

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2002-2003

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2002-2003 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 2002-2003 compares with the outlay for 2001-2002 as under :

(Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 2001-2002	Revised Estimates 2001-2002	Budget Estimates 2002-2003
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	59456.00	60276.00	66870.92
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	70725.34	67579.57	77166.85
Central Plan Outlay	130181.34	127855.57	144037.77
Central assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans	40644.00	38878.14	46629.08

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The Central plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 3733.13 crore. Allocation has been made mainly for Oilseeds and Pulses Programmes, Crop oriented programmes, Plant protection, Education and Training, Rainfed farming, Seeds & 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 development activities, providing long term agricultural credit to farmers for developmental purposes, assistance to cooperatives in under developed states, and assistance to farmers who can not repay loans on account of natural calamities. Outlay for Agricultural research and education has also been raised from Rs. 684 crore to Rs. 775 crore with a view to meeting expenditure on various research institutes and for several research projects, schemes and activities.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan Outlay for this sector is Rs. 6420.72 crore. Key constituents of the Central Plan Outlay are Special Programme for Rural Development, Rural Employment, Housing and Road and Bridges.

IWDP is an on-going scheme under which major projects are undertaken on micro-watershed basis. The projects are being funded on sharing basis in the ratio of 11:1 between the Centre and the States.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is an area development programme designed to tackle the problem 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 Governments in respect of new projects sanctioned during 2000-01. The programme is in operation in 971 blocks in 183 districts of 16 States.

Desert Development Programme (DDP) aims at controlling desertification and conserving, developing harnessing land, water and other natural resources for restoration of ecological balance in the long run. It also aims at raising the level of production, income and employment through irrigation, afforestation, dry land farming etc. Allocation is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States in case of projects sanctioned after 1.4.1999. However,, the projects sanctioned prior to 1.4.1999 will continue to be funded on the old pattern. The programme is in operation in 232 Blocks in 40 districts of 7 States.

The central outlay for the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for 2002-03 is Rs. 656 crore which includes Rs. 5 crore for District Rural Produce Marketing Centre, Rs. 20 crore for BPL Survey, Rs. 1 crore for private public partnership. Rs. 54 crore is earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which came into effect from 1.4.1999, has been conceived as a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment like organisation of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance to bank credit and subsidy and marketing support etc. Past

experience has also shown that rate of success is high if the efforts made are group based rather than individual oriented. The programme, therefore, emphasizes promoting SHGs. It also emphasizes the cluster approach in development of micro-enterprises in identified key activities. The banks and the other financial institutions are closely associated and involved in implementation of the programme, starting with preparation of project report for each key activity to selection of the swarozgaris and post project monitoring etc. The funds are shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The target group of the yojana consists of rural poor families living below poverty line. Within the target group, the guidelines for the Yojana provide for that the SC/ ST shall account for 50%, women for 40% and disabled for 3%.

Rural Employment: The centrally sponsored scheme viz, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched w.e.f 25.9.2001 by merging the ongoing schemes of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The objective of the new programme is to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security, along with the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in these areas. Towards this end the SGRY envisages distribution of food grains at the rate of five Kg. per man day to the workers as part wages. The cash component will be shared by the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 and the Central Government will supply the foodgrains free of cost to the States/ UTs. The programme will be implemented in two streams. Both the streams will get fifty percent each of the total resources available under the programme. The first stream will be implemented at the district and intermediate Panchayat levels. Fifty percent of the funds and foodgrains available under the programme will be distributed between the Zilla Parishad and the Intermediate Panchayat in the ratio of 40:60. The second stream will be implemented at the village Panchayat level. The entire allocation under this stream will be distributed among the Village Panchayats through the DRDAs/ Zilla Parishads. The programme will be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

The Food for Work Programme was started in January, 2000-01 as part of EAS in eight drought affected States viz., Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal to augment food security through additional wage employment in the drought affected rural areas as notified by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The Food For Work Programme (FFWP) was later expanded to form a part of any scheme of the Central or State Government being implemented for the generation of wage employment in the notified district during the periods of natural calamities, such as drought, flood, cyclone or earthquake. The programme was earlier to have ended by 13.6.2001. Later on it was extended upto 31.12.2001, and further extended upto 31.3.2002, in those States/ areas which are formally notified as 'natural calamity affected'.

Other Rural Development Programmes: The total plan outlay for 2002-03 is Rs. 268.50 crore which includes provisions for DRDAs Administration (Rs. 198 crore), Training Schemes (Rs. 21.60 crore), and Rs. 48.90 crore for CAPART Schemes,

I.E.C. and Monitoring Mechanism.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and medium irrigation: The outlay under this section is meant for data collection, establishment of additional key hydrological stations in river basins, research and other activities for building up major and medium irrigation sector. The total outlay of Rs. 60.80 crores for 2002-2003 covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry. This includes Rs. 1.50 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The budgetary support of Rs.1.00 crores has been provided for National Projects Construction Corporation subject to finalisation of the revival package. The provision also includes Rs 4.25 crore for Hydrology Project, which is being funded by the World Bank.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme: This programme is in operation since 1996-97 for accelerating implementation of on-going irrigation/multipurpose projects on which substantial progress has been made and which are beyond the resource capability of the State Governments. A budget provision of Rs. 2800 crores has been made under Grant No.30 of the Ministry of Finance for the Year 2002-2003. Releases from this Grant are made by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the Ministry of Water Resources.

An allocation of Rs. 202 crore has been made for Command Area Development Programme, a programme launched in 1974-75. For flood control and drainage, there is an outlay of Rs. 151.02 crores under two categories of programmes : (i) flood control schemes/programmes that are implemented by various organisations under the control of the Central Ministry; and (ii) assistance to various States for flood control work.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs.14823.05 crore, which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs. 3506 crore), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.2467.70 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs. 840.66 crore), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs. 175.28 crore), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs. 653 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (Rs. 1139.80 Crore), Powergrid Corporation of India (Rs. 3312 crore) and Rural Electrification Corporation (Rs. 90 crore) and other schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Power.

(i) **Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines :** Provision of Rs. 3506 crore has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation Talchar stage II (2000 MW) Simhardri (1000 MW) and new schemes Ramagundam-III (500 MW), Rihand-II (1000 MW), Sipat-I (1980 MW) Kol Dam, Barh and Kahalgaon-II. The plan outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is Rs. 840.66 crore. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crores for Badarpur Thermal Power Project has been made in BE 2002-2003.

A budget provision of Rs. 1341.81 crore has been made for National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs. 2467.70 crore for ongoing & new projects viz. Dulhasti (390 MW), Dhauliganga (280 MW), Parvati-II (800 MW), Koel Karo, Loktak down Stream, Teesta Stage V,

Narmada Hydro Development Corporation, Subansiri lower (2000 MW), Sewa-II (120 MW), Teesta Low Dam-III (132 MW), Teesta Low Dam-IV (168 MW) and survey and investigation of new projects.

Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 3312 crore is provided for Powergrid Corporation of India for implementation of Nathpa Jhakri, TL Kishenpur-Moga, Tehri, TL, ULDC Southern & Northern Region, Jaypore-Gajuwaka, Vindhyaachal, N-E HVDC B/B Sisaram, HVDC (back to back), Kolhapur Mapusa, system strengthening scheme, East-West inter regional Lines, Madurai-Trivandrum, Meramundalui-Jaypore, Bihar Grid Strengthening Ramagundam-III & Talcher II and associated substations as well as construction of load despatch and communication facilities.

Other provisions include Rs. 175.28 crore for North Eastern Electric Power Corporation to support its plan outlay for Tripura Gas Based Cycle Power project (500 MW) Kamong HE Project (600 MW), Kopli Stage-II, Turial HE (60 MW), Tuibai (210 MW) and Tipaimukh (1500 MW). Rs. 300 crore has been provided as interest subsidy to PFC. Rs. 146 crore budgetary support has been provided for Tehri Hydro Development Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs. 1139.80 crore. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has also been made for REC for Kutirjyoti Programme for extending single point light connections to rural poor.

Allocations have also been made for programmes relating to Energy conservation training for Bureau of Energy-efficiency and for setting up North-Eastern Load Despatch Centre at Shillong

Petroleum : The approved Plan outlay of Oil PSUs under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2002-2003 is Rs.17988.49 crore. It consists of Rs. 11366.26 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 5816.90 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 792.23 crore for Petrochemicals and Rs. 13.00 crore for Engineering Units. Investment by ONGC, GAIL, HPCL, BPCL, IOC, OIL etc. constitute the main components of the outlay. This outlay will be financed entirely by internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 17988.49 crore of PSUs and no budgetary support is envisaged.

Coal and Lignite : Keeping in view the importance of energy sector for infrastructure support to the Indian economy the Plan Outlay for coal and lignite sector for 2002-2003 has been kept at Rs. 3198.75 crore. The Plan Outlay will be partly met by budgetary support of Rs. 327 crore and partly by internal extra budgetary resources (Rs. 2871.75 crore) of the three public sector undertakings.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy : New and renewal Energy Technologies have the potential and capacity to provide energy in a decentralized manner for meeting various energy needs in remote rural, semi-urban and urban areas and also to supplement grid quality power generation using locally available inexhaustible resources. These technologies are environment friendly, modular in nature and have low gestation period. Thus, it is essential to develop this sector by putting more emphasis on R&D, technical and financial input.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Small Scale Industries : This head includes outlays for promotion of Small Scale Industries and National Small Industries Corporation. The outlay for 2002-03 is Rs. 435 crore, which includes a sum of Rs. 200 crore for providing credit guarantee for collateral free loan to SSI units and Rs. 152.10 crore for NSIC for their Plan Schemes, under which SSI units are provided machines on hire purchase basis as well as raw materials. Rs. 15 crore capital subsidy has been allocated for technological upgradation of SSI units. Also includes outlays for Agro and Rural Industries for promotion of tiny and rural industries. The outlay for Agro and Rural Industries for 2002-03 is Rs. 580.00 crore, which includes Rs. 392.00 crore for promoting Khadi and Village Industries and this provides employment opportunities in rural areas. Rs. 152.10 crore is provided for Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana to assist educated unemployed youth to start their own business/industry. Rs. 16.20 crore is provided for promotion of coir-based industries in rural Sector.

Iron and Steel Industries : The plan outlay of Ministry of Steel for 2002-2003 is Rs. 1409 crore which will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs. 12 crore and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 1397 crore. Out of the total outlay, an amount of Rs. 500 crore is provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 2002-2003, which will be met out of its internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). The broad details of outlays provided for schemes and programmes under SAIL are as under :- (1) An outlay of Rs. 120 crore has been provided for Bhilai Steel Plant. This includes Rs. 57 crore for sinter plant III and the remaining amount is for other ongoing schemes, Addition/Modifications/Replacement (AMR) schemes and for balance payment of contract closure of completed scheme. (2) The outlay of Rs. 70 crore has been provided for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant which includes replacement of old and obsolete equipment and technology improvement. (3) An amount of Rs. 100 crore has been provided for Rourkela Steel Plant for modernisation. (4) As regards the Bokaro Steel Plant, an amount of Rs. 130 crore has been provided in the outlay for increase in liquid steel production, increase in slab production, improvement in liquid steel to saleable steel yield, reduction in energy consumption and increase in labour productivity etc. (5) The outlay of Rs. 78 crore has been provided for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant, Raw Material Division of SAIL, Central Marketing Organisation, Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel, Centre for Engineering and Technology, SAIL's Corporate office, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Burnpur including Kulti, IISCO and Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd. (MEL) for undertaking the various ongoing projects and research work. (6) An outlay of Rs. 55 crore has been provided for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) in BE 2002-2003 for continuing schemes, new schemes, additions/modifications/replacement of obsolete equipment, township, research and development etc. (7) The outlay of Rs. 20 crore has been provided for to MSTC Limited for corner casting, pig iron and ductile spun pipe project joint venture with SJK Steel Corporation, addition/modification of obsolete equipment, township, research and development etc. (8) An amount of Rs. 133 crore has been provided to Kudremukh Iron Ore

Company and new schemes namely (Primary Ore Development) equity participations in laying of Railway line between Hassan and Mangalore and additions/modifications and replacement of old/obsolete equipment and machinery (9) An amount of Rs. 527.05 crore has been provided to National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) for various continuing schemes.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 1243.01 crore including internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.1019.32 crore. The break-up of the gross outlay is as under :-

- (a) Aluminium (NALCO) Rs.900 crore
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- Rs.25 crore;
- (c) Zinc and Lead (Hindustan Zinc Ltd.)- Rs.115 crore;
- (d) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 3 crore;
- (e) Geological Survey of India -Rs.168 crore;
- (f) Indian Bureau of Mines -Rs. 18 crore;
- (g) Science & Technology Programmes-Rs. 8.50 crore;
- (h) Sikkim Mining Corp. -Rs. 1.32 crore;
- (i) Construction Programme for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines—Rs. 7 crore.

Fertilizer Industries : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 899 crore, of which an amount of Rs. 619 crore will be met from the internal and extra budgetary resources and the balance amount of Rs. 280 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay of Rs. 899 crore is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 19 crore), Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs. 18 crore), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Rs. 172 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 17.50 crore), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs. 35 crore), Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (Rs. 6 crore), Projects and Development India Ltd. (Rs. 1.50 crore), Pyrite Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (Rs. 0.20 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 125 crore), Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (Rs. 276 crore), Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (Rs. 180 crore), lump sum provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of the North Eastern Region & Sikkim (Rs. 28 crore) and other schemes (Rs. 20.80 crore).

The budgetary support of Rs. 280 crore includes for Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 19 crore), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs. 18 crore), Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation (Rs. 200 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd, (Rs. 15 crore), and other schemes (Rs. 20.80 crore)

Petrochemical Industries : The plan outlay for Petrochemicals Industries for 2002-03 under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is Rs. 144.51 crore and this outlay is to be made from IEBR of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) to the tune of Rs. 115 crore and Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) Rs. 24.50 crore.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 67.96 crore with a budgetary support of

Rs. 49.96 crore. The outlay includes Rs. 24.10 crore for Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rs. 3 crore for Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and Rs. 8.06 crore for Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Rs. 3.50 crore for Institute of Pesticides Formulations Technology Ltd., Rs. 5 crore for Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Rs. 18.07 crore for National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER).

Engineering Industries : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 416.86 crore. Rs. 285.76 crore has been provided for engineering industries viz. BHEL, Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Hindustan Cable Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Scooters India Ltd., HMT and Engineering (India) Ltd.

Telecommunication and Electronic Industries : The Plan outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 521.88 crore. It inter alia, includes Rs. 175.02 crore for NIC (Technology Council Project) - Rs. 5 crore, Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme - Rs. 3 crore, Central Electronics Ltd. - Rs. 5 crore. National Informatic Center is providing computer communication based informatic services and related facilities to the departments of Central and State Governments, Union Territories and district administration for decision support and planning. NIC has set up state centres at state capitals and headquarters of Union Territories. Super Mini Computers have been installed to meet their computerisation requirements. In the Districts, Pentium Based Computers with an average of 8 to 16 terminals have been installed. In each of the above locations, a macro earth station has been installed to connect all the computers installed there via the satellite based computer communication network called NICNET, the mother earth station has been installed at NIC, Delhi. NICNET National info Highway, as an incremental overlay over the existing computer communication network (NICNET) of NIC, has been fully operational. NICNET enables monitoring of vital socio economic projects, online retrieval of data from data bases, optimal utilisation of computer resources, emergency communication system.

The plan provision for 2002-2003 is mainly for providing computer support to all NIC users by continuously upgrading the quality and variety of services, NICNET based Land Records Information Systems, Grassroot input to District (GRID) Programmes, Bibliographic Informatics service, COURT - IS Programme for High Courts and Project for Network overlay and Enterprise, Project NICSAT, Modelling, GIS and Design Programme. A token Provision has also been made for setting up of Joint Venture by NICS.

Atomic Energy Industries : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 481.09 crore for I&M Sector. The Plan Outlay consists of Rs. 366.49 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 114.60 crore by way of internal resources of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Public Sector Undertakings of the Department. The Budgetary Support includes provisions for major modifications in the Heavy Water Plant, Baroda and minor modifications for other operating Heavy Water Plants of the Heavy Water Board. In addition, the provisions are for continuing and new projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research. This

apart, the Budgetary support is to take care of completion of continuing schemes and taking up of new Tenth Plan schemes by Nuclear Fuel Complex. Other projects include development works as well as survey, prospecting and exploration of minerals for Atomic Energy Research being pursued by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research. The outlay also includes provision for execution of projects by the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology relating to production of radio-isotopes and nuclear medicines for supply to various hospitals and industries. Budgetary Support assistance is also extended for Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. This also includes token provision for joint venture project-DEA Medical Cyclotron. It is also proposed to continue to support Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. for their Voluntary Retirement Scheme from the outlay for Budgetary Support.

Other Industries : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 194.90 crores. It is mainly for giving grants to Central Public Sector

Undertakings for implementation of Voluntary retirement Schemes (VRS) so as to improve their viability. It is also for protection of labour affected by industrial restructuring/ closures, and to meet the requirement of labours in the industries which may resort to retrenchment, retraining or redeployment as a result of modernisation and technology upgradation.

TRANSPORT

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 has been stepped up, besides extension of tax concessions to the sector. The following table shows overall budgetary support for road sector:

(Rs. in crore)

Demand No.76 – Ministry of Road Transport and Highways			
Sector	Plan	Non-plan	Total
1. Road Sector			
2. Division-wise allocation			
Road Wing	2559.00	800.97	3359.97
NHAI	4003.00		4003.00
BRDB	45.00	856.69	901.69
Provision for NER & Sikkim	243.00		243.00
Total	6850.00	1657.66	8507.66
3. Break-up of total budget			
Externally Aided Projects	2126.80		2126.80
Counter-part funds	31.00		31.00
Cess	3080.00		3080.00
Other Budget Support	1369.20	1657.66	3026.86
Provision for NER & Sikkim	243.00		243.00
Total	6850.00	1657.66	8507.66
4. Funds to National Highway Authority of India			
Investment (from Cess funds)	2000.00		2000.00
EAP to NHAI (grants)	1602.00		1602.00
Counter part funds to NHAI	—		—
EAP loans to NHAI	401.00		401.00
Total	4003.00		4003.00
5. Break-up of EAP to NHAI			
World Bank Loan	1232.00		1232.00
ADB loan	583.00		583.00
JBIC Loan	188.00		188.00
Total	2003.00		2003.00

Inflow/ Outflow to/ from Central Road Fund

Item	Inflow	Outflow amount
Central Road Fund	6030	
Grants to States		944.84
Grants to States for Inter State and Economically important Roads		95.00
Grants to UT Governments		35.16
Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically important Roads		5.00
Investment in NHAI		2000.00
Railways	..	450.00
Rural Road	..	2500.00
Total	6030.00	6030.00

Shipping: The outlay of Rs. 1562.26 crore for the year 2002-03 is for development and expansion of Indian Shipping and Ship Building Industry. This includes a provision of Rs. 1332.25 crore for Shipping Corporation of India, which comes from IEBR.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for Civil Aviation Sector is Rs. 2521.19 crore. An amount of Rs. 53.12 crore is projected as budgetary support to the Airports Authority of India for upgradation of Amritsar Airport and for development of North Eastern Region including Sikkim and other crucial areas like J&K, Leh and Lakshdweep. Rs. 3.10 crore and Rs. 7.69 crore have been projected for Directorate General Civil Aviation and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security respectively, for meeting expenditure on their plan schemes during 2002-03.

Roads and Bridges: The total outlay for 2002-03 is Rs. 2500 crore, out of which Rs. 270 crore have been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched in December, 2000 with the objective of providing connectivity to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through good all-weather roads by the end of the Tenth Plan period. In respect of hill States (North East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal) and the desert areas, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Besides, the programme aims to upgrade the existing rural roads. In order to achieve the objectives of the programme, a requirement of Rs. 60,000 crore has been estimated. Efforts are under way to find additional sources of funds.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services : An outlay of Rs. 150 crore has been provided in BE 2002-2003. This includes opening up of 1500 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (Rs. 1.39 crore), opening of Post Offices (Rs. 2.02 crore), computerisation/ networking of offices (Rs. 67.02 crore), National Data Centre (Rs. 5 crore) Research and Development (Rs. 0.50 crore), studies/surveys (Rs. 0.50 crore), improving ergonomics of offices (Rs. 5.54 crore), AMPCs (Rs. 24 crore), mechanisation and mail movement (Rs. 0.30 crore), business development (Rs. 3.08 crore), new products and services (Rs. 3 crore), financial services development (Rs. 2 crore), Smart Cards (Rs. 1 crore), training (Rs. 6.65 crore) and construction of buildings (Rs. 28 crore).

Telecommunication Services and other Communications Services: The outlay for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Telecom Engineering Centre and Centre for Development of Telematics is Rs. 18069.06 crore. The outlay for Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Wireless Monitoring Organisation, Wireless Planning Co-ordination, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal is Rs. 1240.73 crore. The outlay for ITI Limited is Rs. 73 crore. The plan proposal of BSNL includes Rs. 1 crore as budgetary support.

Information Technology: Information Technology is emerging as a dominant industry in the global economy. It offers

a variety of services, products and technologies which acts as drivers to enhance productivity of the economy.

The major programmes are as follows:-

(a) Media Lab Asia: Media Lab Asia is a network of national laboratories dedicated to bring the benefits of state-of-the-art technologies to the masses. It is an ambitious 10 year plan for meeting the grand challenges in learning, health and enterprise.

(b) Community Information Centre : This scheme is for setting up Community Information Centres (CICs) at 487 block head-quarters in the Seven North East States and Sikkim at sites selected by the state governments, as a part of agenda for socio-economic development of the region. The project is mainly intended to reduce the digital divide by providing internet access and IT enabled services to the community and also to facilitate citizens interface with the Government.

(c) Vidya Vahini and Gyan Vahini: These new programmes are being taken up in the year 2002-2003 to ensure that an effective education technology system is in place. The aim is to have national level programme to connect higher learning institutions in order to take technology to the classrooms. Keeping the objective in view, two specific programmes, namely, "Vidya Vahini" and "Gyan Vahini" Networks for connectivity to Government Senior Secondary Schools and upgradation of IT infrastructure at higher learning institutions respectively are being taken up. The goal is to have an integrated voice, data and video network extended to every school and educational institution during the Xth Plan so that every student acquires multifaceted basic skills and competency required to manage information and to communicate.

(d) Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) : It is an R&D organisation working in high technology areas of microwaves, millimeterwaves and electromagnetic waves with the specific goal of developing applications for these technologies.

(e) Electronic Governance: The objective is to increasingly deploy Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to streamline Government internal functioning and to improve its interface with citizens and businesses.

(f) Information Technology for Masses (Including Citizen Portals): The Department of Information Technology had set up a Working Group on Information Technology for Masses. The Working Group has recently submitted its report and has made a number of important recommendations. The Working Group set an ambitious target of at least 100 million Internet connections by the year 2008 and 1 million Internet enabled IT Kiosks/Cyber Cafes to be established covering the entire length and breadth of the country.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research : The plan outlay for 2002-2003 for Research and Development Sector is Rs. 535 crore which is for continuing research and development and for taking up of new schemes of the Tenth Plan under the Atomic Energy

programme are implemented at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research Centre for Advanced Technology, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, Institute of Plasma Research and other institutions for conducting research in the field of nuclear science. The provision is also made for 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 2002-2003 is fixed at Rs. 1950 crore which includes:—

(i) Rs. 931.12 crore for Space Technology which includes Rs. 298.57 crore for major ISRO centres, Rs. 447.79 crore *inter alia* for Second Launch Pad and Launch Vehicle Projects and Rs. 184.76 crore for Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Projects, G. SAT Projects and other Satellite Project like METSAT and RISAT-I.

(ii) The provision made for Space Applications is Rs. 179.37 crore which includes Rs. 72.24 crore for Space Applications Centre (SAC), Rs. 30.74 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU) and Rs. 40.13 crore for National Natural Resources Management System.

(iii) A provision of Rs. 61.90 crore is made for Space Sciences which includes Rs. 19.82 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs. 16.40 crore for Sensor Development, Rs. 5.35 crore for Megha Tropiques.

(iv) The provision of Rs. 747.90 crore under INSAT Operational includes Rs. 18.20 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 294.70 crore for INSAT -3 Satellites Project including Launch Services and Rs. 435 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

(v) A provision of Rs. 29.71 crore is made for Central Management, Special Indigenisation and International Co-operation.

Oceanographic Research : The outlay for 2002-03 is Rs. 175 crore. Rs. 26.50 crore has been provided for Polar Research which includes expenditure on continuation of Indian efforts in Antarctica and establishment of research facilities within the country. An amount of Rs. 20 crore has been kept for research and technology development in the field of Polymetallic Nodules. Rs. 25 crore has also been provided for Ocean Observation, Science and Information Programme. The National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs. 23.40 crore for its activities and Rs. 48.60 has been provided for the other ongoing activities of the Department such as Drugs from sea, Coastal Research Vessel, Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System, Assistance for Research projects, Delineation of Continental Shelf etc.

Certain new activities such as Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric Survey of Entire Indian EEZ, Gas hydrates Exploration and Technology Development, Acquisition of new vessel and Geo-physical studies at Laxmi basin are envisaged in the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs. 32.50 crore has been provided for these activities in 2002-03.

Other Scientific Research : The approved outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 1228.80 crore. The outlays for Plan schemes of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Rs. 440.00 crore), the Department of Science and Technology (Rs. 615 crore) and Department of Bio-technology (Rs. 225 crore). The outlay under Department of Science and Technology is for promotion of research and development-basic and applied, in frontier and emerging areas of science & technology in accordance with national priorities. These areas relate to Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Instrumentation Development and Technology Projects in Mission mode in addition to various disciplines in Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering. Due emphasis is being given to programmes of socio-economic development including Entrepreneurship. A large number of R&D activities are supported on continuing basis particularly in new and inter-disciplinary areas.

Biotechnology: The approved outlay for Department of Biotechnology in 2002-2003 is Rs. 225 crore. Programmes aimed at research and demonstration in bio-technology with promising possibilities in the areas of health, agriculture, medical and industry would continue to be supported.

Tourism : The outlay for 2002-2003 has been fixed at Rs. 225 crore. The basic strategy for promotion of tourism would be to position it as a major engine of economic growth and to harness the direct and multiplier effects of tourism for employment generation and economic development. The strategy would be to create and develop integrated tourism circuit based on India's unique civilization.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 530 crore, including IEBR of Rs. 2 crore. This includes provision for the Development of infrastructure (Rs. 330 crore); Marine Products Export Development Authority (Rs. 40 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Rs. 62 crore); Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Rs. 50 crore), Market Access Initiative – Export Studies (Rs. 42 crore) and others (Rs. 6 crore).

SOCIAL SERVICES

Elementary Education: A total plan allocation of Rs. 4900 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2002-03 for Elementary Education & Literacy. The important plan schemes include Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education, District Primary Education Programme, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education: 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 resource base for orientation, training and continuous upgradation of knowledge, competence and pedagogical skill of elementary school teachers in the country. The Scheme has five components:-

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 State Councils of Education 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010; iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life; v) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010; and vi) Universal retention by 2010. |
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SSA would subsume all ongoing schemes in the elementary education sector except the Externally Aided Projects, Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education and the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.

District Primary Education Programme: The programme lays great emphasis on participatory processes for planning and management, has a marked gender focus and seeks to revitalize 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 271 Districts in 18 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.

Since many states are yet to launch a cooked meal programme, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in their interim order in a PIL No. WP(C)196/2001 have directed them to make provision for cooked meal with a minimum of 300 calories with 8-12 gms of protein for children of primary classes. The programme is implemented in all States/UTs except Lakshadweep. 10.35 crore children studying in 7.40 lakh schools in 6844 blocks are targetted at present.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Universalising Elementary Education in the Mission Mode with a holistic and convergent approach. The approach is community owned and village education plans prepared in consultation with Panchayati Raj Institutions will form the base of district elementary education plans.

SSA would cover all the districts in the country and aim at providing Universal enrolment by the year 2003, five years of primary schooling by the year 2007 and eight years of elementary education by the year 2010. Its specific goals are:

- i) All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back-to-school' camp by 2003;
- ii) All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007;

Art and Culture : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 227.10crore. 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 Museum, Science Cities, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Anthropological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Salarjung Museum, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Delhi Public Library, National Library, Raja Ram Mohan Rai Library Foundation and other schemes and programmes etc.

An amount of Rs. 45 crore has been set aside for capital works which would figure in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

Medical and Public Health : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 1527 crore. A major portion of the outlay under this head is meant for national programmes for control of communicable and other diseases. These schemes are implemented through State Governments. On the health side, the outlay for 2002-2003 mainly includes allocations for National AIDS Control Programmes (Rs. 198 crore), National Malaria Eradication Programme including Kala-Azar (Rs. 207 crore), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (Rs. 72.50 crore), Cancer Research and Control (Rs. 60 crore), Prevention of blindness including National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs. 82.50 crore), TB Control Programme (Rs. 110 crore), control of communicable diseases (Rs. 19.70 crore), National I.D.D. Control Programme and Mental Health (Rs. 27 crore), Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme (Rs. 10 crore), and Hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 70.40 crore), health Education, Health Intelligence, Prevention of Food Adulteration, Drug-Standard Control Organisation, Drug De-addiction Programme, health sector disaster preparedness and management, Environment Health and Risk assessment, national Program for Control and Treatment of Occupational Diseases, Medical Care for remote and Marginalised Tribal and nomadic Communities and Assistance to States for Capacity Building for Drug and PFA, Tobacco free initiatives, UNDP Pilot initiatives for community health (Rs. 180.79 crore).

On the medical side, the emphasis is on development of medical sciences including medical education, training and research for which a total outlay of Rs. 404.20 crore has been provided during 2002-2003.

Family Welfare : The objective of National Family Welfare Programme is to reduce the growth rate 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 per cent Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and the outlay for 2002-03 has been fixed at Rs. 4521 crore.

Water Supply and Sanitation : The outlay is Rs. 2359 crore. The Government is committed to assist the State Governments towards provision of drinking water to all rural habitations in the country by accelerating the pace of implementation of the programme. To this effect the Government has been progressively increasing the annual central outlay for the Rural Water Supply Sector over the years.

HOUSING

Rural Housing: The outlay for 2002-2003 for Rural Housing is Rs. 4698.47 crore.

The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutch 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 grants-in-aid. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to widows or next of kin of defence personnel killed in action, irrespective of the income criterion subject to the condition that (i) they reside in the rural areas; (ii) they have not been covered by any other scheme of shelter rehabilitation; and (iii) they are houseless or in need of shelter for shelter upgradation. 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 and have not been covered under any other shelter rehabilitation scheme. 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 kutch 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 funds for construction of houses to rural households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 32,000. These rural householders were not earlier covered under IAY, but this initiative has made them entitled to have their own house. Subsidy upto Rs.10,000/- and Loan upto Rs. 40,000 is provided to eligible households. 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 Development is in operation w.e.f. 1.4.1999. Apart from this a scheme for setting up of Rural Buildings in the country has been launched w.e.f. 1.4.99 with the objective of technology transfer, skill upgradation through training and production of cost effective building materials. Further, a National Mission for Rural Housing has been set by the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 1.4.99 to enable the induction of science and technology inputs on a continuous basis into the sector and provide convergence of technology, habitate and energy related issues with a view to providing affordable shelter for all in the rural areas within a specified time frame and through community intermediation.

Urban Development : The outlay of Rs. 1635.27 crore during 2002-2003 includes Rs. 105 crore for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, National Capital Region Planning Board – Rs. 55 crore, Mega City Schemes – Rs. 125 crore. This also includes provision for urban transport i.e. Delhi Metro Road Corporation - Rs. 176 crore pass through assistance to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation from OECF.

Information and Publicity and Broadcasting : The allocation for the Information and Broadcasting Sector for 2002-2003 is Rs.798.80 crore including IEBR of Rs. 463 crore. The allocation of Rs. 55 crore provided for Media units in the information and films sector includes allocation for Press Information Bureau, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Council of India, Publication Division, Directorate of Field Publicity, Song and Drama Division, Photo Division, Registrar of Newspapers of India, Sochna Bhawan and Training for Human Resource Development. Allocations have also been made for Film Divisions, National Film Archive of India, Children Film Society of India, Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute of India, Directorate of Films Festivals, Central Board of Films Certifications, participation in Film Market in India and abroad. The allocation for the Broadcasting Sector for 2002-2003 is Rs. 745.80 crore including budgetary support of Rs. 335.80 crore.

North Eastern Areas : Department of Development of North Eastern Region has been created to look after matters relating to the planning, execution and monitoring of development schemes and projects of North Eastern Region including those in the sectors of Power, Irrigation, Roads and Communications. The outlay for the Department of Development of North Eastern Region is Rs. 469.90 crore which includes Rs. 450 crore for NEC Schemes. It has been decided that all (except a few that have been exempted) Ministries/Departments should earmark at least 10% of their Central Plan budget for programmes/schemes for development the North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : An allocation of Rs. 1369.83 crore has been made in annual plan 2002-2003 for schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. This allocation includes provisions for special central assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan (Rs. 371.62 crore), Post Matric Scholarship (Rs. 268 crore), National Scheduled Castes Finance and

Development Corporation (Rs. 15.10 crore); National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (Rs. 18 crore), implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (Rs. 31.50 crore), Scheme to promote voluntary action for persons with disability (Rs. 70 crore), Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (Rs. 80 crore), Hostels for SC Boys and Girls (Rs. 43 crore).

The scheme under Ministry of Labour includes Coaching-cum-Guidance for SC/ST to provide confidence building training programme and Vocational guidance for candidates belonging to that category. These Coaching-cum-guidance Centres have been involved in pre-recruitment training courses for various nationalised banks and agencies. Another schemes to impart refresher training to SC/ST candidates registered with the employment exchanges has also been introduced in some Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres. With a view to ensure adequate representation in various Central Government Departments, Special Coaching is being imparted to SC/ST applicants for competitive examinations.

Tribal Affairs : The allocation of Rs. 290 crore for Annual Plan 2002-2003 includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of merit of ST students (Rs.68.49 crore), Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for STs

including Coaching and Allied Schemes, and award for Exemplary Services (Rs. 32 crore), Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas (Rs. 14 crore), Grants in aid to State Tribal Development Finance Corporation (Rs. 14 crore).

Labour and Employment : The outlay for 2002-2003 is Rs. 151.77 crore. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour and improving working conditions and safety of Child/Women labour. Further, provisions have been made for various Labour Welfare Schemes and for Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1995. Provisions have also been made for Employees Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam, Central Board for Workers Education, Giri National Labour Institut and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

GENERAL SERVICES

Administration of Justice : Provision of Rs. 109 crore is mainly for the centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the Judiciary, in the States/ Union Territories. The States are expected to provide matching share equivalent to the contribution made by the Centre. The above allocation also includes provisions for National Judiciary Academy, Computerisation of City Civil Courts in four Metro-Politian Cities, Establishment of Family Courts etc.