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme is ₹ 12,000/- per hectare for the plains and ₹ 15,000/- per hectare for the hilly and difficult areas. The cost is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States. New components for dedicated institutions at State, District and Village level relating to livelihood activities for landless people have been incorporated in IWMP. The watershed projects sanctioned up to Xth Plan will continue to be implemented as per the existing guidelines. A provision of ₹ 2549.20 crore has been made for IWMP, including ₹ 254.92 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim, during 2011-12.

Rural Employment: The central outlay for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) for 2011-12 is ₹ 40000.00 crore. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act was implemented in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 02.02.2006. Additional 130 districts of the country were covered in the second phase during 2007-08. All the remaining rural areas of the country have been brought under MGNREGA with effect from 1st April, 2008. Durability of

assets created and improvement in the land productivity would be ensured through convergence of MGNREGA with other programmes. An independent grievance redressal mechanism is to be ensured by setting up district level Ombudsman for providing expeditious justice to the labourers. Proper outcome will be ensured by enforcing Social Audit in a more rigorous manner, which will also bring about transparency and public accountability in the implementation of MGNREGA.

Other Rural Development Programmes: The total plan outlay for 2011-12 is ₹ 1186.00 crore, which includes provision for District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration (₹ 461.00 crore), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) (₹ 105.00 crore), Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) (₹ 100.00 crore), Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (₹ 100.00 crore), Management Support to Rural Development programmes and strengthening of district planning process (₹ 120.00 crore) and BPL Survey (₹ 300.00 crore). A provision of ₹ 109.60 crore has been kept separately as lumpsum provision for the above projects/schemes in the North Eastern Region 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 of Rural Development on the one hand and effectively relate these to the overall efforts of poverty eradication in the districts on the other. This scheme is funded on a 75:25 basis by the Centre and other than North Eastern State Governments and on a 90:10 basis in respect of Centre and North-Eastern States. In the case of Union Territories (UTs) the Centre provides 100% funds for 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.

The 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 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.

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

The scheme of 'Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process', aims at providing technical support to district/block level administrative set up for proper planning, coordination and implementation, training and skill development, creating awareness among the target groups of rural development programmes, evolving a comprehensive system for effective monitoring & evaluation and to cater to various aspects of information technology and international cooperation.

The BPL Survey is for providing financial assistance to States for conducting BPL Survey so as to identify the rural households living below poverty line for targeted benefits under various programmes of the Ministry.

Panchayati Raj: The central Plan outlay for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 200.00 crore, including ₹ 20.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The outlay for Additional Central Assistance for State Plans under the Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF) is ₹ 5050.00 crore. An important function of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to monitor the implementation of the 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 aimed at assisting States to improve the capacity of Panchayats by providing necessary training support to them so that they can effectively perform the functions as well as implement the schemes entrusted to them to support infrastructural development of Panchayats. 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 Table Meetings of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj. BRGF has been initiated to put in place programmes and policies with the joint efforts of the Centre and the States, and 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 to 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 Plan outlay for this sector is ₹ 150.50 crore including ₹ 15.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Of this, ₹ 0.50 crore is for National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy. For Land Reforms, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs under the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP), inter alia, for computerisation of Records of Rights, digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology, computerization of registration, training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and modern record rooms, etc. at the tehsil/taluk/circle/block level. All the activities under the NLRMP will converge in the districts, which are the units of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan. A National Level Project Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the NLRMP, sanction the projects and proposals. Funds have been provided to 27 States/UTs, and about 167 districts have been covered under the programme.

The revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 provides for 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 bodies shall have flexibility to put in place mechanisms for achieving greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the Policy. This would also apply to rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced on permanent basis due to other reasons. For effective implementation and monitoring of the Policy, the monitoring mechanism envisages setting up of a National Oversight Body, National Monitoring Committee and Monitoring Cell.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and Medium Irrigation: The outlay of ₹ 277.19 crore 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.

Minor Irrigation: The outlay of ₹ 134.40 crore is for programmes that are to be implemented under this sector including: (i) Ground Water Management and Regulation, (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Training & Research Institute for Ground Water, and (iii) Infrastructure Development.

Flood Control: The flood control sector comprises of two categories of programmes, (i) flood control schemes/programmes, and (ii) assistance to various States for flood control works. The provision under this sector is for Flood Forecasting, River Management Activities in Border Areas, Pagladia Dam Project and Infrastructure Development. The programme provides for 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: There is an outlay of ₹ 70.40 crore in this sector. It includes Farraka Barrage project intended to preserve and maintain Kolkata Port by improving the design and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hooghly River System.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for the Ministry of Power is ₹ 66382.73 crore including budgetary support of ₹ 9642.00 crore. The provisions are mainly towards schemes pertaining to North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) (₹ 87.50 crore), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) (₹ 16.23 crore), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) (₹ 6000.00 crore including an amount of ₹ 673.30 crore for NER and ₹ 600.00 crore for SCSP, Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) (₹ 2034.00 crore including provisions for NER and SCP), Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) (₹ 163.40 crore), National Power Training Institute (NPTI) (₹ 16.89 crore), setting up of Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for Manipur and Mizoram (₹ 2.38 crore), Energy Conservation (₹ 130.80 crore), Bureau of Energy Efficiency (₹ 123.80 crore), National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) (₹ 812.61 crore). The IEBC of ₹ 56740.73 crore is for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (₹ 26400.00 crore), NHPC Ltd. (₹ 4277.39 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd. (₹ 5890.59 crore), NEEPCO (₹ 949.77 crore), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (₹ 1133.13 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. (₹ 389.85 crore) and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (₹ 17700.00 crore).

Nuclear Power: The total outlay under Power Sector for 2011-12 is ₹ 5581.00 crore. The Plan Outlay consists of ₹ 1609.00 crore by way of budgetary support and ₹ 3972.00 crore by way of IEBC. The budgetary support includes for investment in equity for Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) and ₹ 24.00 crore 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 to provide R&D support for the power programme is also included.

Petroleum: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is ₹ 74851.82 crore. The Plan outlay consists of ₹ 40.00 crore by way of budgetary support and ₹ 74811.82 crore of IEBC. The budgetary support includes ₹ 39.00 crore for Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGPT) at Jais, Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh and ₹ 1.00 crore for scheme on LPG connections to BPL families. Out of ₹ 74811.82 crore, ₹ 48292.84 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), ₹ 24883.54 crore for refining and marketing of petroleum products, ₹ 1567.44 crore for Petro-Chemicals and ₹ 68.00 crore for Engineering has been provided. Capital Expenditure 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. constitutes 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 has been fixed at ₹ 9302.85 crore. This will be met by budgetary support of ₹ 420.00 crore and IEBR of ₹ 8882.85 crore from coal PSUs.

New and Renewable Energy: The broad aim of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is to develop and utilize new and renewable resources of energy for supplementing energy requirements of the country in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner. For attaining this aim, a Plan outlay of ₹ 2150.00 crore (inclusive of ₹ 950.00 crore as IEBR) has been kept in the annual plan for 2011-12. The following physical targets/activities have been set under the various programmes during the financial year:

- (a) Grid-Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power - 3540 MW Grid-Interactive Power capacity addition from Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass Power/Cogeneration, Urban & Industrial Waste to Energy and Solar Power; 135 MW eq. Off grid / Distributed Renewable Power Systems. Includes provision of central financial assistance for SC beneficiaries.
- (b) Renewable Energy for Rural Applications - Provision of basic electricity/lighting facility through SPV/other RE systems and devices, including DRPS, in 500 remote villages/hamlets; and Family type Biogas Plants of capacity 0.30 million m³ (1.5 lakh numbers).
- (c) Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial & Commercial Applications - Deployment of Solar Water Heating Systems of 0.06 million m²; Promotion of Energy-Efficient Buildings (5 million m² floor area) and Development Solar Cities.
- (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 (including HRD and Training activities to be undertaken under Solar Mission).

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Iron and Steel Industries: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Steel is ₹ 21102.71 crore, which will be financed by budgetary support of ₹ 40.00 crore and IEBR of ₹ 21062.71 crore. An amount of ₹ 14337.00 crore is provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The broad details of outlay provided for schemes and programmes under SAIL include: (i) ₹ 6042.00 crore for Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), of which ₹ 5730.00 crore is for modernization and expansion of the Plant, while the balance outlay is for ongoing schemes like 700 TPD Oxygen Plant, Re-building of Coke Oven Battery (COB) No.6 and other ongoing and new schemes; (ii) ₹ 950.00 crore for Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP), of which ₹ 775.00 crore is earmarked for its expansion, while the remaining outlay is for other schemes like implementation of ERP, Bloom Caster with associated facilities, Coal Dust Injection in BF-3 & 4 and expenditure relating to Steel Processing Units at Srinagar and Kangra; (iii) ₹ 2950.00 crore for Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) including for expansion of the plant (₹ 2619.00 crore), while other expenditure on schemes pertain to Rebuilding of COB-4, 700 TPD Oxygen Plant, Installation of Coke Oven Gas Holder, Simultaneous blowing of BOF Converters of SMS-II, etc.; (iv) ₹ 1700.00 crore for Bokaro Steel Plant including ₹ 1309.00 crore towards its expansion, Rebuilding of COB No. 1 & 2, Installation of TB in Turbo Blower station, Upgradation of BF-2, Steel Processing Unit in Bettiah and other ongoing and new schemes;

(v) Outlay of ₹ 2100.00 crore has been provided for IISCO Steel Plant for its expansion (₹ 2069.00 crore), Rebuilding of COB-10 and balance amount is for other ongoing and new schemes; (vi) ₹ 25.00 crore for Alloy Steel Plant for the several completed and ongoing schemes costing less than ₹ 20.00 crore; (vii) ₹ 100.00 crore for Salem Steel Plant, the major portion provided towards its expansion (₹ 90.00 crore) and small value miscellaneous schemes; (viii) The remaining outlay of ₹ 470.00 crore has been provided for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. (₹10.00 crore), Central Units of SAIL (₹ 100.00 crore), Raw Materials Division (₹350.00 crore) and Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd. (₹10.00 crore) for their various ongoing and new schemes/projects and research work.

Apart from above, ₹ 3309.00 crore has been provided for NMDC Ltd. from its IEBR mainly for 3 million tonne Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh (₹ 2615.00 crore). Remaining outlay is for schemes/projects like Bailadila Deposit-11B, Kumarswamy Iron Ore Project, Pelletisation Plant at Donimalai, AMR/Township and R&D schemes, etc. ₹ 3046.00 crore has been provided from IEBR for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), of which ₹ 1600.00 crore is earmarked for expansion of its production capacity to 6.5 million tonnes, while the balance portion of this outlay is earmarked for AMR schemes, Coke Oven Battery No. 4 (Phase-I & II), Air Separation Plant, BF-1 category repairs, Pulverized Coal Injection, acquisition of Iron Ore Mines & Coking Coal Mines, 67.5 MW TG-5 Power Evacuation System, etc. Entire outlay will be met from IEBR of the company.

An allocation of ₹ 98.00 crore from IEBR of the company for KIOCL Ltd., of which ₹ 43.00 crore is for AMR schemes and ₹ 25.00 crore for Coke Oven Plant. ₹ 107.71 crore has been allocated from IEBR of the company for Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. for Investment in joint venture for Ferro Manganese/Silico Manganese Plant with SAIL (₹ 25.00 crore), Ferro Magnese Plant at Bobbili in joint venture with RINL (₹ 10.00 crore), sinking of vertical shaft at Ukwa Mine, AMR schemes, township, R&D/feasibility studies, etc. ₹ 136.00 crore out of IEBR has been earmarked for Bird Group of Companies for Afforestation and Lease matters, Mineral based exploration activities and AMR schemes. ₹ 2.00 crore out of IEBR has been allocated for MECON Ltd. for expansion, modification and augmentation of office space/guest house at various locations. Similarly ₹ 15.00 crore has been earmarked for MSTC Ltd. for launching new schemes and ₹ 12.00 crore from IEBR for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. for AMR schemes.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry: The outlay of Ministry of Mines is ₹ 1589.42 crore including IEBR of ₹ 1369.42 crore. The outlay is mainly for the following:

- (a) Aluminium (NALCO) - IEBR of ₹ 1057.00 crore;
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.) - IEBR of ₹ 297.00 crore;
- (c) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. – ₹ 17.00 crore (Grants Component - ₹ 8.00 crore and IEBR- ₹ 9.00 crore);
- (d) Geological Survey of India - ₹ 181.00 crore;
- (e) Indian Bureau of Mines – ₹ 22.00 crore;
- (f) Others – ₹ 3.00 crore as grants and ₹ 6.42 crore as IEBR.

Fertilizer Industries: The outlay for 2011-12 is ₹ 3550.22 crore, of which an amount of ₹ 3325.22 crore will be met from the IEBR and the balance amount of ₹ 225.00 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay includes the provisions for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) (₹ 60.74 crore), Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) (₹ 67.80 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) (₹ 88.95 crore), National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) (₹ 2363.08 crore), Project Development India Ltd. (PDIL) (₹ 9.73 crore), Rashtriya

Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) (₹ 293.30 crore), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) (₹ 654.96 crore), FCI Aravali Gypsum Mineral India Ltd. (FAGMIL) (₹ 4.15 crore) and other schemes (₹ 7.50 crore). A token provision of ₹ 0.01 crore has been provided for possible Joint Ventures abroad.

Chemical and Petrochemical Industries: The outlay for the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is ₹ 800.00 crore, out of which ₹ 675.71 crore (including ₹ 80.00 crore earmarked for NER) is for establishment of a Petrochemical Gas Cracker Complex at Lapetkata in Dibrugarh (Assam).

Department of Heavy Industry: The plan outlay for the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is ₹ 2124.79 crore including IEBR of ₹ 1725.79 crore. The allocation includes ₹ 39.90 crore for North-East Region and Sikkim, ₹ 355.40 crore for National Automotive Testing and Research & Development Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) and ₹ 3.70 crore for other activities of the Department.

Annual plan broadly covers revival/ restructuring plan of sick Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), implementation of Testing and R&D projects in Auto Sector (NATRIP) and capital goods schemes and addition/modification/replacement where necessary. As per policy under Central Public Sector Enterprises, revival efforts have been initiated for sick/loss making CPSEs. All 28 CPSEs referred to BRPSE by the Department have been considered by them.

Atomic Energy Industries: The outlay in Department of Atomic Energy for Industrial and Minerals (I&M) sector is ₹ 1696.00 crore. It consists of ₹ 1256.00 crore by way of budgetary support and ₹ 440.00 crore as IEBR of Public Sector Undertakings. The IEBR of ₹ 440.00 crore has 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 and Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology. Budgetary support in the form of investment through 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 ₹ 3250.00 crore (including ₹ 550.00 crore as IEBR). This includes outlay for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (₹ 1037.00 crore), Khadi grant including Marketing Development Assistance for Khadi (₹ 227.48 crore), Village Industries Grant (₹ 55.00 crore), Assistance to Training Institutions (₹ 70.82 crore), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (₹ 790.00 crore) (including IEBR of ₹ 550.00 crore and Investment Equity share capital of ₹ 155.00 crore) and Quality of Technology Support Institutions and Programmes (₹ 523.90 crore).

Textiles: The outlay for Ministry of Textiles of ₹ 5000.00 crore is mainly for, (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) - ₹ 3100.00 crore, (ii) Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) - ₹ 347.00 crore, (iii) Handloom Industries - ₹ 460.00 crore, (iv) Handicrafts Industries - ₹ 245.00 crore, (v) Sericulture - ₹ 313.00 crore, (vi) Development of Mega Clusters - ₹ 115.50 crore, (vii) National Institute of Fashion Technology - ₹ 128.00 crore, etc.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Railways' annual plan outlay is ₹ 57630.00 crore. Of this, ₹ 21040.63 crore is met out of the Gross Budgetary Support, which includes ₹ 1040.63 crore as Railways' share out of cess on diesel. The targets proposed to be achieved through

the outlay are 3000 km. of Track Renewal, 1000 km. route electrification, 1017 km. of Gauge Conversion, 1300 km. of New Lines, 867 km. of Doubling and manufacturing of additional 580 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 2011-12:

(₹ in crore)	
Item	
- Grants to States	2159.26
- Grants to States for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	232.27
- Grants to UT Governments	88.49
- Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	17.48
- Investment in NHAI	8250.00
- Capital outlay on National Highways	1161.87
- Railways	1040.63
- Rural Roads	5550.00
Total	18500.00

Provision towards Capital Outlay for National Highways, other than Investment in National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is ₹ 6302.34 crore and for the work executed by Border Roads Development Board (BRDB), the provision is ₹ 470.00 crore (excluding NER component).

Shipping: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Shipping is ₹ 6524.92 crore (including ₹ 5774.92 crore as IEBR) for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Transport and Shipbuilding Industry. Provision in Ports Sector is ₹ 476.40 crore, which is mainly for Post Tsunami Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Works in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (₹ 96.00 crore), Modernisation of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant at Marmugao Port Trust (₹ 113.70 crore as EAP), Upgradation of Iron Ore Handling facilities in Outer Harbour of Visakapatnam (₹ 80.00 crore as EAP), Rail connectivity of Cochin Port Trust (₹ 97.00 crore), Survey Vessels (₹ 15.00 crore), Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project (₹ 10.00 crore), ALHW (₹ 17.77 crore). Provision in Shipping and Shipbuilding Sector is ₹ 273.60 crore, which is mainly for development of Indian Maritime University (₹ 40.00 crore), DG (LL) (₹ 78.60 crore), Shipbuilding and Repairs (₹ 10.00 crore) and DG (Shipping) (₹ 15.00 crore). An outlay of ₹ 130.00 crore has been allocated for the development of National Waterways (including ₹ 81.03 crore for North Eastern Region).

Civil Aviation: The outlay for Ministry of Civil Aviation is ₹ 9071.56 crore, out of which the budget support is ₹ 1700.00 crore and IEBR is ₹ 7371.56 crore. As a part of the process for financial restructuring of National Aviation Company of India Ltd., an amount of ₹ 1200.00 crore has been provided. Airports Authority of India has been provided with budgetary support of ₹ 280.15 crore, out of which ₹ 93.48 crore has been earmarked for development of airports in North Eastern States. Budgetary Support of ₹ 60.00 crore has been provided to Directorate General of Civil Aviation to pursue their Plan schemes. A provision of ₹ 136.35 crore has been made for Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) for meeting expenditure towards their Plan schemes. Budgetary support of ₹ 9.50 crore has been earmarked to meet expenditure towards the Plan schemes of Ministry (Main). A provision of ₹ 3.00 crore has

also been made for Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. for acquisition of basic helicopter simulator. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi and Aero Club of India have been provided grants-in-aid of ₹ 5.00 crore and ₹ 6.00 crore respectively.

Rural Roads (Roads and Bridges): The total outlay for 2011-12 is ₹ 20000.00 crore, out of which a provision of ₹ 1782.90 crore have been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The above provision has been made under the Ministry of Rural Development for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which 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), tribal areas and desert areas, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Recently, the programme guidelines have been amended to extend the coverage under the programme to habitations having population of 250 persons and above in the 60 districts identified by the Planning Commission, for implementation of the Integrated Action Plan for selected backward and tribal districts. Upgradation of the existing rural roads is also permissible with 40% renewal of rural roads to be funded by the States. It is expected that about 3.75 lakh kilometers are to be covered under this programme.

The rural roads have been identified as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with the goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1000 persons (500 persons in the case of hilly states or tribal areas) with an all-weather road. Based on ground verification by States, 54648 habitations are targeted to be connected under 'Bharat Nirman' by March, 2012.

In order to provide support to rural roads under PMGSY, three Externally Aided Projects namely, Rural Road Sector Project I & II with the assistance provided by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Rural Road Sector Project I with assistance from the World Bank are being implemented in various States. Recently, Rural Road Sector Project-III, with assistance from ADB and Rural Road Sector Project-III, with assistance from World Bank have been negotiated for providing assistance under the programme.

PMGSY had also been funded through loan under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) window of NABARD as Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources. Loan repayment and interest payment liability for this is also funded through budgetary support including cess receipts meant for rural roads from the Central Road Fund.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The outlay on Postal Services is ₹ 800.00 crore including the provision of ₹ 83.75 crore for the North East Region. The focus is on all round development and repositioning of India Post through Technology Induction and Entrepreneurial Management. The aim is to effectively utilize vast network and phenomenal reach of the Department for providing value-added services through linkages with various agencies/organizations and deliver e-Governance initiative across the country. 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 (₹ 676.50 crore), Mail Operations (₹ 49.93 crore), Estates Management (₹ 24.00 crore), Marketing, Research & Product Development (₹ 15.39 crore) and Human Resource Management (₹ 15.00 crore). Other major projects include Banking and Money Transfer Operations (₹ 8.50 crore), Insurance Operations (₹ 5.00 crore), Philately Operations (₹ 4.90 crore), Quality Management (₹ 0.50 crore) and Access to Postal Network (₹ 0.28 crore).

Telecommunication Services: The outlay for Department of Telecommunications is ₹ 19881.09 crore, comprising ₹ 3418.00 crore as budgetary support. A provision of ₹ 264.64 crore (including ₹ 2.00 crore for Telecom Engineering Training Centre has been made for C-DOT (includes ₹ 30.78 crore for NE Region and ₹ 0.80 crore for TSP, ₹ 1000.00 crore (including ₹ 100.00 crore for NE Region) for OFC based Network for Defence Services, ₹ 7.94 crore (including ₹ 0.52 crore for NE Region) for setting up of NGN Test Lab by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC), ₹ 2100.00 crore (including ₹ 210.00 crore for NE Region and ₹ 7.56 crore for TSP for schemes under Universal Service Obligation (USO), ₹ 2.00 crore (₹ 1.00 crore for Physical Infrastructure and ₹ 1.00 crore for Mid Career Training by National Institute of Communication Finance and ₹ 3.00 crore for Technology Development & Investment Promotion.

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 ₹ 3619.07 crore (including IEBR of ₹ 619.07 crore). The budgetary support includes a provision of ₹ 300.00 crore for the benefit of NE Region and Sikkim, ₹ 60.00 crore for SCSP and ₹ 201.00 crore for TSP. The focus of the Plan is on schemes relating to (i) Infrastructure Development (₹ 2270.85 crore), which includes e-Governance (₹ 1087.31 crore), National Knowledge Network (₹ 250.00 crore) and National Informatics Centre (₹ 754.00 crore), (ii) R&D Programmes (₹ 550.08 crore), which includes Micro Electronics (₹ 100.00 crore) and C-DAC (₹ 203.40 crore), (iii) Human Resource Development (₹ 139.09 crore), and (iv) DIT HQ (₹ 39.98 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 its 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 ₹ 2735.00 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 (NISER), 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 also made 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 other projects such as survey, prospecting and exploration of Uranium by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research and setting up of a 'Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership' in Haryana.

Space Research: The Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space is ₹ 5700.00 crore, which includes provision for the following:-

(i) ₹ 3444.31 crore for Space Technology, which includes (a) ₹ 1755.51 crore for Launch Vehicle Technology, ₹ 125.64 crore for Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Mk-III Development, ₹ 0.10 crore for Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, ₹ 250.00 crore for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C) - Continuation Project, ₹ 463.03 crore for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), ₹ 39.74 crore for ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), ₹ 231.33 crore for Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), ₹ 292.46 crore for GSLV Operational Project, ₹ 4.40 crore for Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE), ₹ 98.81 crore for Manned Mission Initiatives/Human Space Flight Programme, ₹ 100.00 crore for Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology and ₹ 150.00 crore for Semi Cryogenic Engine Development; (b) ₹ 1305.98 crore for Satellite Technology, which includes ₹ 50.00 crore for Oceansat-2 & 3, ₹ 32.66 crore for Resourcesat-2 & 3, ₹ 233.00 crore for ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), ₹ 42.85 crore for Laboratory for Electro-Optics System (LEOS), ₹ 0.95 crore for Radar Imaging Satellite-1 (RISAT-1), ₹ 50.00 crore for GSAT-4/GSAT-4R/GSAT-11 EM, ₹ 218.30 crore for Navigational Satellite System, ₹ 45.72 crore for Semiconductor Laboratory, ₹ 410.00 crore for Advanced Communication Satellite (GSAT-11 including Launch Services), ₹ 22.50 crore for SARAL and ₹ 200.00 crore for Earth Observation-New Missions (TES Hyperspectral, DMSAR-1, Cartosat-3, ENVISAT, SCATSAT, RISAT-3, Future EO Missions & GISAT) and (c) ₹ 382.82 crore for Launch Support, Tracking Network and Range Facilities which includes ₹ 337.25 crore for Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC-SHAR) and ₹ 45.57 crore for ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC).

(ii) A provision of ₹ 629.09 crore is for Space Applications, which includes ₹ 291.99 crore for Space Application Centre (SAC), ₹ 73.56 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), ₹ 74.82 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), ₹ 2.53 crore for Earth Observation Applications Mission (EOAM), ₹ 145.55 crore for National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ₹ 34.57 crore for Disaster Management Support (DMS) and ₹ 6.07 crore for North Eastern-Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC).

(iii) A provision of ₹ 313.83 crore is made for Space Sciences, which includes ₹ 48.31 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), ₹ 16.44 crore for National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), ₹ 0.10 crore for National Institute of Climate Change & Environment Studies (NICES), ₹ 15.00 crore for Sponsored Research (RESPOND) Projects in Academic Institutions, ₹ 30.00 crore for Sensor Payload Development/Planetary Science Programme, ₹ 2.00 crore for Megha-Tropiques Project, ₹ 40.00 crore for ADITYA Project, ₹ 10.00 crore for ASTROSAT 1 & 2 Project, ₹ 80.00 crore for Indian Lunar Mission – Chandrayaan-1 & 2, ₹ 24.74 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ISRO GBP), ₹ 25.20 crore for Atmospheric Science Programme, ₹ 5.00 crore for Small Satellite for Atmospheric Studies & Astronomy and ₹ 17.04 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 ₹ 254.47 crore is made for Direction and Administration/Other Programmes which includes ₹ 238.76 crore Special Indigenization/ Advance ordering and ₹ 15.71 crore for Others like ISRO HQ., International Cooperation, Central Management.

(v) A provision of ₹ 1058.30 crore is for INSAT Operational, which includes a provision of ₹ 17.80 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), ₹ 127.40 crore for INSAT-3 Satellites Project including Launch Services and ₹ 913.10 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

Oceanographic Research and Meteorology: The outlay for the Ministry of Earth Sciences is ₹ 1220.00 crore, which includes ₹ 816.00 crore for Oceanographic Research and ₹ 352.00 crore for Meteorology, ₹ 52.00 crore for other scientific research. Under Oceanographic Research, (i) ₹ 260.00 crore has been provided under Polar Sciences which includes expenditure on continuation of Indian efforts in Antarctica and Southern Ocean Studies, setup of third permanent Research Station and ₹ 15.00 crore has been provided under National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research for creation of research facilities within the country, (ii) An amount of ₹ 18.00 crore has been provided for research and technology development for Polymetallic Nodules, (iii) ₹ 30.00 crore has been provided for Ocean Observation and Information system programme and ₹ 25.00 crore has been provided for Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, (iv) ₹ 18.00 crore for operation and maintenance of Sagar Manjusha and Moored Data Buoy network, (v) ₹ 45.00 crore for activities of National Institute of Ocean Technology, (vi) ₹ 10.00 crore for Desalination project, (vii) ₹ 78.00 crore has been provided for other ongoing activities of the Department such as Marine Living Resources, Drugs from Sea, Marine Non-living Resources, COMAPS, Integrated Coastal & Marine Area Management, Manpower Training, Exhibitions, Assistance for Seminar & Symposia, etc. under Marine Research & Technology Development Programme, (viii) ₹ 5.00 crore and ₹ 18.00 crore for Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric (Topographic) Surveys of entire Indian EEZ and Gas Hydrate Programme respectively, (ix) ₹ 12.00 crore for Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System in Indian Ocean, (x) ₹ 5.00 crore for the scheme of Development of Manned Submersible, (xi) ₹ 15.00 crore for the Expedition to Arctic region, (xii) ₹ 5.00 crore for Demonstration of Shore Protection measures through pilot project, (xiii) ₹ 6.00 crore for Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP), (xiv) ₹ 69.00 crore for Ice Class Research Vessel and ₹ 5.00 crore for Headquarter building, (xv) ₹ 7.00 crore for Information Technology, (xvi) ₹ 1.00 crore has been provided for Delineation of outer limits of Continental Shelf, (xvii) ₹ 15.00 crore for National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF) and ₹ 37.00 crore for Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, (xviii) ₹ 352.00 crore for implementation of Phase I of Modernisation of India Meteorological Department including other on-going activities such as Space Meteorology, Agro Advisory Services, Operation and Maintenance, Aviation Meteorology and Commonwealth Games, (xix) ₹ 5.00 crore for other activities such as Multi Hazards Early Warning Support System, ₹ 50.00 crore for Centre for Climatic Change, ₹ 36.00 crore for R & D in Earth & Atmospheric Sciences and ₹ 50.00 crore for strengthening of seismic network, seismic and earthquake precursor studies.

Science and Technology: The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is ₹ 2349.00 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 interdisciplinary areas such as Water Technology Initiative, Innovations in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Innovation Clusters, Security Technology Initiative, Mega Facilities for Basic Research and Solar Energy Initiative (SERI) and the National Mission on Climate Change. Gender specific thrust areas have been identified and appropriate allocations have been earmarked for Women. Funds have also been earmarked for SCSP and TSP.

Other Scientific and Industrial Research: The outlay for Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) is ₹ 1930.00 crore. This is for Technology Promotion, Development and Utilization programmes of the Department and its support to Central Electronics Ltd., National Research and Development Corporation and Consultancy Development Centre. The major portion of the outlay is to provide grants-in-aid to CSIR, to undertake research in diverse fields of science and technology with emphasis on applied research and utilization of results thereof that maximizes economic, environmental and societal benefits. Some of the significant programmes which would be supported include, designing and developing a regional aircraft specially suited for developing economies, niche food processing technologies for outreach of cost-effective, safe, hygienic, nutritious and health food to the target population, new drug development programme for parasitic diseases, Engineering peptides and proteins for new generation therapies, Nanomaterial and nanodevices in health and diseases, an integrative biology approach and deciphering genotype – phenotype co-relation for complex human disorders, Open Source Drug Discovery (OSDD) programme, develop knowhow and technology for environmental-friendly conversion and utilization of biomass to fuels, lubricants and additives, hydrogen economy initiative, overcoming material challenges for the generation, storage and conversion of hydrogen using fuel cells, design and fabrication capabilities for very high frequency microwave tubes, fabrication of LED devices and systems for solid state lighting applications, development of advanced light weight metallic materials for engineering applications, advancement in meteorology, science for development of a forecasting system for water around India, 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, R&D Management support and for the Institute of Translational Research (renamed as Innovation Complexes).

Biotechnology: The outlay for Department of Biotechnology is ₹ 1400.00 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, other XI Plan projects on National Platform for Molecular breeding of agriculture crops and bio-design of diagnostic devices will be launched. R&D based re-entry grant scheme and affordable health care programmes 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 establishment of interim facilities for R&D and construction at the sites of new institutions in areas of “Translational Health Science Research”, Stem Cell Biology Regional Centre in Biotechnology Education and Innovation (UNESCO), Agri-food Biotechnology and those in pipeline, such as, marine biotechnology, bio-medical genomics and animal biotechnology will be started.

Pharmaceuticals: The outlay for the Department is ₹ 175.00 crore, which includes provision for National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Mohali and establishment of six new NIPER-like Institutes at Kolkata, Ahmadabad, Rae Bareli, Hyderabad, Hajipur and Guwahati.

Tourism: The outlay for the Ministry of Tourism is ₹ 1100.00 crore (including ₹ 110.00 crore for NE & 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 Institutes of Hotel Management/Food Crafts Industry, Capacity Building for Service Providers, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure, Externally Aided Projects for development of Buddhist Centres/Sights at Ajanta/Ellora and Buddhist Centre in Uttar Pradesh, GOI-UNDP Endogenous Tourism Projects, Market Research including 20 years perspective Plan, construction of building for Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering at Gulmarg, Computerisation and Information Technology, Creation of Land Bank for Hotels. 2.5% of the Annual Plan (2011-12) has been allocated for TSP under Plan Scheme, “Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits”.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion: The outlay for Department of Commerce is ₹ 2000.00 crore, which includes provision of ₹ 850.96 crore (including ₹ 60.00 crore each for NE Region and SCSP) for Development of Export related Infrastructure; ₹ 180.00 crore for Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority; ₹ 555.00 crore for various Plantation Boards, viz. Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices; ₹ 110.00 crore for Development of Marine Products Industries and Export of Marine Products; ₹ 150.00 crore under Market Access Initiative to act as a catalyst to promote India's export on sustained basis; ₹ 84.01 crore for Modernisation and Upgradation activities and ₹ 62.00 crore for Research and Development activities in Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Indian Institute of Packaging and Footwear Design & Development Institute, etc.

OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Corporate Affairs: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for 2011-12 is ₹ 28.00 crore. The Ministry is implementing only one central Plan scheme, “Establishment of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs”, involving an outlay of ₹ 211.00 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Institute has been set up to be a holistic think-tank, capacity building, service delivery to help corporate growth, reforms through synergized knowledge management, partnership and problem solving in a one-stop mode.

Financial Services: The total Plan outlay of the Department of Financial Services for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 7850.00 crore.

₹ 50.00 crore has been provided for financial support to the banks for opening 'No Frills' accounts under 'Swabhiman Scheme' in approximately 73,000 identified habitations with a view to extending banking services through Business Correspondent (BC) and other models with appropriate technology backup in a phased manner by March, 2012. A provision of ₹ 500.00 crore has been made for recapitalisation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in terms of the recommendations of a Committee on Recapitalisation of RRBs to bring Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of RRBs to at least 7% in a time bound manner, and further to 9% by March, 2012. Provision of ₹ 6000.00 crore has been made for recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks to enable them to maintain their Tier-I CRAR at 8% and also to raise Government's holding in all PSBs to 58%.

Ministry of External Affairs: The outlay for the Ministry of External Affairs is ₹ 800.00 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, Myanmar and Afghanistan. It is also proposed to establish a new Nalanda International University as Centre of Excellence for Research in Buddhist religion and culture as also other academic disciplines in India.

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: In keeping with priority of the Government for social sector programmes, an allocation of ₹ 38957.00 crore has been provided for Department of School Education & Literacy and ₹ 13103.00 crore for Department of Higher Education. An estimated receipt of ₹ 18506.33 crore by way of proceeds from Education Cess will 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 (MDM).

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: The SSA has been launched for universalizing elementary education, being implemented in partnership between the Central and State Governments/Union Territories. The programme seeks to provide access, equity, retention and quality in the area of elementary education. 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 and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. An outlay of ₹ 21000.00 crore has been provided for SSA including ₹ 1911.50 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 covers children up to upper primary level (from classes I to VIII) in all areas across the country. An outlay of ₹ 10380.00 crore has been provided for this scheme, which is inclusive of ₹ 1038.00 crore for NER and Sikkim.

Secondary Education: An allocation of ₹ 6213.00 crore has been made for Secondary Education, which is inclusive of ₹ 621.30 crore for NER & Sikkim. This includes allocation, inter alia, of ₹ 1200.00 crore (including ₹ 120.00 crore for North Eastern Region) for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and ₹ 350.00 crore (including ₹ 35.00 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 ₹ 2423.90 crore (including ₹ 244.79 crore for North Eastern Region). A provision of ₹ 1200.00 crore (including NER provision of ₹ 120.00 crore) has been made for starting 6000 Model Schools; ₹ 250.00 crore (including ₹ 25.00 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 ₹ 60.00 crore has been kept for disbursing 1,00,000 scholarships for students in Classes IX to XII under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme.

Adult Education: An allocation of ₹ 600.00 crore has been made for Adult Education, inclusive of ₹ 60.00 crore for NER & Sikkim. This allocation, inter-alia, includes allocation of ₹ 488.50 crore (including ₹ 49.05 crore for North Eastern Region) for Adult Education and Skill Development for Saakshar Bharat.

Higher Education: The Department of Higher Education has been provided an allocation of ₹ 13103.00 crore. This amount includes provision for various higher and technical institutions.

The University Grants Commission has been provided an allocation of ₹ 5254.50 crore, which is inclusive of allocation for Central Universities and Deemed Universities. For the "National Mission for Education through ICT", a provision of ₹ 943.00 crore (including ₹ 94.30 crore for NER) has been kept. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), which has been in the forefront of distance education, has been provided an allocation of ₹ 100.00 crore (including ₹ 10.00 crore for NER). This provision includes ₹ 50.00 crore for grants to State Open Universities and ₹ 50.00 crore for implementation of various approved schemes in IGNOU itself.

Technical Education: There is a provision of ₹ 5660.00 crore (including ₹ 449.78 crore for NER) for Technical Education that includes provision towards assistance to IITs, NITs, IIMs, etc. Out of this, a provision of ₹ 1100.00 crore (including ₹ 110.00 crore for NER) has been made for Indian Institutes Technology. A provision of ₹ 910.00 crore (including ₹ 91.00 crore for NER) has been made for National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (including new IISERs) has been provided ₹ 580.00 crore. Apart from the provisions for various ongoing schemes in the Technical Education sector, a provision of ₹ 500.00 crore has been made for new IITs, ₹ 840.00 crore (including ₹ 84.00 crore for NER) for setting up of polytechnics in uncovered States, and upgradation of the existing polytechnics. Further, it includes a provision of ₹ 60.00 crore for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Management, ₹ 29.00 crore for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology and ₹ 80.00 crore for new National Institutes of Technology.

Sports & Youth Services: The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is ₹ 1000.00 crore. In the area of Youth Affairs, the provision is mainly for National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and Scheme for Development and Empowerment of Adolescents. On the Sports side, higher allocations have been kept for creation of sports infrastructure in urban areas. Provisions have also been made for Incentive for Sportspersons, Assistance to National Sports Federations and under the scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan, etc.

Art and Culture: The outlay of Ministry of Culture for 2011-12 is ₹ 785.00 crore (including ₹ 8.00 crore for Externally Aided Projects). 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,

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Delhi Public Library, Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation and other schemes and programmes. An amount of ₹ 40.00 crore has been earmarked for the Building Projects of Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry of Culture. An amount of ₹ 78.50 crore has been earmarked for North East Region and Sikkim. In addition, a sum of ₹ 15.70 crore has been allocated for TSP for various organisations/schemes.

Medical and Public Health: The Plan outlay of the Department of Health & Family Welfare for 2011-12 is ₹ 23560.00 crore including ₹ 2356.00 crore for the benefit of the schemes/projects in the NER and Sikkim, Health – ₹ 5720.00 crore and NRHM – ₹ 17840.00 crore.

The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Scheme, aimed at strengthening the tertiary sector, envisages setting up of 6 new All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) like Institutions and upgradation of 13 existing Government Medical College Institutions. The estimated cost for each AIIMS-like institution is ₹ 823.00 crore. For upgradation of medical college institution, the Central Government will contribute ₹ 125.00 crore each. A provision of ₹ 1616.57 crore has been earmarked for the scheme.

Development of Human Resources in health sector is being given focus. Nursing services are to be strengthened through building up of necessary institutional structures under the scheme Upgradation/Strengthening of Nurse Services.

The Ministry has formulated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancers, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) after integrating the National Cancer Control Programme with it. The programme will focus on health promotion and prevention, strengthening of infrastructure including human resources, early diagnosis and management and integration with the primary health care system through Non-Communicable Disease cells at different levels for optimal operational synergies. The outlay for the scheme during the year 2011-12 is ₹ 125.00 crore.

With the launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005, the Mission has strived to achieve progress in providing universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care, which is accountable as well as responsive to the needs of the people. Important initiatives for reducing child and maternal mortality as well as stabilizing population has been taken, immunization has been accelerated. Human Resource Development and training of doctors, nurses and paramedics have begun in all earnest. All the States have operationalised the Mission and the Health Delivery System is being rejuvenated through support at all levels. By placing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in every village, basic health care has been brought closer to the vulnerable groups by giving a boost to Health Education and Promotion. The NRHM is in the process of facilitating effective partnerships between the Central and State Governments, setting up a platform for involving Panchayati Raj Institutions and the community in the management of the primary health facilities. Inter-sectoral convergence and flexibility to the State to promote local initiatives is likely to contribute to the success of the Mission.

Department of AIDS Control: The Department of AIDS Control is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme Phase-III (NACP-III), 2007-12, with a goal to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic in the country by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. The programme has adopted a four-pronged strategy: (i) prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population, (ii) providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHA, (iii) strengthening the infrastructure systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level, and (iv) strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System. New

strategies under the programme include new Migrant Strategy, Strategic Information Management System and Condom Social Marketing Programme Phase-III. The outlay for NACP is ₹ 1700.00 crore.

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH): The objective of Department 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 is also being given a thrust. The Plan outlay for Department of AYUSH for 2011-12 is ₹ 900.00 crore.

Women and Child Development: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has reflected a substantial increase in allocation over the last few years. The Plan outlay of the Ministry is ₹ 12650.00 crore (including ₹ 1265.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). The allocation for Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), a flagship scheme, is ₹ 10000.00 crore for 2011-12. This scheme seeks to provide an integrated package of health, supplementary 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. In order to universalize the scheme, the Government has approved a cumulative number of 7076 Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres/Mini Anganwadi Centres, including 20,000 Anganwadi on demand.

The Ministry has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)" from 2009-10 to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. Further, the new schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) have recently been launched. SABLA is a scheme for addressing the multi-dimensional problems of adolescent girls (11-18 years). This will be implemented in 200 districts across the country on pilot basis, to begin with. IGMSY, a conditional maternity benefit scheme, will be a pilot intervention in selected 52 districts of the country using the framework of the existing ICDS programme. It is a mitigative measure in the form of conditional cash transfer to provide part compensation of wage loss as maternity benefit to women during pregnancy and lactation period. Other important women empowerment schemes include, National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Priyadarshini Scheme, Rehabilitation and Support schemes like Swadhar, Micro-Credit Scheme of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, etc. The "Ujjawala" scheme provides support for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. A new scheme, "Financial Assistance and Support Services to Victims of Rape: A Scheme for Restorative Justice" is aimed at providing restorative justice to victims of rape through financial assistance as well as support services such as medical, shelter, counseling, etc.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), is a flagship programme of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, and a component of the 'Bharat Nirman', with the objective of ensuring provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all rural areas and households. This programme subsumes the programmes

of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Swajaldhara and National Rural Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance. Under the programme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for provision of drinking water supply to rural areas of the country under the components of, (i) coverage of habitations with rural water supply schemes, (ii) coverage of quality affected habitations with rural water supply schemes, (iii) taking up source and system sustainability measures, (iv) operation and maintenance of existing water supply schemes and (v) support activities like IEC, training, WQM&S, MIS, computerization, R&D, etc. Assistance is provided in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and States for the components of coverage, quality and O&M except for North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, to whom assistance is provided in the ratio of 90:10. Sustainability and support components are funded on a 100% basis by the Central Government. The guidelines for the programme lay stress on coverage of rural households rather than just rural habitations, ensuring community involvement in planning, implementation and managing rural water supply schemes, conjunctive use of ground water, surface water and rain water, greater emphasis on source sustainability and support for software activities at the State level. Funds for activities like training through National Key Resource Centre, national IEC campaigns, preparation of Groundwater Prospects (Hydro-Geomorphological Maps) and MIS. There were about 1.44 lakh quality affected habitations as on 01.04.2010 that are targeted to be covered with provision of safe drinking water under Bharat Nirman. For 2011-12, a provision of ₹ 9350.00 crore has been made for NRDWP and the rural water supply sector, including ₹ 935.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Further, 22% and 10% of the total allocation are earmarked for meeting expenditure on SCSP and TSP respectively. During 2011-12, the thrust will be on coverage with piped water supply schemes, completion of on-going schemes, prioritizing coverage of quality affected habitations, preparation of special plan for sustainability component especially in water stressed blocks and effectively using Incentive funds. 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 the entire rural India covering 607 districts in 30 States/UTs for which a provision of ₹ 1650.00 crore has been made for the year 2011-12, including ₹ 165.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The total outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation has been kept at ₹ 11000.00 crore including ₹ 1100.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

HOUSING

Rural Housing: The outlay for 2011-12 for rural housing is ₹ 10000.00 crore including ₹ 1004.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The objective of Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to provide assistance for construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) and non-SC/ST rural families living below the poverty line. A minimum of 60% of the funds under the scheme are earmarked for assistance to SC/ST families living below the poverty line, 3 % for disabled living below the poverty line in rural areas. 15% of the IAY funds and physical targets are also earmarked for BPL Minorities. 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. So as to ensure that the IAY beneficiaries are able to access benefit under other Government schemes, IAY has been converged with Total Sanitation Campaign, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhutikarn Yojana, Drinking Water Supply, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Health Insurance, Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Urban Development: The total outlay for this sector is ₹ 8054.00 crore, inclusive of a sum of ₹ 1844.00 crore through IEBR. This provision is for contribution of 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 & National Capital Region and other Urban Development Schemes viz., Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite/Counter Magnet Cities, NERUDP, 10% lumpsum provision for NER, National Urban Information System, Pooled Finance Development Fund, Research in Urban and Regional Planning and Capacity Building in Urban Sector, National Institute of Urban Affairs, General Pool Accommodation - Residential & Non-Residential), etc. This also includes provision for preparation of City Development Project, Detailed Project Reports and organizing technical seminars, symposium and consultancy under the administrative expenses for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The provision also includes equity investment, JICA loan, grants & subordinate debt in Metro Rail Projects viz. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation, Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation, Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Other Metro Rail Projects, Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. for R&D Centre of Excellence and execution of Mass Rapid Transport System in Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, etc. A new initiative namely, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat has been taken up to promote sustainability of habitats through improvement in energy efficiency in building, Urban Planning, improvement management of solid and liquid waste including recycling and power generation, model shift towards public transport and conservations.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting: The allocation for Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is ₹ 861.00 crore, which includes ₹ 534.77 crore for Broadcasting Sector, ₹ 162.99 crore for Information Sector and ₹ 163.24 crore for Film Sector. ₹ 86.13 crore has been earmarked for NE Region. Provision has been made for construction of National Press Centre at New Delhi, Development Publicity Programme, Museum of Moving Images, Acquisition and Exhibition of Archival Films, setting up of National Centre for Excellence in Animation, Gaming and Special Effects, National Film Heritage Mission, Prasar Bharati, etc.

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 ₹ 1550.00 crore which includes ₹ 700.00 crore for schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC), ₹ 800.00 crore as grant from the NLCPR and ₹ 50.00 crore for the schemes of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). The provision for Central Plan Schemes is ₹ 191.00 crore which includes ₹ 60.00 crore as loans to the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFC), ₹ 20.00 crore for Technical Assistance & Capacity Building, ₹ 7.00 crore for Advertising and Publicity, ₹ 68.00 crore for the North East States Road Project (NESRP), ₹ 35.00 crore for the North Eastern Region Livelihood Project (NERLP) and ₹ 1.00 crore for the Asian Development Bank assisted North East Road Project Management Unit. 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. NERLP is 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 North Eastern Region. An amount of ₹ 170.00 crore has been provided under the "Social and Infrastructure Development Fund" for creating and upgrading

infrastructure facilities, specially in Arunachal Pradesh and other border areas in the North Eastern Region.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: An allocation of ₹ 5375.00 crore has been made for schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (including ₹ 213.50 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 schemes for SCSP (₹ 4051.00 crore including ₹ 81.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). An allocation of ₹ 775.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Special Central Assistance to SCSP including ₹ 15.50 crore for NER and Sikkim. About 7.00 lakh Scheduled Caste persons are likely to be benefited from this scheme. There is a provision of ₹ 2218.00 crore (including ₹ 45.00 crore for NER and Sikkim) for Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes. About 51 lakh students are likely to be benefited. In the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs (₹ 535.00 crore including ₹ 54.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim), about 17 lakh students are likely to be benefited. In the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs (₹ 50.00 crore including ₹ 5.00 crore for NER and Sikkim), about 14 lakh students are likely to be benefited. From the General Budget of 2011-12, provision's made for Special component plan for SC are shown separately.

Tribal Affairs: The Central Plan allocation of ₹ 1430.00 crore includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of merit (₹ 679.00 crore), Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (₹ 50.00 crore), Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for STs including Coaching and Allied Schemes and award for Exemplary Services (₹ 60.00 crore), Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts ₹ 40.00 crore), Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) (₹ 244.00 crore), grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (₹ 20.00 crore), Market Development of Tribal Products /Produce (₹ 22.00 crore), Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys (₹ 78.00 crore), Vocational Training Centers in Tribal Areas (₹ 9.00 crore), Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas (₹75.00 crore), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (₹ 62.00 crore), Institute of Excellence/ Top Class Education (₹ 5.00 crore), National Overseas Scholarship Scheme (₹ 1.00 crore), Support to National / State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations (₹ 70.00 crore) and Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others (₹ 15.00 crore).

Minorities: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Minority Affairs is ₹ 2850.00 crore (including provisions of NER and Sikkim of ₹ 280.00 crore). The outlay includes twelve 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 Scholarships for professional & technical courses of

Undergraduate & Post-graduate level, Free Coaching & Allied Scheme for Minorities, grants-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) programme, grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation, Equity to NMDFC and Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of development schemes for minorities including publicity, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students, Computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards and Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women.

Labour and Employment: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Labour is ₹ 1988.25 crore on gross basis out of which ₹ 740.00 crore is to be met from Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) for releasing of interest free loan in respect of upgradation of 1396 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Since the amount is matched by recoveries from the SIDF, this will be cash neutral and hence the net plan outlay will be ₹ 1300.00 crore. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour, social security for unorganised sector workers (including Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana), 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

Statistics & Programme Implementation: The total Central Plan outlay of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 600.00 crore including a Foreign Aid Component of ₹ 160.00 crore. The seven Plan schemes under the 11th Five Year Plan, besides the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), a statutory scheme, being operated by the Ministry are, (i) Capacity Development, (ii) Strengthening of Computer Centre, (iii) grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, (iv) Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programme, (v) Economic Census, (vi) India Statistical Strengthening Project and (vii) Basic Statistics for Local Level Development. The MPLAD Scheme does not fall under any Five Year Plan, and the allocation of fund is made on an annual basis. The main objectives of the Plan schemes are to strengthen the statistical system of the country in order to ensure timely availability of data with minimum time lag and assured quality including bridging the data gaps to facilitate better policy and Plan formulation for various sectors of the economy.

Administration of Justice: The Central Plan outlay of Law and Justice for 2011-12 is ₹ 1000.00 crore, including ₹ 100.00 crore for NE Region, of which ₹ 267.00 crore is for the computerization of district and subordinate courts in the country and ₹ 427.90 crore is for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary. ₹ 7.57 crore is for Strengthening Access to Justice in India (SAJI) Programme and ₹ 145.00 crore is provided for Assistance to State Governments for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas.