

## PART-III

### PLAN OUTLAY 2010-2011

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2010-11 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 of development and heads of development under various sectors. Statement 14 gives Plan investments in Public Enterprises. Statement 15 gives Resources of Public Enterprises. Statement 16 gives Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans. Statement 17 gives Plan grants & 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 & State Plan where estimated inflows are Rs. 100 crore and above. Statement 20 gives the outlay for Gender related schemes and Statement 21 gives the outlay for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Statement 22 gives outlay for schemes for the welfare of Children.

The Plan outlay for 2010-11 compares with the outlay for 2009-2010 as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

	<b>Budget Estimates 2009-2010</b>	<b>Revised Estimates 2009-2010</b>	<b>Budget Estimates 2010-2011</b>
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	239840.00	229163.18	280599.99
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	208081.31	196426.87	243884.32
<b>Central Plan Outlay</b>	<b>447921.31</b>	<b>425590.05</b>	<b>524484.31</b>
<b>Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans</b>	<b>85309.00</b>	<b>86012.12</b>	<b>92492.00</b>

#### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

**Crop Husbandry:** The strategy for increasing production of Agricultural commodities focuses greater attention on providing incentive to farmers through various development programmes. The outlay for the programmes under Crop Husbandry is Rs. 13,805.82 crore including allocation of Rs. 6,722 crore for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Allocation has also been made for Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development (Rs. 500 crore), Rainfed Area Development Programme (Rs. 10 crore), Plant Protection (Rs. 58.78 crore), Development and strengthening of Seed Infrastructure facilities (Rs. 399.45 crore), Agriculture Economics and Statistics (Rs. 130.50 crore), Seeds (Rs. 419.95 crore), Manures and Fertilizers (Rs. 40 crore), Crop Insurance (Rs. 1,050 crore), Technology Mission on Horticulture in North Eastern Region, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Rs. 400 crore), National Horticulture Mission (Rs. 1,061.98 crore), Micro-Irrigation (Rs. 1,000 crore) and Macro Management of Agriculture (Rs. 1,000 crore).

Provision of Rs. 950 crore has also been made for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Details of budget provision and actual expenditure for the previous years under the scheme is as under:-

(Amount in crore of Rs.)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Farmers benefited
2006-07	499.00	634.37	4520918
2007-08	500.00	718.88	3168529
2008-09	644.00	694.00	6160573 *
2009-10	644.00	1419.00	Details to be finalized
2010-11	950.00		

\* Provisional

NAIS is in operation since Rabi 1999-2000 season with a view to provide financial support to farmers in the event of crops failures

due to natural calamities, pests and diseases. Presently, the scheme is being implemented in 25 States and 2 Union Territories.

The provision of Rs. 6,722 crore is for 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana' (RKVY). As per resolution adopted by National Development Council, reaffirming its commitment to achieve 4% annual growth in Agriculture Sector during the XIth Plan, this scheme was launched as a State Plan scheme during 2007-08. The scheme will incentivize States to provide additional resources in their State Plans over and above their baseline expenditure to bridge critical gaps. Two new sub-components, budgeted at Rs. 700 crore, to be introduced as part of RKVY have been approved for 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 oilseeds and pulses and (ii) scheme to bridge yield gap in agriculture in Eastern India. These new sub-components will be designed by the States in consultation with Govt. of India, including Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, National Rainfed Area Authority and Planning Commission, and would form part of the approved process of RKVY.

The provision of Rs. 1,350 crore is for 'National Food Security Mission' which includes Rs. 129.50 crore for North Eastern Region (NER). As per resolution adopted by National Development Council, the scheme was launched during 2007-08 to enhance production of rice, wheat and pulses to make country self-sufficient in food grains.

**Soil & Water Conservation :** Outlay under this head is Rs. 55.78 crore, of which Rs. 15.78 crore is for All India Soil and Land Use Survey and Rs. 40 crore is for 'Control of Shifting Cultivation' (State Plan).

**Cooperation:** The outlay of Rs. 87.05 crore under this programme is mainly for cooperative education and training, assistance through National Cooperative Development Corporation for developmental activities, loans to Land Development Banks, etc.

**Other Agricultural Programmes :** The outlay is for Agricultural Marketing Schemes like Construction of Rural Godowns (Rs. 100 crore), Development of Marketing Infrastructure Grading (Rs. 150 crore), Marketing Research Survey and Marketing Information Network (Rs. 3.50 crore), etc.

**Animal Husbandry :** Development of livestock is undertaken with a three-fold objective i.e. to make available adequate animal protein for the growing population, to supply adequate animal power for use in agricultural activities and towards control of animal diseases. The outlay for 2010-11 is Rs. 848.15 crore.

**Dairy Development :** The outlay of Rs. 87.76 crore is mainly for Intensive Dairy Development Programme, Assistance to Co-operatives, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk and Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund.

**Fisheries:** The outlay of Rs. 262.44 crore is for promotion of fresh water and brackish water aquaculture, providing assistance for construction of fishery harbours and landing centres, development of marine fisheries, welfare of fishermen, strengthening of database and information networking, assistance to Fisheries Institutes and National Fisheries Development Board.

**Forestry and Wild Life:** The plan outlay of Ministry of Environment & Forests is Rs. 2,200 crore. An amount of Rs. 1,243.88 crore is allocated for Ecology and Environment which inter alia includes Rs.251.71 crore for National Lake and River Conservation (including provisions for Ganga Action Plan). Rs.500 crore has been provided towards corpus fund of the National Ganga River Basin Authority. The amount of Rs. 956.12 crore earmarked for Forestry and Wildlife includes Rs. 303 crore for National Afforestation Programme, Rs. 65 crore for Intensification of Forest Management, Rs.70 crore for Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Rs. 201.50 crore for Project Tiger and Rs. 24 crore for Welfare of Animals. Of the total plan outlay, Rs. 193.28 crore is provided for the programmes in North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

**Agricultural Research and Education :** The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) is responsible for Agricultural Research and Education through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which is an apex scientific organization at the National level. The key constituents of the provisions are to strengthen agricultural research in quality seeds, development of high yielding varieties of hybrid seeds, application of biotechnology, impact of climate change, resource conservation, production technology for organic farming, vaccine & diagnostics and gender related issues. The Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 2,300 crore. Out of this, Rs. 1,409.80 crore is for Crop Husbandry, Rs. 293.97 crore for National Agricultural Innovation Project (an Externally Aided Project), Rs. 108 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 55 crore for Fisheries, Rs. 120.03 crore for Soil and Water Conservation, Rs. 200 crore for Climate Resilient Agriculture Initiative and Rs. 23 crore for contributions to Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau/Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research/Association of Asia Pacific Agricultural Research Institute.

**Food Storage and Warehousing :** Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing the schemes relating to the procurement of foodgrains and its distribution for ensuring food security. The scheme for setting up of Village Grain Banks (VGBs), in order to ensure food security to the persons below poverty line in vulnerable and tribal areas, with an outlay of Rs. 17 crore (including Rs. 1.70 crore for North Eastern Region) will be implemented in 2010-11 through construction of village grain banks. The scheme 'Construction of Godowns by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments' in Jammu & Kashmir, North East and in newly emerging major procurement

States will be implemented with an outlay of Rs. 40 crore. A Scheme for "Evaluation, Monitoring and Research for Foodgrains Management and Strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS)" will be implemented in 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs. 34.55 crore including Grants-in-aid to States/UTs for computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), for Professional Services and for strengthening of PDS and Capacity Building. Schemes to curb leakages and diversion of foodgrains meant for TPDS and to generate awareness amongst the TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlement and redressal mechanism are also being implemented. Provision of Rs.2 crore has been made for various development schemes by National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and Rs.4 crore for setting up of Warehousing Development & Regulatory Authority. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) proposes to augment its storage capacity by approx. 2.90 lakh MTs at a cost of Rs. 104.96 crore. CWC provides matching contribution to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporation for enhancing their financial viability, for which total Plan Outlay of Rs.100 crore has been made including Rs.20.55 crore for North Eastern Region.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan outlay for the Department of Rural Development is Rs.76,100 crore which includes IEBR of Rs.10,000 crore. Key constituents of the Central Plan outlay are Special Programmes for Rural Development, Rural Employment, Housing and Roads & Bridges.

**Special Programmes for Rural Development :** The outlay for the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is Rs. 2,984 crore (including Rs. 301 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). SGSY came into effect from 1.4.1999, and was conceived as a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment like organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance through bank credit & subsidy and marketing support, etc. It emphasizes on the cluster approach in development of micro-enterprises in identified key activities. The funds are shared between Centre and 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., Governments, Semi-Government Organisations, Non-Government Organisations, International Organizations, Private Corporate Bodies, etc. This includes a provision for Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, to be taken up as a sub-component of the proposed National Rural Livelihood Mission.

The Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been consolidated and renamed Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The modified scheme of IWMP is scheduled to be implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The cost norm of this centrally sponsored scheme will be Rs. 12,000/- per hectare for the plains and Rs. 15,000/- per hectare for the hilly and difficult areas. The cost will be 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 upto Xth Plan will continue to be implemented as per the existing guidelines. A provision of Rs. 2,458 crore has been made for IWMP, including Rs. 245.80 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

**Rural Employment:** The Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been subsumed in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. The NREGA has been renamed as 'The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' w.e.f. 2.10.2009. The Central outlay for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is Rs. 40,100 crore. NREGA provides a legal guarantee of at least 100 days of wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Government had implemented the scheme in 200 districts, in the country in the first phase of its implementation launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006. Under Phase II, 130 additional districts were notified and brought under its ambit with effect from 1.4.2007. The remaining districts of the country have also been covered with effect from 1.4.2008 under Phase III thereby covering all the districts within the stipulated time frame.

**Other Rural Development Programmes :** The total plan outlay is Rs. 1,016 crore which includes provision for DRDA Administration (Rs. 405 crore), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) (Rs. 105 crore), Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) (Rs. 100 crore), Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (Rs. 124 crore), Management Support to Rural Development programmes and strengthening of district planning process (Rs. 120 crore) and BPL Survey (Rs. 162 crore). A provision of Rs. 92 crore has been kept separately as lumpsum provision for the 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 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 State Governments and on 90:10 basis in respect of Centre and North-Eastern States for meeting administrative costs. In the case of UTs the Centre provides 100% funds for the scheme.

National Institute of Rural Development (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.

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

Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) aims to meet gaps in physical and social infrastructure in identified rural clusters to further their growth potential and to stem rural to 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, evolving a comprehensive system for effective monitoring & evaluation and to cater to various aspects of information technology & international cooperation.

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

**Panchayati Raj :** The Central Plan Outlay for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is Rs. 120 crore (including Rs. 12 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). The outlay for Additional Central Assistance for State Plans under the Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF) is Rs.5,050 crore. An important function of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to monitor the implementation of Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> 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 and provide necessary administrative and infrastructure support to them so that they can effectively perform their functions as well as implement the schemes entrusted to them. The Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme is intended to incentivize the State Governments to undertake reforms and accelerate devolution of 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 Rs. 201 crore including Rs. 20 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Of this, Rs. 1 crore is for National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy. For Land Reforms, assistance is provided through two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR), which have been merged, modified and renamed as National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) from 2008-09 onwards, with a more comprehensive scope and reach and the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles and title guarantee. All the activities under the NLRMP would be taken in a systematic manner which will converge in the districts as the units of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. A National Level Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee constituted under the NLRMP sanctions the projects and proposals. With funds having been provided to 24 States/UTs, about 104 districts have been covered under the programme.

The revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 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 NRRP-2007. 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 Cells.

## IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

**Major and Medium Irrigation:** The outlay of Rs. 254 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 Rs. 116.50 crore is for programmes that are to be implemented under this Sector including: (i) Ground Water Management and Regulation, and (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Training & Research Institute for Ground Water.

**Flood Control:** The provision of Rs. 247.50 crore under this sector is for Flood Forecasting, River Management Activities in Border Areas and Pagladia Dam Project. 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 Rs. 82 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 Rs.60,751.42 crore including IEBR of Rs. 50,121.42 crore. The provisions are mainly towards schemes pertaining to National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Ltd (NHPC) (Rs.781 crore), Energy Conservation (Rs. 143.94 crore), Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Rs. 66.92 crore), RGGVY (Rs. 5,500 crore), Restructured-Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP) (Rs. 3,700 crore) and Interest Subsidy on National Electricity Fund (Rs. 227.64 crore). The IEBR of Rs. 50,121.42 crore is for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.-NTPC (Rs. 22,350 crore), NHPC (Rs. 4,108.34 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd-DVC (Rs. 8,539.78 crore), NEEPCO (Rs. 841.30 crore) , Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd-SJVNL (Rs. 525.17 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd-THDC(Rs.856.83 crore) and for the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd,-PGCIL (Rs. 12,900 crore).

**Nuclear Power:** The total outlay for Nuclear Power Schemes is Rs.4,739 crore. The plan outlay consists of Rs. 1,848 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 2,891 crore of IEBR. It includes provision for investment in equity for Bharatiya Nabhiykiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) and Rs. 34 crore for Externally Aided Projects at Kudankulam being executed by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., with the assistance of Russian Federation. Provision is also for projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and that of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research for R&D Support for the Power programme.

**Petroleum:** The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is Rs. 69,494.79 crore. The plan outlay consists of Rs. 37 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs.69,457.79 crore of IEBR. The budgetary support of Rs. 36 crore is for Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) at Jais, Rae Bareilly. From IEBR Rs. 46,299.08 crore is for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 20,471.13 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 2,635.58 crore for Petro-Chemicals and Rs. 52 crore for Engineering. Investments by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited/Gas Authority of India Limited/Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited/Bharat

Petroleum Corporation Limited/Indian Oil Corporation Limited/Oil India Limited, etc., constitute the main components of the outlay.

**Coal and Lignite:** Keeping in view the importance of energy sector for infrastructure support to the Indian economy, the Plan Outlay for Ministry of Coal has been fixed at Rs. 13,518.39 crore. This will be met by budgetary support of Rs. 400 crore and IEBR of Rs. 13,118.39 crore.

**New and Renewable Energy:** The broad aim of the Ministry is to develop and utilize new and renewable resources of energy for supplementing energy requirements of the country in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner. For attaining this aim a Plan Outlay of Rs.1,950 crore (inclusive of Rs.950 crore as IEBR) has been kept in the annual plan for the year. The following physical targets/activities have been set under the various programmes during the financial year:

- (a) **Grid-Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power-** 2972 MW Grid-Interactive Power capacity addition from Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass Power/Cogeneration, Urban & Industrial Waste to Energy and Solar Power; 142 MW eq. Off grid / Distributed Renewable Power Systems.
- (b) **Renewable Energy for Rural Applications -** Provision of basic electricity / lighting facility through SPV / other RE systems and devices, including DRPS, in 1500 remote villages / hamlets; and Family type Biogas Plants of capacity 0.30 million m<sup>2</sup> (1.5 lakh Nos.).
- (c) **Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial & Commercial Applications-** Deployment of Solar Water Heating Systems of 1.00 million m<sup>2</sup>; Promotion of Energy-Efficient Buildings (1 million sq. m. floor area) and Development of Solar Cities.
- (d) **Research, Design & Development in Renewable Energy-** R&D activities on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies; Support to MNRE Centres/Institutions (SEC, C-WET and NIRE) and 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 Rs. 17,199.82 crore, which will be financed by budgetary support of Rs. 36 crore and IEBR of Rs.17,163.82 crore. An amount of Rs. 12,254 crore is provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The broad details of outlay provided for schemes and programmes under SAIL include: (i) Rs. 4,039 crore for Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), of which Rs. 3,258 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, Mining Rights/Railway track- Rowghat and other ongoing and new schemes; (ii) Rs. 300 crore for Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) of which Rs. 180 crore is earmarked for its expansion, while the other schemes include 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) Rs. 2,000 crore for Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) including for expansion of the plant (Rs. 1,645 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) Rs.

1,650 crore for Bokaro Steel Plant including Rs. 930 crore towards its expansion, Rebuilding of COB No. 1 & 2, Installation of TB in Turbo Blower station, Upgradation of BF-2 and other ongoing and new schemes; (v) Outlay of Rs. 3,600 crore has been provided for IISCO Steel Plant for its expansion (Rs. 3,432 crore), Rebuilding of COB-10 (Rs. 120 crore) and balance amount is for other ongoing and new schemes; (vi) Rs. 30 crore for Alloy Steel Plant for the several completed and ongoing schemes costing less than Rs. 20 crore; (vii) Rs. 200 crore for Salem Steel Plant, the major portion provided towards its expansion (Rs.194 crore) and small value miscellaneous schemes; (viii) The remaining outlay of Rs. 435 crore has been provided for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. (Rs.10 crore), Central Units of SAIL (Rs. 70 crore), Raw Materials Division (Rs.345 crore) and Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd. (Rs.10 crore) for their various ongoing and new schemes/projects and research work.

Apart from above, Rs. 4,049 crore has been provided as IEER for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), of which Rs. 2,800 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 – 1 repair, 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 IEER of the company. No outlay has been proposed for Sponge Iron India Ltd., as Government of India has approved merger of SAIL with NMDC Ltd., which is likely to be completed soon. Rs. 1 crore has been allocated for Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., as a token provision in view of the restructuring of the PSU being under consideration.

No outlay has been proposed for Bharat Refractories Ltd., as it has been merged with SAIL and renamed as SAIL Refractories Unit (SRU). Rs.611 crore has been provided as IEER for NMDC Ltd., to be met from IEER of the company, towards schemes/ projects like Bailadila Deposit-11B, Kumarswamy Iron Ore Project, 3 million tonnes Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh, Pelletisation Plant at Donimalai and Bachel, AMR/ Township, R&D schemes, etc.

An allocation of Rs. 75 crore as IEER for KIOCL Ltd., of which Rs. 38 crore is for AMR schemes for Ductile Iron Spun Pipe Plant, Development of infrastructure for receipt of iron ore by rail at Mangalore, R&D/feasibility studies, Coal Injection system in Blast Furnace, etc. and the outlay is being met from IEER of the company. Rs. 115.82 crore has been allocated from IEER of the company for Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. for schemes like Investment in joint venture for Ferro Manganese/Silico Manganese Plant with SAIL (Rs. 40 crore), Ferro Manganese Plant at Bobbili in joint venture with RINL (Rs. 15 crore), sinking of new vertical shaft at Gumgaon Mine, AMR schemes, township, R&D/feasibility studies, etc. Rs. 40 crore out of IEER has been earmarked for Bird Group of Companies for Afforestation and Lease matters, Mineral & Ore based industries and AMR schemes. Rs. 2 crore out of IEER has been allocated for MECON Ltd. for renovation and expansion of office space/guest house at various locations. Similarly Rs. 5 crore has been earmarked for MSTC Ltd. for launching new schemes and Rs. 12 crore for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. for AMR schemes and Rs. 35 crore for Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector to evolve and accelerate R&D for development of innovative/path breaking and appropriate technologies for cost effective production of quality steel in an environment friendly manner.

**Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry :** The outlay of Ministry of Mines is Rs. 1,763.17 crore including IEER of Rs. 1,553.17 crore. The outlay is mainly for the following:

- (a) Aluminium (NALCO)- IEER of Rs. 1389 crore;
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- IEER of Rs.150.35 crore;
- (c) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 15 crore (Grants Component- Rs. 7 crore & IEER- Rs. 8 crore);
- (d) Geological Survey of India -Rs.162 crore;
- (e) Indian Bureau of Mines – IEER of Rs.28 crore;

**Fertilizer Industries :** The outlay is Rs.2,914.99 crore, of which an amount of Rs.2,699.99 crore will be met from the IEER and the balance amount of Rs. 215 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay includes the provisions for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.-FACT (Rs. 89.99 crore), Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 45 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 74.50 crore), National Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 900.50 crore), Project Development India Ltd. (Rs. 5.38 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.622.82 crore), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (Rs.1,160 crore), FCI Aravali Gypsum Mineral India Ltd. -FAGMIL (Rs. 11.29 crore).

**Chemical and Petrochemical Industries:** The outlay for the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is Rs. 400 crore out of which Rs. 212.74 crore is for establishment of a Petrochemical Gas Cracker Complex at Lepetkata, in Dibrugarh (Assam).

**Engineering Industries :** The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 2,504.49 crore out of which Rs. 2,384.09 crore is for Department of Heavy Industry, Rs. 68.40 crore for Ministry of Shipping and Rs. 52 crore for Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**Department of Heavy Industry:** The plan outlay for the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is Rs. 2,955 crore including IEER of Rs.2,585 crore. The allocation includes Rs. 37 crore for North-East Region and Sikkim, Rs.232.14 crore for National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project -NATRIP and Rs. 24 crore for modernization of Capital Goods Sector. Plan outlay including IEER comprises Rs.143.03 crore for Cement & Non-Metallic Industries, Rs. 2,384.09 crore for Engineering Industry and Rs.390.88 crore for Consumer Industries, viz Hindustan Salts Ltd., Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.

Annual plan broadly covers revival/ restructuring plan of sick Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), implementation of Testing and R&D projects in Auto Sector (NATRIP) and capital goods schemes and addition/modification/replacement where necessary. The revival efforts are going on for sick/loss making PSEs. All 27 PSEs referred to BRPSE by the Department have been considered by them, and on these recommendations, funds have been sought for capital investment schemes in accordance with the revival plans.

**Atomic Energy Industries:** The outlay in Department of Atomic Energy under Industrial and Minerals(I&M) Sector is Rs. 1,402.14 crore. It consists of Rs. 1,067.14 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 335 crore as IEER of Public Sector Undertakings. The IEER of Rs. 335 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. The 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 Rs. 2,550 crore (including Rs. 150 crore as IEBR). This includes outlay for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (Rs.906 crore), Khadi Grant including Marketing Development Assistance for Khadi (Rs.290 crore), Village Industries Grant (Rs.55 crore), Assistance to Training Institutions (Rs.54.25 crore), Credit Support Programme (Rs.222.70 crore) and Quality of Technology Support Institutions & Programmes (Rs.336 crore).

**Textiles:** The outlay for Ministry of Textiles of Rs. 4,725 crore including for NE Regions is mainly for (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)-Rs. 2,400 crore (ii) Scheme for intergrated Textile Parks (SITP) - Rs.400 crore and (iii) Cotton Technology Mission - Rs. 141 crore. (iv) Rs. 426 crore for Handloom Industries, (v) Rs. 286 crore for Handicrafts Industries, (vi) Rs. 320 crore for Sericulture (vii) Rs. 150 crore for Development of Mega clusters, (viii) Rs. 245 crore for NIFT, etc. Rs.472.50 crore has been earmarked towards North Eastern Region under these schemes.

## TRANSPORT

**Railways :** Railways annual plan outlay is Rs. 41,426 crore. Of this Rs. 16,751.73 crore is met out of the Budgetary Support, which includes, contribution of Rs. 876.73 crore as Railway's share out of cess on diesel. The targets are proposed to be achieved through the outlay on Track Renewal of 3500 km, electrification of 1000 route km, 800 Km of Gauge Conversion, 1000 Km of New Lines, 700 Km of doubling and manufacturing of additional 480 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 2010-11:

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>	
Item	
- Grants to States	1,819.17
- Grants to States for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	195.75
- Grants to UT Governments	74.58
- Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	14.67
- Investment in NHAI	7,848.98
- Railways	876.73
- Rural Roads	4,434.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,264.00</b>

Provision towards Capital Outlay for National Highways other than Investment in National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is Rs. 5,405.10 crore and for the work executed by Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) the provision is Rs. 650 crore (excluding NER component).

**Shipping :** The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Shipping is Rs. 6,494.15 crore (including Rs. 5,864.15 crore as IEBR) for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Transport and Shipbuilding Industry. Provision in Ports Sector is made in the projects namely; for Post Tsunami Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Works in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for Capital Dredging of Channels- Phase II of Cochin Port, for Sethusamundaram Ship Canal Project, for ALHW. Provision in Shipping Sector is made in the projects namely, towards Development of Indian Maritime Industries, for DG(LL), for ship building and repairs. An outlay of Rs. 115 crore has been allocated for the development of National Waterways which also includes the provision of Rs. 63 crore for North Eastern Region.

**Civil Aviation:** The outlay for Ministry of Civil Aviation is Rs. 9,588.30 crore out of which the budget support is Rs. 2,000 crore. As a part of the process of financial restructuring of National Aviation Company of India Ltd. an amount of Rs. 1,200 crore has been provided. Airports Authority of India has been provided with budgetary support of Rs. 600.50 crore out of which Rs. 120.50 crore has been earmarked for development of airports in North Eastern States while the balance amount of Rs. 480 crore is for development of airports in other crucial areas like Leh, Ajmer, Agatti, Port Blair, Tirupati, Puducherry, etc. and GAGAN project. Budgetary Support of Rs. 86 crore has been provided to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and a provision of Rs. 44.65 crore has been made for Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) for meeting expenditure towards their plan schemes. A provision of Rs. 40 crore has also been made for Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. for heliport at Rohini in NCR/Delhi and for Helicopter Training Institute/Heliport in Pune. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi and Aero Club of India have been provided grants-in-aid of Rs. 5.60 crore and Rs. 14.40 crore respectively.

**Rural Roads (Roads and Bridges):** The total Budgetary Support is Rs.12,000 crore out of which a provision of Rs. 1,114 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

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

Rural Roads have been identified as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman with the goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road. To achieve the targets of Bharat Nirman 1,46,185 kms of road length is proposed to be constructed by 2012 to benefit 54,648 unconnected eligible habitations in the country. To ensure

complete farm to market connectivity, it is also proposed to upgrade 1,94,130 kms of the existing associated Through Routes.

To provide support to rural roads under PMGSY, two Externally Aided Projects namely, Rural Roads Sector Project I & II and Rural Roads Projects I & II are being implemented in various States with the assistance provided by the Asian Development Bank and World Bank respectively. In addition, an allocation of Rs. 10,000 crore has been made as loan for PMGSY through the RIDF window of NABARD as IEBR for 2010-11.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Postal Services:** The outlay on Postal Services is Rs. 660 crore including the provision of Rs. 66 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 initiatives 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 (Rs. 475 crore), Mail Operations (Rs. 125 crore), Estates Management (Rs. 20 crore), Marketing Research & Product Development (Rs. 10 crore) and Human Resource Management (Rs. 10 crore). Other major projects include Banking and Money Transfer Operations (Rs. 6 crore), Insurance Operations (Rs. 5 crore), Philately Operations (Rs. 8 crore), Materials Management (Rs. 0.25 crore), Quality Management (Rs. 0.25 crore) and Access to Postal Network (Rs. 0.50 crore). A sum of Rs. 2 crore out of the outlay has been earmarked for implementing Gender related initiative.

**Telecommunication Services and other Communication Services:** The outlay for Department of Telecommunications is Rs. 18,135.10 crore, including Rs.2,000 crore as budgetary support. The provision is for C-DOT (Rs. 269 crore), Wireless Planning Coordination (Rs. 0.50 crore), Wireless Monitoring Services (Rs. 42.36 crore), Telecom Engineering Centre (Rs. 8 crore), TRAI (Rs. 11 crore), TDSAT (Rs. 1.30 crore), ITI (Rs. 1 crore), OFC based network for Defence Services (Rs. 1,500 crore), Setting up of Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre (Rs. 2 crore), Under-Sea Cabling between Mainland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Rs.161.84 crore), Technology Development & Investment Promotion (Rs. 3 crore). The IEBR of Rs.16,135.10 crore includes provision for Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited Rs. 1,204.10 crore, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited Rs. 14,891 crore and C-DOT Rs. 40 crore).

**Information Technology:** Department of Information Technology (DIT) is responsible for the formulation, implementation and review of national policies for promotion and usage of Electronics and Information Technology in the country. The Plan Outlay of DIT is Rs. 3,066.61 crore (including IEBR of Rs. 406.61 crore). The focus of the Plan is on schemes relating to (i) Infrastructure Development (Rs. 1,179 crore) which includes e-Governance (Rs. 1,030 crore), (ii) R&D Programmes (Rs. 522 crore) which includes Micro Electronics (Rs.100 crore) and C-DAC (Rs.180 crore); (iii) National Knowledge Network (Rs. 100 crore), (iv) Human Resource Development (Rs. 124 crore), (v) NIC (Rs. 700 crore) and (vi) DIT HQ (Rs. 35 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) which 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 (Nano-technology, Power and Communication, Computer Science, Bio-technology, Infrastructure, Energy, Manufacturing, Mechatronics) to address the requirement of emerging knowledge economy.

## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

**Atomic Energy Research:** The plan outlay of Rs. 2,084.86 crore for Research and Development sector is for pursuing the continuing schemes of Xth Plan and new schemes of XIth Plan of the Department of 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 the 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. Provision for funding is also made 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 the 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 & Research. The outlay also includes provision for the other projects such as survey, prospecting and exploration of Uranium by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Promotion of Exploration and Research.

**Space Research:** The Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space is Rs. 5,000 crore, which includes provision for the following:

(i) Rs. 3,103.55 crore for Space Technology, including (a) Rs. 1,854.51 crore for Launch Vehicle Technology, Rs. 152.96 crore for Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Mk-III Development, Rs. 0.10 crore for Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, Rs. 250 crore for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C) - Continuation Project, Rs. 383.12 crore for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Rs. 28.78 crore for ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Rs. 244.62 crore for Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Rs. 250 crore for GSLV Operational Project, Rs. 4.93 crore for Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE), Rs. 150 crore for Manned Mission Initiatives/Human Space Flight Programme, Rs.140 crore for Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology and Rs.250 crore for Semi Cryogenic Engine Development (b) Rs.881.85 crore for Satellite Technology, including Rs.1.60 crore for Oceansat-2 & 3, Rs. 22 crore for Resourcesat-2 & 3, Rs.327.12 crore for ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Rs. 40.14 crore for Laboratory for Electro-Optics System (LEOS), Rs. 3.50 crore for Radar Imaging Satellite-1 (RISAT-1), Rs. 262.10 crore for Navigational Satellite System, Rs. 24.89 crore for Semi-conductor Laboratory, Rs.125 crore for Advanced Communication Satellite - GSAT-11 including Launch Services, Rs. 40 crore for SARAL and Rs. 35.50 crore for Earth Observation-New Missions and (c) Rs. 367.19 crore for Launch Support, Tracking Network and Range Facilities including Rs. 316.40 crore for Satish Dhawan Space Centre

(SDSC-SHAR) and Rs. 50.79 crore for ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC).

(ii) A provision of Rs. 575.04 crore is for Space Applications which includes Rs.196.97 crore for Space Application Centre (SAC), Rs. 75.17 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs. 87.62 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs. 2.31 crore for Earth Observation Applications Mission (EOAM), Rs. 168.10 crore for National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Rs.38.62 crore for Disaster Management Support (DMS) and Rs. 6.25 crore for North Eastern-Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC).

(iii) A provision of Rs. 330.81 crore is made for Space Sciences, which includes Rs. 45.70 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs. 12 crore for National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Rs.1 crore is for National Institute of Climate Change & Environment Studies (NICES), Rs. 15 crore for Sponsored Research (RESPOND) Projects in Academic Institutions, Rs. 16 crore for Sensor Payload Development/ Planetary Science Programme, Rs. 10 crore for Megha-Tropiques Project, Rs. 40 crore for ADITYA Project, Rs. 10 crore for ASTROSAT 1 & 2 Project, Rs. 100 crore for Indian Lunar Mission – Chandrayaan-1 & 2, Rs. 28.96 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ISRO GBP), Rs. 28.45 crore for Atmospheric Science Programme, Rs. 10 crore for Small Satellite for Atmospheric Studies & Astronomy and Rs. 13.70 crore for Other Schemes like Space Science Promotion, Balloon Facility, Multi-Institutional Research Programmes, Space Station Experiments, Micro-Gravity Research, etc.

(iv) A provision of Rs. 309.53 crore is made for Direction and Administration/Other Programmes which includes Rs.231.79 crore for Special Indigenization/ Advance ordering and Rs. 77.74 crore for Others like ISRO HQ., International Cooperation, Central Management, etc.

(v) A provision of Rs. 681.07 crore is for INSAT Operational which includes a provision of Rs. 29.17 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 77.60 crore for INSAT -3 Satellites Project including Launch Services and Rs. 574.30 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

**Oceanographic Research and Meteorology:** The outlay for the Ministry of Earth Sciences is Rs. 1,000 crore which includes Rs.597.55 crore for Oceanographic Research, Rs. 402.45 crore for Atmospheric Sciences and Services including preparation for Commonwealth Games, 2010. Under Oceanographic Research (i) Rs. 145 crore have been provided for Polar Sciences which includes expenditure on continuation of Indian efforts in Antarctica and Southern Ocean Studies, setting up of third permanent Research Station and Rs 15 crore for National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research towards establishment of research facilities within the country (ii) An amount of Rs. 15 crore has been provided for research and technology development for Polymetallic Nodules (iii) Rs.23 crore has been provided for Ocean Observation and Information system programme while Rs. 25 crore has been provided for Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (iv) Rs. 15 crore have been provided for Ocean Data Buoy Programme (v) National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs.45 crore for its activities, while Rs. 5 crore has been provided for Desalination project (vi) Rs.78.50 crore has been provided for the 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; (vii) Budget Provision of Rs.6 crore and Rs.12 crore have been made for Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric (Topographic) Surveys of

entire Indian EEZ and Gas Hydrate Programme respectively (viii) Rs.12 crore has been provided for Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System in Indian Ocean (ix) Rs. 5 crore has been provided for the scheme of Development of Manned Submersible (x) Rs. 0.50 crore has been provided for the scheme namely; Installation of Multi Channel Seismic System (xi) Rs. 3 crore has been provided for Expedition to Arctic region (xii) Rs. 1 crore has been provided for National Oceanarium (xiii) Rs. 5 crore has been provided for Demonstration of Shore Protection measures through pilot project (xiv) Rs. 6 crore has been provided for Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP) (xv) Rs. 25 crore has been provided for Ice Class Research Vessel and Rs. 25 crore has been provided for Headquarter building (xvi) Rs. 7 crore is for Information Technology (xvii) Rs.1 crore has been provided for Delineation of outer limits of Continental Shelf (xviii) In other Scientific Research Rs.25 crore for National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF) and Rs.56.45 crore for Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (xix) Rs.165 crore for implementation of Phase I of Modernisation of India Meteorological Department (xx) Rs.156 crore for other on-going activities such as Space Meteorology, Agro Advisory Services, Operation and Maintenance, Aviation Meteorology and Commonwealth Games.

Provision is also made for other activities such as Multi Hazards Early Warning Support system (Rs. 5 crore), Centre for Climatic Change (Rs. 45 crore), R & D in Earth & Atmospheric Sciences (Rs. 45 crore) and for strengthening of seismic network, seismic and earthquake precursor studies (Rs. 30 crore).

**Science and Technology :** The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is Rs. 2,025 crore, mainly 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. Provision also exist for Science and Engineering Research Board, Scholarships for Science in Higher Education in accordance with the Oversight Committee recommendations.

Due emphasis is being given to programmes of socio-economic development including entrepreneurship and 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 National Mission on Climate Change. The multi component programme on water has been proposed to be launched in response to Supreme Court directive to address the water shortage problem, is a collaborative initiative with other knowledge partners to explore and understand the scientific basis of the domestic water problem being faced in different pockets of the country and to apply suitable technological interventions that are acceptable at the local level for alleviating the problem.

Gender specific thrust areas have been identified and appropriate allocations have been earmarked for Women.

**Other Scientific and Industrial Research:** The outlay for Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) is Rs. 1,600 crore. The provisions are mainly for Technology Promotion, Development and Utilization programmes of the Department and to extend budgetary support to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Central Electronics Ltd., National Research and Development Corporation and Consultancy Development Centre.

The major portion of the outlay is for providing 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 to maximize economic, environmental and societal benefits. Some of the significant programmes that are 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 populations, 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. The programmes for the development of knowhow and technology for environment-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. are also supported.

Support is also envisaged for the scheme on New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) to attain global leadership position, in a few niche areas based on technology advantage and 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 Rs. 1,200 crore. Schemes are designed for improving basic research in the area of health care, agriculture, animal sciences, aquaculture and environment & bio-resources. Besides continuing support to existing biotech facilities and centre of excellence, more support is envisaged for contemporary and cutting edge areas of research. Further, besides the ongoing Grand Challenge Programmes in vaccines development on microbial prospecting programme will be launched for 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. R&D based re-entry grant scheme and affordable health care programmes will also be implemented for overseas scientists returning to India. Support for other programmes such as remodelling 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 also 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 Rs. 165 crore which includes provision for NIPER, Mohali and establishment of six new NIPER like Institutes at Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Rae Bareli, Hyderabad, Hajipur and Guwahati.

**Tourism:** The outlay for the Ministry of Tourism is Rs.1,050 crore including Rs. 105 crore for NER & Sikkim. The total outlay is for the schemes relating to Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits, Assistance for large Revenue Generating Projects, Domestic Promotion and Publicity including hospitality, Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance, Assistance to IHMs/FCIs, Capacity Building for Service Providers, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure, Externally Aided Projects for Development of Buddhist Centres/Sites at Ajanta Ellora and Buddhist Centre in Uttar Pradesh, GOI-UNDP Endogenous Tourism Projects, Market Research including 20 years perspective plan, Construction of building for IISM at Gulmarg, Computerization and Information Technology and Creation of Land Bank for Hotels.

**Foreign Trade and Export Promotion:** The outlay for Department of Commerce is Rs. 1,680 crore, which includes provision for Development of Export Related Infrastructure (Rs. 662.98 crore including provision for North Eastern Region of Rs. 39 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (Rs. 150 crore); Development and Promotion of Agricultural Exports, Marine Products Export Development Authority (Rs.90 crore); Development of Marine Products Industries and Export of Marine Products, Investment in Export Credit Guarantee Corporation; National Export Insurance Account (Rs.150 crore) to ensure the availability of credit risks cover for projects and other high value export, Market Access Initiative (Rs.125 crore) to act as a catalyst to promote India's export on sustained basis.

**Other General Economic Services:** Taking into account the problems faced by the people in remote and rural areas where banking facilities are not available, a provision of Rs. 50 crore has been made towards assistance to Public Sector Banks for opening of Bank Branches in remote/unbanked areas.

**Ministry of External Affairs :** The outlay for the Ministry of External Affairs is Rs. 700 crore. The provision is mainly for Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries to cater to India's multilateral and bilateral aid & assistance programmes to neighbouring and other developing countries. These mega-projects are located in Bhutan, Nepal 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, Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has been provided an allocation of Rs. 42,036 crore (Rs.31,036 crore for Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.11,000 crore for Department of Higher Education). This includes an estimated receipt of Rs.14,433 crore by way of proceeds from Education Cess to be credited to Parambik Shiksha Kosh. The funds under the Parambik Shiksha Kosh will be utilized for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal Scheme.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) :** The SSA has been launched for universalizing elementary education and is 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. There are two additional components focusing on

Girl Children in educationally backward blocks to promote gender parity merged under SSA. An outlay of Rs. 15,000 crore has been kept for SSA including Rs. 1,397.90 crore earmarked for the 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 has been further extended to cover children up to upper Primary level (from class I to VIII) in all areas across the country. Accordingly, outlay for MDM scheme has been provided at Rs. 9,440 crore, including Rs.944 crore for NER and Sikkim.

**Secondary Education:** An allocation of Rs.4,675 crore has been made for Secondary Education, including Rs. 467.56 crore for NER & Sikkim. This includes allocation of Rs.1,385 crore (including Rs. 138.50 crore for North Eastern Region) for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Rs.350 crore (including Rs. 35 crore for North Eastern Region) for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. In view of the success of SSA in large number of students completing upper primary level and to meet the growth in demand for Secondary Education, as a major policy initiative, the scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved with a provision of Rs. 1,700 crore (including Rs. 172.46 crore for North Eastern Region). A provision of Rs. 425 crore (including NER provision of Rs. 42.50 crore) has been made towards schemes for setting up of 6,000 Model Schools and Rs. 100 crore (including Rs. 10 crore for North Eastern Region) for construction and running of Girls Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. An outlay of Rs. 90.50 crore has been kept for disbursing 1,00,000 scholarships for students in Class IX to XII under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme.

**Adult Education:** An allocation of Rs. 1,300 crore has been made for Adult Education, inclusive of Rs. 130 crore for NER & Sikkim. This allocation inter-alia includes allocation of Rs. 1,167 crore (including Rs. 116.90 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 Rs.11,000 crore. This amount includes provision for various higher and technical institutions under the Ministry of HRD.

The University Grants Commission has been provided an allocation of Rs. 4,390 crore (including NER of Rs. 505 crore) inclusive of allocation for Central Universities and Deemed Universities. For the "National Mission for Education through ICT" a provision of Rs. 900 crore (including Rs. 90 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 Rs.100 crore (including Rs. 10 crore for NER). The provision of IGNOU includes Rs.50 crore for grants to State Open Universities and Rs.50 crore for implementation of various approved schemes in IGNOU itself.

**Technical Education:** There is a provision of Rs. 4,706 crore (including Rs. 439.97 crore for NER) for Technical Education that includes provision towards assistance to IITs, NITs, IIMs, etc., Out of this, a provision of Rs. 900 crore (including Rs. 90 crore for NER) has been made for National Institutes of Technology (NIT), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (including new IISERs). Apart from the provisions for various ongoing schemes in the Technical Education sector, a provision of Rs.400 crore has also been made for new IITs and Rs. 800 crore for

setting up of new & upgradation of existing polytechnics in uncovered States. Provision of Rs. 25 crore has been made for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Management, Rs. 20 crore for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Rs. 60 crore for new National Institutes of Technology.

**Sports & Youth Services:** The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is Rs. 2,844 crore including a provision of Rs. 139 crore for NER & Sikkim. In the area of Youth Affairs, the provision is mainly for the National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Youth Corps and National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development. On the Sports side, allocations have been kept for creation of sports infrastructure and upgradation / preparation of venues for hosting the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Provisions have also been made for Incentives to Sportspersons, Assistance to National Sports Federations, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme and Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan, etc.

**Art and Culture:** The outlay of Ministry of Culture is Rs. 735 crore including Rs.8 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, Archaeological 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 Mohan Roy Library Foundation and other schemes and programmes. An amount of Rs. 43 crore has been earmarked for the building projects of attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Culture.

**Medical and Public Health :** The Plan outlay of the Department of Health & Family Welfare (DoHFW) is Rs.21,000 crore including Rs. 2,100 crore, for the schemes/projects in the NER and Sikkim.

The scheme of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) aimed at strengthening the tertiary sector, envisages setting up of 6 new All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) like Institutions and up-gradation of 13 existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions. The Ministry is in the process of finalizing the recruitment of Consultant(s)/ Developers for the 6 AIIMS like institutions. While the process of upgradation is likely to be completed in the current year, 6 new AIIMS like Institutions are likely to be operationalised by 2010-11. A provision of Rs.750 crore has been earmarked for the scheme.

Tobacco is one of the leading preventable causes of death in the country. The process of launching the Pilot Phase of the new National Tobacco Control Programme has been started, envisaging to be put in place, an institutional mechanism for effective enforcement of the Anti-Tobacco Law, 2003. The programme also envisages awareness at the community level, especially the youth and children.

The objective of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) is to prevent avoidable hearing loss and to ensure early identification, diagnosis and treatment of ear problems responsible for hearing loss and deafness. The programme focuses on development of institutional capacity for ear care services, through training of manpower, support for equipment and other resources. Efforts would also be made to strengthen the existing inter sectoral linkages for rehabilitation of the persons with deafness.

To implement the recommendations of the Oversight Committee relating to 27% reservation for OBCs, a time bound action plan has been chalked out covering Medical, Non-medical and Nursing courses. This will be operationalised through the existing institutions directly under the control of the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare. The allocations of seats amongst the institutions have also been identified. The expansion will be in disciplines where seats can be enhanced with the existing infrastructure by filling up of vacancies against sanctioned strength and creation of additional faculty and support staff. The action for developing necessary infrastructure to achieve 27% reservation of OBCs by the end of the third year will also be initiated. A provision of Rs.300 crore has been earmarked for this purpose.

With the launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005, special focus was laid on 18 states including eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, the North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The NRHM envisages an architectural correction in the health delivery system to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. It also seeks to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country from 407 to 100 per 1,00,000 live births, Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) from 60 to 30 per lakh live births and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 3.0 to 2.1. The key features for achieving the goals of the Mission include making health delivery system fully functional and accountable to the community, Human Resources Management, community involvement, decentralisation, rigorous monitoring & evaluation against standards, convergence of health and related programmes from village level upwards, innovations and flexible financing and also interventions for improving the health indicators. All the States have operationalised the Mission and the health delivery system is being rejuvenated through additional management, accountancy and planning support at all levels. Improved logistics and procurement support is expected to improve the quality and range of services at various facilities. Several States have operationalised innovations in key areas to improve the services to the citizens under the NRHM. The NRHM is the flagship Programme of the DoHFW and it is expected that besides the 13 outcomes of the NRHM, the monitorable socio-economic targets for health from the 11th Plan will also be achieved by the Mission. An allocation of Rs. 15,672 crore have been provided for NRHM of which Rs. 232 crore will come from Department of AYUSH.

**Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH):** The objective of AYUSH is to develop and promote the Indian systems of medicines in an organised and scientific manner. Towards achievement of this objective, the Department implemented a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes. The involvement/integration of AYUSH systems in National Health Care Delivery by making them part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is also being given a thrust. The total outlay for AYUSH is Rs. 800 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 Rs. 11,000 crore including Rs. 1,100 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is a flagship scheme of the Government. The allocation for ICDS is Rs. 8,700 crore. This scheme seeks to provide an integrated package of health, nutrition and educational 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 additional 792 Projects and nearly 3 lacs Anganwadi Centres, taking the total number of projects to 7076 and Anganwadi Centres/Mini-Anganwadi Centres to 14 lacs, including 20,000 Anganwadi on demand.

The Ministry has launched a Centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)" from 2009-10 to create a safe and secure environment for comprehensive development of children. Further, the new schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) are proposed to be launched in 2010-11. A National Mission for Empowerment of Women is proposed to be set up to work as an Inter-Ministerial Convergence Mechanism with a view to overseeing the functioning of the programmes, policies and schemes for Gender Empowerment. Other important women empowerment schemes include Self-Help Group based empowerment scheme – Swayamsidha Phase-II, Micro-Credit Scheme of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Rehabilitation and Support schemes – Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Scheme, etc. The schemes namely- "Ujjawala" for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims into the family/community and "Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child with Insurance Cover" (a pilot scheme) known as "Dhanlakshmi" is also being implemented.

**Water Supply and Sanitation:** During the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan the major issues which need to be tackled are problems of sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, centralized vs. decentralized approaches and financing of O&M cost on equitable basis with full consideration for ensuring equity in regard to gender, socially and economically weaker sections of the society, school children, socially vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers, specially-abled and senior citizens, etc. As per the revised guidelines for Rural Water Supply Programme, it is envisaged to award performance rather than non-performance of States by removing extra weightage points in the allocation criteria for the Central assistance to the States. Allocation criteria is also envisaged to depend on 2001 census population figure with allocation of certain percentage as incentive funds for the States as extra weightage points for those which transfer the assets created to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

A provision of Rs. 9,000 crore has been made for Rural Water Supply sector including Rs. 900 crore earmarked for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The Government continues to give utmost importance for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to provide sanitation facilities to the rural masses. Total Sanitation Campaign Projects have been launched in 593 Districts covering 30 States/UTs. It is proposed to cover all the districts with Total Sanitation Campaign by the end of 11th Plan and achieve the Millennium Development Goal of reducing by half the number of people without access to Sanitation by the year 2010. A provision of Rs.1,580 crore has been made for Central Rural Sanitation Programme including Rs. 158 crore for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim. The total outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation has been kept at Rs. 10,580 crore (which includes Rs.1,058 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim).

## HOUSING

**Rural Housing:** - The outlay for Rural Housing is Rs. 10,000 crore (including Rs. 1,004 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to provide assistance for construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and non-SC/ST rural families living below the poverty line. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have also been extended to the families of the members of armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. A minimum of 60% of the funds under the scheme are earmarked for assistance

to SC/ST families and 3% of funds are reserved for disabled, below the poverty line beneficiaries, in rural areas. 15% of the IAY funds and physical targets are also earmarked for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Minorities. The dwelling units should invariably be allotted in the name of a female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. Only in case there is no eligible female member in the family, a house can be allotted to a male member. The financial assistance provided under the scheme for each house is Rs. 35,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 38,500/- in hilly/difficult areas. Up to 20 per cent of annual allocation of IAY can be spent for upgradation of kutcha houses and/or credit-cum-subsidy scheme. The houses under this scheme have also been included under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme for lending by Nationalized Banks upto Rs. 20,000/- per unit at an interest rate of 4% in addition to financial assistance provided under IAY. Rs. 15,000/- is provided for upgradation and under Credit-cum-Subsidy scheme, households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 32,000/- are provided subsidy of Rs. 12,500/-. They can also avail loan upto Rs. 50,000/- from Banks for construction of a house. The funding pattern is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 and in case of Union Territories 100% funds are provided by the Centre. In the case of North-East States and Sikkim, funding is in the ratio of 90:10. As part of IAY, since August, 2009, provisions have been made to fund Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary for house-site/homestead plots for construction of houses for those rural BPL households who do not have land/site for the purpose. Funding is to be shared between Centre & State in the ratio of 50:50. Further, to ensure that IAY beneficiaries are able to assess the benefit under other Government schemes IAY has been converged with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Health Insurance, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). 5% of the total allocated funds under IAY are kept apart to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation under exceptional circumstances, etc. A district can avail up to 10% of its annual allocation or Rs. 70 lakh (including State share), whichever is higher.

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

**Urban Development:** The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 7,605.75 crore, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 2,205.75 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., Development of Satellite Cities/Counter Magnet Cities, National Urban Information System, Pooled Finance Development Fund, Urban Transport Planning, Research and Capacity Building in Urban Sector, Commonwealth Games, Capacity Building in Urban Transport Sector, National Institute of Urban Affairs, General Pool Residential Accommodation, General Pool Office Accommodation, etc. This also includes provision for preparation of City Development Project, Detailed Project Reports and organizing technical seminars, symposium & consultancy under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The provision also includes investment in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation, Kolkata Metro

Rail Corporation, Chennai Metro Rail Limited, other Metro Rail Projects, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) for R&D Centre of Excellence and execution of Mass Rapid Transport System in Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, etc. A new initiative has been taken by the Ministry to strengthen the transport system of National Capital Region through a newly constituted body, namely "National Capital Region Transport Corporation".

**Information, Publicity and Broadcasting:** The allocation for Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is Rs.850 crore which includes Rs. 343.48 crore for Broadcasting Sector, Rs. 100 crore for Information Sector, Rs. 88 crore for Film Sector and a provision of Rs. 318.52 crore for Commonwealth Games and related programmes. Provision has been made for Publicity for Special Events, Museum of Moving Images, Global Film School, Setting up of National Centre for Excellence in Animation, Gaming & Special Effects, programmes on various issues covering national integration, communal harmony and other themes of national and social importance. An allocation of Rs.340.48 crore has been made towards Prasar Bharati.

**North Eastern Areas :** Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region through its schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) and the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) takes up projects in North Eastern Region for infrastructure development in the sectors like, Roads and Bridges, Power, Irrigation, Health, Education, Sports, Drinking Water Supply, etc. The provision for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region as Central Assistance to the State Plans is Rs. 1,550 crore, which includes Rs.800 crore as grant from the NLCPR, Rs.700 crore for schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC) and Rs. 50 crore for the schemes of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). The provision for Central Plan Schemes is Rs. 190 crore which includes Rs. 60 crore as loans to the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation, Rs.19.50 crore for Technical Assistance & Capacity Building, Rs.7 crore for Advocacy and Publicity and Rs.68 crore for North East States Road Project (NESRP). NESRP is proposed to be funded through Asian Development Bank for upgrading priority roads, including construction of Bridges and Causeways/Irish crossings in the North Eastern Region and Rs.35 crore is for NER Livelihood Project (NERLP), a scheme proposed to be funded through the World Bank for addressing the needs of employment, income and natural resource sustainability of the rural population of the NE Region. An amount of Rs. 100 crore has been provided for creating and upgrading infrastructure facilities especially in Arunachal Pradesh and other border areas in the North Eastern Region, which will be met from 'Social and Infrastructure Development Fund'.

## WELFARE

**Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:** An allocation of Rs. 4,500 crore has been made for schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (including Rs. 184 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). This includes allocations for welfare of Scheduled Castes, development of Other Backward Classes, development of disability, Social Defence Sectors and allocation for Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (Rs.600 crore including Rs.15 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). About 7.50 lakh Scheduled Caste persons are likely to be benefited from this scheme. There is a provision of Rs. 1,700 crore (including Rs. 25 crore for NER and Sikkim) for Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes. About 44 lakh students are likely to be benefited. In the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs (Rs. 350 crore including Rs. 35 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim), about 30 lakh students are likely to be benefited. In the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs

(Rs. 50 crore including Rs. 5 crore for NER and Sikkim), about 28 lakh students are likely to be benefited.

**Tribal Affairs :** The allocation under Central Sector Plan of Rs. 1,200 crore includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of merit (Rs. 558.03 crore), Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for STs including Coaching and Allied Schemes and award for Exemplary Services (Rs. 55 crore), Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts (Rs. 40 crore), particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) (Rs. 185 crore), Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (Rs. 15 crore), Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce (Rs. 12 crore), Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys (Rs. 78 crore), Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (Rs. 9 crore), Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (Rs. 75 crore), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (Rs. 75 crore), Institute of Excellence/Top Class Education (Rs. 2.50 crore), National Overseas Scholarship Scheme (Rs. 1 crore), Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations (Rs. 70 crore) and Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others (Rs. 24.47 crore).

**Minorities :** The Plan outlay of Ministry of Minority Affairs is Rs. 2,600 crore (including provisions of NER and Sikkim of Rs. 260 crore). The outlay includes twelve schemes viz., Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected minority concentration districts, Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities, Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities, Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for professional & technical courses of Undergraduate & Post-graduate, Free Coaching & Allied Scheme for Minorities, Grants-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Grants-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation, Equity to NMDFC and Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of development schemes for minorities including publicity, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Students, Computerisation of records of State Wakf Board and

schemes for Leadership Development of Minority Women. Further, amounts have been allocated for four new schemes, viz., Strengthening of State Waqf Boards, Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies, promotional activities for linguistic minorities and containing population decline of small minority communities.

**Labour and Employment:** The Plan outlay of Ministry of Labour is Rs. 1,715.16 crore on gross basis out of which Rs. 750 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 Rs. 1,000 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

**Planning:** The plan outlay of Ministry of Planning is Rs. 2,000 crore out of which a provision of Rs. 1,900 crore is for Unique Identification Authority of India

**Administration of Justice:** The Plan outlay of Law and Justice is Rs. 280 crore, of which Rs. 120 crore is for the computerization of districts and subordinate courts in the country and Rs. 110 crore for development of Infrastructural facilities for Judiciary (Capacity Building and Infrastructure Facilities). Rs. 2.43 crore has been provided for the Study of Judicial Reforms and Assessment Status, Rs. 7.57 crore is for Strengthened Access to Justice in India (SAJI) Programme and Rs. 40 crore is provided for Assistance to State Governments for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas.