

PART – III**PLAN OUTLAY 2001-2002**

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2001-2002 for various projects, programmes and schemes and the Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans. In the notes which follow the physical targets, wherever given, are relatable to the entire Plan outlay which includes both the budgetary support and the internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). A more detailed analysis of the performance of various projects, programmes and schemes will be available in the Performance Budgets which will separately be presented by the Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental expenditure. Statement 12 gives Plan allocations, Ministry /Department-wise. Statement 13 gives Plan outlays by sectors of development and heads of

development under various sectors. Statement 14 gives Plan investment in Public Enterprises. Statement 15 gives Resources of Public Enterprises. Statement 16 gives Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans. Statement 17 gives Plan grants and loans to States & UT Governments. Statement 18 gives the provision for externally aided projects in Central Plan and Central Assistance for States and Union Territories including State-wise details.

The Central Plan outlay for 2001-2002 compares with the outlay for 2000-2001 as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 2000-2001	Revised Estimates 2000-2001	Budget Estimates 2001-2002
Budgetary support for Central Plan	51275.60	48268.53	59456.00
Internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises	66058.18	60317.98	70725.34
Central Plan Outlay	117333.78	108586.51	130181.34
Central assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans	36824.40	379 69.40	40644.00

Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the Central Sector Annual Plan 2001-2002 has been fixed at Rs. 59456.00 crore. The Sector-wise break up of the Plan Outlay for the year 2001-02 is as under:-

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The Central Plan Outlay for this sector is Rs.3380.25 crore. Allocation has been made mainly for Oilseed and Pulses Programmes, Crop oriented programmes, Plant Protection, Education and Training, Rainfed Farming, Seeds and Fertilizers, Agricultural Marketing Agriculture Economics and Statistics, Crop Insurance and Horticulture activities including storage facilities. In the field of Cooperation, provision has been mainly made for cooperative education/training, assistance through NCDC for developmental activities, providing long term agricultural credit to farmers for developmental purposes, assistance to cooperatives in under-developed States, and assistance to farmers who cannot repay loans on account of natural calamities.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan Outlay for this sector is Rs.4449.45 crore for the year 2001-02. One of the special programmes of Rural Development is the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana which came into effect from 1.4.1999. The objective of the programme is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line. It is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment like organization of rural poor into self-help groups and their capacity building, training, infrastructure development, planning of activity clusters etc.

In the area of rural employment allocations have focussed on the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme. The JGSY aims at creating need based rural infrastructure at the village level to boost the

rural economy. Priority is given to develop infrastructure for SC/ST habitations, education and public health. The programme, not only develop rural infrastructure, but also provides individual assets to the poorest of the poor SCs/STs families, as 22.5% funds are earmarked for them. 30% of the employment opportunities are also reserved for women. The 100% of JGSY funds are provided to the village Panchayats to develop greater financial autonomy. The Panchayats are empowered to take up work upto Rs.50,000/- independently with the approval of Gram Sabha to ensure active people's participation at the grass-root level. 15% of the allocated funds have been earmarked for maintenance of assets created under the programme for greater durability.

The Employment Assurance Scheme is the single wage employment scheme and is in operation throughout the country. The plan provision for the year 2001-02 also includes outlay for food for work. It provides additional wage employment through manual work and helps create durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development. The programme has been restructured from 1st April, 1999 and revised guidelines have been issued. While the basic parameters of the scheme have been retained, the demand driven nature of the scheme has been changed to allocation basis. The funds are shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. The Central assistance is now allocated to the States/Union Territories on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a state to the total rural poor in the country. Keeping in view the democratic decentralisation process, the Zilla Parishads have been designated as the "implementing Authority" under the Scheme. The funds are released to the DRDAs in two instalments which in turn would transfer 70% of the funds to the Panchayat Samities and the remaining 30% of funds to the Zilla Parishads, which would utilise these funds in areas of distress.

The other Rural Development Programmes include provision for DRDAs administration, CAPART Schemes, Panchayat Development & Training and Information Technology.

Special Programme for Rural Development: The total outlay for the Department of Land Resources under this programme for 2001-2002 is Rs.824 crore. This includes Rs.430 crore for IWDP, Rs.210 crore for DPAP, Rs.160 crore for DDP, Rs.15 crore for T.D.E.&T. and Rs.9 crores for others.

IWDP is an on-going scheme under which major projects are undertaken on the basis of micro-watershed basis. The projects sanctioned up to 1999-2000 are being funded on 100% basis.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is an area development programme of drought with a long term perspective based on strategy of optimum utilization of land, water and human resources. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is funded on a matching basis by the Centre and States. However, with effect from 1st April, 1999, the allocation is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and State Govt. in respect of new projects sanctioned during 1999-2000. The Programme is in operation in 947 blocks in 179 districts of 13 States.

Desert Development Programme (DDP) aim at controlling desertification to conserve, develop and harness land, water and other natural resources for restoration of ecological balance in the long run and also to raise the level of production, income and employment through irrigation, afforestation, dry land farming etc. From 1995-96, desert areas have been identified under three categories, namely Hot Sandy Arid Areas, Hot Arid Areas and Cold Arid Areas. Allocation is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the State in case of projects sanctioned after 1.4.1999. However, the projects sanctioned prior to 1.4.1999 will continue to be funded on 100% basis by the Centre. The Programme is in operation in 227 Blocks in 40 districts of 7 States.

Under the TDE&T Scheme 100% financial assistance is given for projects which are on Govt. land and on private lands the cost of the projects are shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the Farmers' Corporate Body.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for 2001-2002 is Rs.12374.67 crore, which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs.3006.00 crore), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.1574.89crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.284.00crore), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs.86.72crore), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.894.00 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (Rs.1228.17crore), Power Grid Corporation of India (Rs.2869.00crore), Rural Electrification Corporation (Rs.37.00 crore), Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs.1024.21 crore) and other schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority.

(i) Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines : The Plan outlay of

Rs.3006.00 crores is mainly for Talchar stages I&II (3000MW), Vindhyachal-II (1000 MW), Kayamkulam-I (400 MW), Unchahar-II (420 MW), Faridabad Gas (400 MW), Simhardri (1000 MW). Kawas-II (650 MW), Gandhar-II (650 MW), Anta Gas-II (650 MW), Auraia-II (650 MW), Talchar-II (2000 MW) and Ramagundam-III (500 MW). The Plan Outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is Rs.284.00 crore. A provision of Rs.10.00 crores for Badarpur Thermal Power Project has been made in BE 2000-2001.

A budget provision of Rs. 943.25 crore has been provided for national Hydro-Electric Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs. 1574.89 crore for ongoing & new projects viz. Dulhasti (390 MW), Dhauliganga (280 MW), Chamera-II (300 MW), Koel Karo (710 MW), Uri (480 MW), Rangit (60 MW), Kottak down Stream and Teasta Stage V.

The annual plan outlay of Rs.2869.00 crore is provided for Power Grid Corporation of India for implementation of Nathpa Jhakri, Kishenpur-Moga, Tehri-TLULDC Southern & Northern Region, Jaypore-Gajuwaka, Vindhyachal, N-E HVDC B/B Sisaram, HVDC & Talcher II and associated substations as well as construction of load despatch and communication facilities.

Other provisions include expenditure on Kathalguri Gas Based generation project, Kopili HE Project Stage-II (Extension), Agartala Gas Turbine, Tuirial HEP, Tuivai HEP, Lower Kopili HE Project & Kameng HE Project. Rs.350.00 crores has been provided as Interest subsidy to PFC. Rs.386.00 crore has been provided for Tehri Hydro Development Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs.748.57 crores and Rs.189.00 crore to REC to finance system improvement project and small HE Projects of SEBs under OECF assistance. A provision of Rs.65.00 crore has also been made for Kutirjyoti Programme for extending single point light connections to rural poor.

(ii) Inter-State Transmission Lines: A provision of Rs.4.8 crores has been made for centrally sponsored inter-state transmission lines to connect contiguous power systems for facilitating the formation of regional grid leading ultimately to the formation of a national grid, which will enable reliable and efficient supply of power to the consumers.

(iii) Research and Development : Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, is engaged in research on power problems, fundamental as well as applied. A provision of Rs.8.4 crores has been provided for Central Power Research Institute.

(iv) Energy Conservation and Other Programme: Provision of Rs.9.9 crores is earmarked for schemes relating to conservation of energy, Rs.9.3 crores for incentive schemes for better performance of thermal power stations including incentive for reduction of T & D losses

(v) Training : Training of Power Station personnel and research in Power Sector is conducted by National Power Training Institute (NPTI), Hot Line Training Centre (HLTC) and Power System Training Institute (PSTI). A total provision of Rs.10.4 crores (Rs.6.4 crores for NPTI, Rs.1.03 crore for

HLTC and Rs.2.98 crores for PSTI) has been made in BE 2001-2002.

Petroleum: The approved Plan outlay of Oil PSUs under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for the year 2001-02, is Rs.17147.34 crore. It consists of Rs.8013.61 crore for exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas, Rs.8922.08 crore for refining and marketing of petroleum products, Rs.174.49 crore for petro-chemicals and Rs.37.16 crore for engineers units. The entire outlay will be financed out of internal and extra budgetary resources of the PSUs. Investment by ONGC, GAIL, HPCL, BPCL, IOC, OIL etc. constitute the main components of the outlay.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Iron & Steel Industries: The total outlay for the Ministry of Steel is of the order of Rs.1299 crore. Of this, Rs.1285 crores is met out of internal and extra budgetary resources of the PSUs.

The important areas of plan expenditure include:

- (a) An amount of Rs.500 crores for Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), to include Rs.120 crores for Bhilai Steel Plant, Rs.79 crores for Durgapur Steel Plant for reconstruction of blast furnace No.3, Rs.123 crores for Rourkela Steel Plant for continuing schemes, Rs.41 crores for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant, Raw Materials Division, Central Marketing Organization, etc.
- (b) An amount of Rs.60 crores for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL). This is for balance payment for 3 million tonnes steel project and for Additions Modifications & Replacements (AMR) Schemes.
- (c) An amount of Rs.301 crores for National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) for continuing schemes, new schemes, AMR, R&D, Township and for investment in proposed joint venture enterprises.
- (d) An amount of Rs.282 crores for Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. for new schemes, R&D, feasibility studies and for investment in joint venture enterprises.

Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries: The outlay for 2001-2002 is Rs.1455.04 crores including internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.1265.04 crores. The break-up of the gross outlay is as under:-

- (a) Aluminium (i) NALCO Rs.1081.54 crores and (ii) BALCO Rs.50 crores.
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)-Rs.25 crores;
- (c) Zinc and Lead (Hindustan Zinc Ltd.)-Rs.130 crores;
- (d) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. -Rs.12 crores;
- (e) Geological Survey of India -Rs.120.08 crores;
- (f) Indian Bureau of Mines-Rs.19 crores;
- (g) Science & Technology Programmes-Rs.9 crores;
- (h) Sikkim Mining Corpn. -Rs.0.42 crore;
- (i) Construction Programme for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines-Rs.8 crores.

Fertilizer Industries: The outlay for 2001-02 is Rs.1157.03 crore, of which an amount of Rs.950.03 crores will be met from the internal and extra budgetary resources and the balance amount of Rs.207 crores will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay of Rs.1157.03 crores is primarily for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs.45 crores), Fertilizers Corporation of India (Rs.20 crores), Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation (Rs.190 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.21 crores), National Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.29.73 crores), Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (Rs.14.49 crores), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.173.30 crores), Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (Rs.217 crores), Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (Rs.400 crores).

Engineering Industries: Total outlay of Rs.342.81 crore has been allocated for BHEL, HEC, Bharat Yantra Nigam, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., HMT, Instrumentation Ltd. etc.

Consumer Industries: An amount of Rs.102.4 crore has been provided for Hindustan Paper Corporation, Tyre Corporation India Ltd., Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. etc.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Railways has an annual plan outlay of Rs. 11090 crore for the year 2001-2002. Of this Rs. 3540 crore is met out of budgetary support. The targets proposed to be achieved through the outlay is for track renewal of 3400 km., electrification of additional 350 route kilometers, 160 route km. of additional gauge conversion, 82 km. of new lines, 275 km. of doubling and an additional 180 locomotives.

Shipping : The outlay of Rs. 975.71 crore for the year 2001-02 is for development and expansion of Indian shipping industry. This includes a provision of Rs. 835.71 crores for Shipping Corporation of India.

Civil Aviation : This outlay of Rs. 1641.31 crore for 2001-2002 for the Civil Aviation Sector includes Rs. 63.00 crores as budgetary support. Rs. 573.66 crores is allocated for Airport Authority of India, Rs.6.30 crore for North Eastern Region, Rs. 5.50 crore for Director General of Civil Aviation and Rs. 5.41 crore for Bureau of Civil Aviation Security for their plan schemes during 2001-2002. There is also investment in Air India (Rs.445.44 crore), Indian Airlines (Rs.460.00 crore) and Pawan hans Helicopter Limited (Rs.127.00 crore).

Road Transport & Highways: Development and proper maintenance of road network is crucial to accelerating the process of economic development and removal of inter-regional disparities. To give a thrust to investment in this crucial infrastructure sector, budgetary support is being stepped up through levy of a cess @ Re. 1 per litre of high speed diesel and motor spirit, besides extending tax concessions to the sector. The following table shows overall budgetary support for road sector:-

(Rs. in crore)

Demand No.74 – Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Sector	Plan	Non-plan	Total
1. Road Sector	6078.00	1635.34	7713.34
2. Division-wise allocation			
Road Wing	2544.28	841.04	3385.32
NHA1	3222.72	...	3222.72
BRDB	30.00	794.30	824.30
Provision for North Eastern Regional Sikkim	281.00		281.00
Total	6078.00	1635.34	7713.34
3. Break-up of total budget			
Externally Aided Projects	1096.72	...	1096.72
Counter-part	136.00	...	136.00
Cess	3162.00	...	3162.00
Other Budget Support	1402.28	1635.34	3037.62
Provision for North Eastern Region & Sikkim	281.00		281.00
Total	6078.00	1635.34	7713.34
4. Funds to National Highway Authority of India			
Investment(from Cess Funds)	2100.00	...	2100.00
EAP to NHA1(grants)	898.00	...	898.00
Counter-part funds to NHA1	114.00	...	114.00
EAP loans to NHA1 (World Bank-III)	110.72	...	110.72
Total	3222.72	...	3222.72
5. Break-up of EAP to NHA1			
World Bank Loan	442.00	...	442.00
ADB loan	176.00	...	176.00
JBIC loan	280.00	...	280.00
Counter-part- ADB loan	44.00	...	44.00
Counter-part-JBIC loan	70.00	...	70.00
Total	1012.00	...	1012.00

Inflow/Outflow to/from Central Road Fund

Item	Inflow	Outflow Amount
Central Road Fund	5962.00	
Grants to States		923.00
Grants States for Inter-State and Economically important roads		98.00
Grants to UT Government		39.00
Grants to UTs for Inter-state and Economically importance roads		2.00
Investment in NHA1		2100.00
Rural Roads		2500.00
Railways		300.00
Total	5962.00	5962.00

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The Department of Posts has a total Plan outlay of Rs.135 crore for the Annual Plan 2001-02. It is proposed to open 500 Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBO) and 50 Departmental Sub-Offices (DSOs) in 2001-02 as part of the expansion of Postal network. As part of technology upgradation the Department proposes to install 1000 Multi-Purpose Counter Machines (MPCMs), 400 Extended Satellite Money Orders (ESMOs) and modernize the Post Offices. Another area of emphasis is the modernisation of mail processing.

Telecommunications : Plan Outlay in this sector is largely on C-DOT and on Wireless Planning & Coordination. With the coming into existence of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), from 1 October, 2000, the commercial functions of the Department of Telecom Services (DTS) stands transferred to BSNL. There is a total outlay of Rs.16,574 crores for BSNL and Rs.1814 crores for MTNL to be met out of internal and extra budgetary resources in the

year 2001-02 to meet the targets with regard to rural telephony, local switching capacity and direct exchange lines.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The Plan outlay for 2001-2002 for Research and Development is mainly for continuing the research and development of technologies involved in the Atomic Energy programme at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, Institute of Plasma Research and other institutions for conducting research in the field of nuclear science, carrying out national programmes and also for providing housing and infrastructural facilities for the various research and development units of the Department.

Space Research : The approved Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space for 2001-2002 is fixed at Rs.1710 crores which includes provision for the following:—

(i) A provision of Rs.930.48 crores is made for Space Technology which includes Rs.359.27 crores for major ISRO centres of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Laboratory for Electro-Optics Systems (LEOS), SHAR centre and ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) and Radar Development Cell (RDC). A provision of Rs.367.36 crores is made for Second Launch Pad and Launch Vehicle Projects of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Continuation (PSLV-C), Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, GSLV MK-II/III Development, C-20 Cryo Stage Development and Large Solid Boosters (S-200) and Rs.203.85 crores for Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Projects, G.SAT Projects and other Satellite Projects.

(ii) A provision made for Space Applications is Rs.111.32 crores which includes provision of Rs.50.20 crores for Space Applications Centre, (SAC) Rs.18 crores for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs.17.19 crores for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs.8.61 crores for National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Rs.12.32 crores for Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSC), Remote Sensing Application Mission (RSAM), Digital Photogrammetric Works Station and Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD).

(iii) A provision of Rs.53.89 crores is made for Space Sciences which includes a provision of Rs.19.12 crores for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs.2.03 crores for National MST Radar Facility (NMRF) and Rs. 7 crores for sponsored Research Projects in academic institutions under RESPOND, and Rs.15.74 crores for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, Jt. International Projects. Sounding Rockets for Space Science experiments and Rs.10 crores for the India Millennium Mission.

(iv) The provision of Rs.542.83 crores under INSAT Operational includes a provision of Rs.7.63 crores for Master Control Facility (MCF) and Rs.35.2 crores for INSAT-2 Satellites Project including provision for leasing of transponders from Thaicom Satellite) and Rs.500 crores for INSAT-3 Satellite Project including Launch services.

(v) A provision of Rs.71.48 crores is made for Central Management, Special indigenisation and International Cooperations.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Elementary Education: A total plan allocation of Rs.4000 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 2001-02 for Elementary Education & Literacy. The important Plan schemes include Operation Blackboard, Teachers Training Programme, District Primary Education Programme, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Operation Blackboard: It was launched in 1987-88 aims at providing essential facilities in all primary schools in the country in a phased manner i.e. two teachers and Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE). The scheme has been expanded to provide third teacher/third room to primary schools where enrolment exceeds 100 and to cover Upper Primary schools from 1993-94. The Scheme provides 100% central assistance for Teaching Learning Equipment and for salaries

of teachers during the Plan period in which primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations.

Teachers Training Programme: As envisaged in the National Policy on Education (NPE) and Programme of Action (POA) – 1986, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education was taken up in 1987 to create a viable institutional infrastructure, academic and technical resources base for orientation, training and continuous upgradation of knowledge, competence and pedagogical skills of elementary school teacher in the country. The Scheme has five components :-

- (i) Setting up of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in all districts;
- (ii) Strengthening of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and development of some of them as Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs);
- (iii) Strengthening of States Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs);
- (iv) Special Orientation Programme for School Teachers and introduction of distance mode in teacher training' and
- (v) Establishment and strengthening of Departments of Education in Universities.

District Primary Education Programme: The programme lays great emphasis on participatory processes for planning and management has a marked gender focus and seeks to revitalise reforms in primary education through various interventions aimed at improving access and retention, reducing dropouts and enhancing learning achievement. It also aims at capacity building at all levels and seeks to evolve strategies which are replicable and sustainable. The programme presently covers 219 Districts in 15 States.

National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP – NSPE): For the first time in the country a nationwide programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education was launched on the 15th August, 1995, intended to give a boost to universalisation of primary education and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes.

The ultimate goal under the programme is provision of wholesome cooked/processed food having calorific value equivalent to 100 gms of wheat or rice through local bodies/ authorities such as Panchayats and Nagarpalikas who are expected to develop institutional arrangements for the purpose.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan : This is a Centrally sponsored Scheme for Universalising Elementary Education in the Mission Mode with a holistic and convergent approach. This effort is to incorporate all existing programmes of elementary education in the Central and Centrally Sponsored Category under this new framework in consultation and partnership with states. The goal of SSA are as follows.

- i) All 6-14 age children school/EGS centre/bridge course by 2003.
- ii) All 6-14 age Children complete five year primary education by 2007 and
- iii) All 6-14 age children complete eight years schooling by 2010.

The approach is community owned and village education plans prepared in consultation with Panchayati Raj Institutions will form the basic of district elementary education plans.

Rural Housing: Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was started in May, 1985 as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. From 1st January, 1996 It is being implemented as an independent scheme. The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana

(IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable Kutcha houses of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to widows or next of kin of defence personnel killed in action. Benefits have also been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces as long as they fulfill the normal eligibility conditions of Indira Awaas Yojana. 3 percent of funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas. The assistance ceiling for each house in plain area is fixed at Rs.20,000 and for hill/difficult area, Rs.22,000. Upgradation of unserviceable Kutcha houses at the rate of Rs.10,000 per unit has also been introduced from the year 1999-2000. 20 percent of IAY funds are allocated under this head. The funds are shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. The Credit-cum subsidy Scheme initiated with effect from 1.4.1999 is now in operation and intends to provide relief to rural households having an annual income of not more than Rs.32,000/-. They were not earlier covered under IAY of the government, but this initiative has made them entitled to have their own house. Subsidy upto Rs.10,000/- per eligible household in plain areas and Rs.11,000/- in hilly/difficult areas is provided. To improve the availability of credit for Rural Householder equity support to HUDCO is also being provided. In order to provide overall better habitat where sanitation & drinking water needs are also taken care of, the scheme of Samagra Awaas Yojana has been launched w.e.f. 1.4.1999. To promote and propagate cost effective technologies, materials, designs, etc. in rural areas, a scheme namely, innovative stream of Rural housing and Habitat Developments is in operation since 1.4.1999.

Urban Development: In view of the fast pace of urbanisation and the growing gap between demand and supply of the basic infrastructure facilities accompanied by environmental degradation affecting the quality of life of urban population, an integrated urban management policy incorporating different facets like development planning, resource mobilization, capacity building, responsive administration etc. is a key concern.

The outlay for Urban Development, includes provision for Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns, Mega City Schemes, water supply and sanitation which entails inter alia Training in public Health Engineering Urban Waste Disposal, Monitoring and management Information System, Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of scavengers, Equity to Urban Development and UWS Financing corporation/HUDCO. Provision has also been made for Extension of AUWSP to Small Towns, Pass through credit for External assistance to HUDCO from OECF, Support to Water Supply Scheme of Major Cities facing acute water shortage and for Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management near airports in few selected cities in the country.

Family Welfare: Increasing population is one of the crucial problems facing the nation today. Family Welfare Programme aims to control the growth of population and to improve the Health status of women and children through Reproductive and Child Health Programme. The programme continues to be a cent percent centrally sponsored plan scheme and the outlay for 2001-02 has been fixed at Rs.4210 crores.

Health : The total of outlay on health for the Annual Plan 2001-2002 is of the order of Rs.1432.74 crores. The expenditure is essentially intended for the National Anti Malaria Programme (Rs.168 crores), T.B. Central Programme

(Rs.122 crores), Leprosy Control Programme (Rs. 67 crores), Aid Control Programme (Rs.180 crores) and Trachome & Sliders Control Programme (Rs.126 crores). Plan allocation is also made for the purpose of medical education training and research in All India Institute of Medical Services, Delhi, Lady Harding Medical College & Sucheta Kripaloni Hospital, New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, Indian Council of Medical Research etc. Other important programme which receive plan outlay includes Preventions of Fod Adulteration, Drugs Standard Control Programme etc.

WELFARE

Tribal Affairs: The allocation of Rs.240 crores for Annual Plan 2001-02 includes provision for Post Matric Scholarship (Rs.63 crores), Grants-in-aids to Voluntary Organisations for Scheduled Tribes (Rs.27 crores), Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (Rs.12.50 crores), Grants-in-aids to State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (Rs.12 crores) etc.

Social Justice: The allocation of Rs.1350 crores for Social Justice & Empowerment for Annual Plan 2001-02 includes provision for Special Central Assistance for SC Component Plan (Rs.407.70 crores), Post Matric Scholarship (Rs.154.63 crores), Scheme to Promote Voluntary Actions for Persons with Disabilities (Rs.58.50 crores), Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped (Rs.42.41 crores), Implementation of PCR Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 (Rs.29.50 crores), Education work for Prohibition & Drug Abuse (Rs.20.25 crores), National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers (Rs.74 crores) and various schemes for the welfare of animals (Rs.15.56 crores).

Social Security and Welfare : Under "Annapurna" scheme food security is provided to all those who though eligible for old age pensions remained uncovered under National Old Age Pension Scheme. The outlay for this scheme is Rs.100.00 crore.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a centrally sponsored programme with 100 percent central funding to the States/UTs to provide the benefits under its three components viz. (1) National old age pension scheme, (2) National Family Benefit scheme, and (3) National Maternity Benefit scheme. The programme came into effect from 15.8.1995. The NSAP introduces a national policy for social assistance to poor households. However, the third component viz. National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) has since been transferred to the Ministry of Family Welfare from 2001-02. It is a social assistance programme for poor households and represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Directive Principles in Articles 41 and 42 of the Constitution recognizing the concurrent responsibility of the Central and State Governments in the matter. The objective of the programme is to give financial assistance to old persons having little or no regular means of subsistence, to households below poverty line in case of death of the primary breadwinner and to pregnant women of households living below poverty line for the first two live birth. While the benefit payable under the National Old Age Pension Scheme is Rs.75/- per month, the benefits under the National Family Benefit Scheme is Rs.10,000/-. The Gram Panchayats/Municipalities are responsible for identification of beneficiaries. The benefit under the Programme may, preferably be disbursed in Gram Sabha/public meetings in rural areas and neighbourhood/mohalla committees in urban areas.