

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2003-2004

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2003-2004 for various projects, programmes and schemes and Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans. In the notes which follow the physical targets, wherever given, are related 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 State & Union Territory 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 2003-2004 compares with the outlay for 2002-2003 as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 2002-2003	Revised Estimates 2002-2003	Budget Estimates 2003-2004
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	66870.92	68218.52	72151.60
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	77166.85	68648.07	75741.01
Central Plan Outlay	144037.77	136866.59	147892.61
Central Assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans	46629.08	45870.77	48822.40

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry : The strategy for increasing production of agricultural commodities focuses on providing incentive to farmers through various development programmes. Allocation has been made mainly for Oilseed and Pulses Programmes, Crop Oriented Programmes, Plant Protection, Education and Training, Rainfed Farming, Seeds and Fertilizers, Agriculture Economics and Statistics, Crop Insurance and Horticulture activities including Storage Facilities. A provision of Rs. 700 crore has also been made under the scheme "Supplementation/Complementation of State's efforts through work plans (Macro Management in Agriculture)". The outlay for the programmes under Crop Husbandry is Rs. 1662.57 crore.

Soil & Water Conservation: The outlay under this head is provided for All India Soil and Land Use Survey, National Land Use Conservation Board, Eco Restoration of Degraded Catchments of Jhelum, Chenab, Shivaliks in Jammu & Kashmir and Shifting Cultivation (State Plan). The outlay for these programmes under Soil & Water Conservation is Rs. 29.03 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 20 crore is for "Shifting Cultivation (State Plan)".

Cooperation: Provision is mainly for cooperative education/training, assistance through *National Cooperative Development Corporation* for developmental activities, loans to Land Development Banks and assistance to cooperatives

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in underdeveloped states. The outlay for these programmes is Rs. 163.25 crore.

Other Agricultural Programmes: - The outlay is for Agricultural Marketing Schemes viz. construction of Rural Godowns, Development of Marketing Infrastructure, Marketing Research Survey and Marketing Informations Network, etc.. The outlay for these activities is Rs. 100 crore.

Forestry and Wild Life: -The central plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 434 crore. Rs. 48 crore is allocated for Forestry Education, Research & Training, Rs. 74 crore for Forest Conservation, Rs. 136 crore for Wildlife Preservation and Rs. 220 crore for Afforestation and Eco-Development. Rs. 295 crore is allocated for Conservation of National Rivers and Lakes.

Food Storage and Warehousing: - The Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 169.18 crore. Out of this Rs. 25.05 crore is for FCI and Rs. 12 crore is for Integrated Information System for FCI.

Agricultural Research and Education: - The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) provides the necessary government linkages to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The Plan outlay of the Department for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 775 crore. Out of this Rs. 541 crore is for Crop Husbandry, Rs. 67 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 28 crore for Fisheries and Rs. 61 crore for Soil and Water Conservation.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan Outlay for the Department of Rural Development is Rs. 10270 crore. Key constituents of the Central Plan Outlay are Special Programmes for Rural Development, Rural Employment, Housing and Roads and Bridges.

The central outlay for the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for 2003-04 is Rs. 800 crore out of which Rs. 80 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The 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 Self Help Groups (SHGs). It also emphasizes the cluster approach in development of micro-enterprises in identified key activities. 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 States in the ratio of 75:25. The target group of the yojana consists of rural poor families living below the poverty line. Within the target group, the guidelines for the Yojana provide that the SC/ ST shall account for 50%, women for 40% and disabled for 3%.

Special Programme for Rural Development: - The plan outlay for Special Programme for Rural Development for 2003-04 is Rs. 800 crore in the Department of Rural Development and Rs. 935 crore in the Department of Land Resources.

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which major projects are undertaken on micro-watershed basis. The projects are being funded on sharing between the Centre and the States. The proposals are generally sanctioned in non-Drought Prone Area Programme/non-Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks.

Drought Prone Area Programme 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 being implemented on micro-watershed basis. The allocation is shared on 75:25 basis between the

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Centre and State Governments. The programme is in operation in 972 blocks in 182 districts of 16 States.

DDP aims at controlling desertification and 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. This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented on micro-watershed basis. The allocation is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the State in case of projects sanctioned after 1.4.1999. The Programme is in operation in 235 blocks in 40 districts of 7 States.

Under the Technology Development, Extension & Training Scheme, 100% financial assistance is given for projects which are on Government land and in case of projects on private land the cost of the project is shared in the ratio 60:40 between the Centre and the Farmers/Corporate Body.

Rural Employment: The total outlay for Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) for 2003-04 is Rs. 4900 crore (Rs. 4125 crore for Cash Component and Rs. 775 crore for Foodgrain Component). The Sampoorna Rozgar Yojana was 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, alongside 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 Kilograms. per man-day to the workers as part wages. While the cash component is to be shared by the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25, the Central Government meets the entire cost of the foodgrains released to the States/UTs. The programme is implemented in two streams. Each stream gets fifty per cent of the total resources available under the programme. The first stream is implemented at the district and intermediate Panchayat level. Fifty per cent of the funds and foodgrains available under the programme are distributed between the Zila Parishad and the Intermediate Panchayats in the ratio of 40:60. The second stream is implemented at the village Panchayat level. The entire allocation under this stream is distributed among the Village Panchayats through the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads. The programme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

There is also a Special Component of the SGRY for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in the calamity affected rural areas after due notification by the State Governments and its acceptance by the Ministry of

Agriculture. A certain percentage of the allotted foodgrains under the SGRY is reserved for this purpose. Foodgrains under the Special Component can be utilized in any Scheme of the Central or State Government being implemented for generation of wage employment in the District affected by a natural calamity and duly notified as such. The cash component of the wages and the material costs are met from the Scheme under which the sub-component will be used.

Other Rural Development Programmes: The total plan outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 313 crore which includes provision for DRDA Administration (Rs. 220 crore), Training including elected Panchayati Raj representatives (Rs. 39 crore), NIRD (Rs.6 crore), CAPART (Rs. 50 crore), I.E.C. (Rs. 10 crore), Monitoring Mechanism (Rs. 20 crore).

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 relating these to the overall efforts of poverty eradication in the district on the other. This scheme is funded on a 75:25 basis by the Central and State Governments, for meeting administrative costs.

Land Reforms: - The plan outlay for land reforms for 2003-04 is Rs. 65 crore, out of which Rs. 10 crore has been kept under the head lumpsum provision for North Eastern States. Under Land Reforms, assistance is given to the States on a 50:50 basis and to the UTs on 100% basis under the scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) is also under implementation. This is a 100% grants-in-aid scheme. Both SRA & ULR and CLR are parts of a new Scheme named Modernisation of Land and Revenue Records. So far, 569 districts have been brought under the computerization programme in the country and the scheme has been operationalised in 2426 Tehsils/Talukas/Mandals in the country.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and Medium Irrigation: The outlay under this sector 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. 74.58 crore for 2003-2004 covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme: This programme is in operation since 1996-97 for accelerating implementation of the 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 crore has been made for the year 2003-2004.

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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.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for the Ministry of Power including IEBC for 2003-2004 is Rs.14667.61 crore, which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs. 4501 crore), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.2553.13 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.1450 crore), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs. 198 crore), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.758.05 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (Rs. 924.29 Crore), Powergrid Corporation of India (Rs. 2670 crore).

(i) **Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines :** The plan outlay of Rs. 4501 crore has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation, mainly for Talchar Stage II (2000 MW) , Ramagundam-III (500 MW), Rihand-II (1000 MW), Sipat-I (1980 MW), Kol Dam, and Kahalgaon-II. The plan outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is Rs. 1450 crore which is intended for Mejia TPS Extn. Unit # 4(1X210 MW), Refurbishment of Maithon Hydel, Mejia TPS Unit # 5&6 (2X250 MW), Chandrapura TPS Unit # 7&8 (2X250 MW), Bokaro Steel TPS Unit # 1 (1x500 MW), Durgapur Steel TPS Unit # 1 (500 MW) Kodarma TPS Stage-I Unit # 1&2 (2X500 MW) and Maithon LB TPS Stage-I Unit # 1&2 (2X500 MW)Projects. A budget provision of Rs.2553.13 crore has been made for National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs. 3269.72 crore for ongoing as well as new projects viz. Dulhasti (390 MW), Dhauliganga (280 MW), Parvati-II (800 MW), Teesta (510 MW), Subansiri lower (2000 MW), and the Joint venture projects of NHDC i.e Omkareshwar (520 MW) & Purulia Pump Storage Scheme (900 MW). An amount of Rs 1752.04 crore has been provided as budgetary support for survey and investigation of new projects.

Plan outlay of Rs. 2670 crore is provided for Powergrid Corporation of India in the financial year 2003-04 for implementation of Nathpa Jhakri, TL, Rihand –II Transmission, Tala Transmission, Sipat-I Transmission, Teesta Siliguri Transmission Line, Talcher II Transmission, Ramagundam-III Transmission, Raipur-Chandrapur, India-Bangladesh, ULDC Eastern Region and NER, Gajuwaka HVDC augmentation etc.

Other provisions include Rs. 198 crore for North Eastern Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs. 414.49 crore for Tripura Gas Based Cycle Power project (500 MW), Kamong HE Project (600 MW), Turial HE (60 MW), Tuibai (210 MW), Tipaimukh (1500 MW), Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project (150 MW) etc. Rs. 300 crore has been provided as interest subsidy for the Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP). Interest subsidy of 3% is given to SEBs for R&M of Power Plants, Generation Scheme etc. Budgetary support of Rs. 467.31 crore has been provided for Tehri Hydro Development Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs. 924.29 crore. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has also been made for Kutirjyoti Programme for extending single point light connections to rural poor. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has

been made for Interest subsidy schemes for accelerated Rural Electrification work.

Petroleum: The approved Plan outlay of Oil PSUs under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2003-2004 is Rs. 22731.47 crore. It consists of Rs. 16950.43 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 5130 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 633.04 crore for Petrochemicals. 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. 22731.47 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 2003-2004 has been fixed at Rs. 3321.30 crore. The Plan Outlay will be partly met by budgetary support of Rs. 285.90 crore and partly by Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (Rs. 3035.40 crore) of the three public sector undertakings.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy: The outlay for the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for 2003-04 is Rs. 1082.99 crore. The outlay includes Rs. 55 crore for North Eastern Region and Rs. 90 crore for 140 MW ISCC Power Projects at Mathania, Rajasthan. The plan outlay lays emphasis on meeting minimum rural energy needs, decentralized energy supplies and grid quality power generation through renewables and also towards HRD and trainings for creation of trained manpower in renewable energy sector. It also gives emphasis to R&D on Hydrogen Energy, Biofuels, alternative fuel for surface transportation. A new programme on National Project on Clean Energy services for rural areas is to be implemented during 2003-04.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Small Scale Industries : This head includes outlays for promotion of Small Scale Industries and National Small Industries Corporation. The outlay for the Ministry of Small Scale Industries for 2003-04 is Rs. 400 crore, which includes a sum of Rs. 172.80 crore for providing credit guarantee for collateral free loan to SSI units, Rs. 36 crore for NSIC for accelerating the growth of SSI units. Rs. 10.80 crore for Credit Linked Capital Subsidy for technological up-gradation of SSI units. This head includes outlays for promotion of village and rural industries.

Iron and Steel Industries : The plan outlay of the Ministry of Steel for 2003-2004 is Rs. 1461.30 crore, which will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs. 11 crore and Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources of Rs. 1450.30 crore. Out of the total outlay, an amount of Rs. 600 crore is provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), which will be met out of

its Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). The broad details of outlay provided for schemes and programmes under SAIL include :- (1) An outlay of Rs. 219 crore for Bhilai Steel Plant. This includes Rs. 145 crore for long rail facilities and the remaining amount is for other ongoing Addition/Modifications/Replacement (AMR) schemes and for balance payment of contract closure of completed scheme. (2) An outlay of Rs. 50 crore for Durgapur Steel Plant which includes Rs. 17 crore for installation of Wire Rod Mill and the remaining amount is for replacement of old and obsolete equipment and technology improvement of productivity of various units and quality products, improvement of yield conservation of energy, reduction in the cost of production and to abate environmental pollution. (3) An amount of Rs. 170 crore for Rourkela Steel Plant, which includes Rs. 50 crore for upgradation of Electrical Resistance Welded Pipe Plant (ERWPP) , Rs. 25 crore for modernization and Rs. 50 crore for rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 1 and the balance amount is for other ongoing schemes and AMR schemes. (4) An outlay of Rs. 111.50 crore for Bokaro Steel Plant is for modernization scheme (Rs. 23 crore), rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 5 (Rs. 30 crore) and for other ongoing, completed and AMR schemes. (5) An outlay of Rs. 3 crore for Alloy Steels Plant and Rs. 1 crore for Salem Steel Plant is meant for ongoing schemes and for balance payment for contract closure of completed schemes. An outlay of Rs. 25 crore has been provided for Raw Material Division for replacement of mining equipment, excavators, dumpers and for other ongoing and completed schemes. The remaining outlay of Rs. 20.50 crore is for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., Central Marketing Organisation, Research and Development Centre for Iron & Steel, Centre for Engineering & Technology, SAIL's Corporate Office, Indian Iron & Steel, Company, Burnpur, including Kulti Works and Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd. (MEL) for undertaking the ongoing project and research work. (6) An outlay of Rs. 227 crore has been provided for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL). This includes a provision of Rs. 102 crore for Coke Oven Battery No. 4 and Rs. 40 crore for Coal Dust Injection System. The remaining amount is for other continuing AMR Schemes and township. The outlay proposed by the company will be met from Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). (7) An outlay of Rs. 5 crore has been provided for MSTC Limited for joint venture with SJK Steel Corporation, Rs. 11.50 crore provided for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd is for addition/modification/replacements. (8) An amount of Rs. 481.55 crore has been provided for National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) for various continuing schemes. (9) An outlay of Rs. 26.75 crore has been provided for Manganese Ore India Ltd. for new schemes like integrated Beneficiation Plan at Balaghat and Dongri Buzurg Mine, conversion of railway siding from NG to BG at Balaghat and sinking of new vertical shaft at Gumgaon Mine, AMR schemes, township and R&D scheme/feasibility studies.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay for 2003-2004 is Rs. 888.05 crore including Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Rs. 653.55 crore. The break-up of the gross outlay is as under :-

- (a) Aluminium (NALCO)- Rs. 650 crore;
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- Rs.20 crore;
- (c) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 9 crore;
- (d) Geological Survey of India -Rs.176 crore;
- (e) Indian Bureau of Mines -Rs. 19 crore;
- (f) Science & Technology Programmes-Rs. 8.05 crore;
- (g) Construction Programme for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines—Rs. 6 crore.

Fertilizer Industries : The outlay for 2003-2004 is Rs.1059.75 crore, of which an amount of Rs. 862.75 crore will be met from the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources and the balance amount of Rs. 197 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 22 crore), Brahamputra Valley Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.114 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 14 crore), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs. 45.13 crore), Projects and Development India Ltd. (Rs. 0.50 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 68.77 crore), Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (Rs. 374 crore), Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (Rs. 374.85 crore), lump sum provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of the North Eastern Region & Sikkim (Rs. 20 crore) and other schemes (Rs. 26.50 crore).

Under other schemes, there is a provision of Rs. 18 crore for Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. for Rainfed Farming Project under Indo –UK Aid Programme, Rs. 4 crore as grant to Project & Development India Ltd. for R&D, Rs. 3 crore for S&T work and Rs. 1.50 crore for Information Technology.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries : The outlay for 2003-2004 for Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Industries is Rs. 67.68 crore.

Engineering Industries : The total outlay for this sector in 2003-2004 is Rs. 416.19 crore, out of which Rs. 12 crore are provided in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Rs. 268.62 crore for Heavy Industries, which includes Rs. 239.37 crore for engineering industries viz. BHEL, Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd, Hindustan Cables Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Scooters India Ltd., HMT, Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd, Engineering Project India Ltd. etc., Rs. 117.57 crore are in Shipping and Rs. 18 crore are for Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Atomic Energy Industries : The outlay for 2003-2004 is Rs. 452.10 crore for this Sector. The Plan Outlay consists of Rs. 331 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 121.10 crore by way of Internal Resources of Indian Rare Earths Ltd.,

Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. 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 and for the project for manufacture of Lasers for use in Industries and medicines of the Centre for Advanced Technology. Other projects include development works as well as survey, prospecting and exploration of minerals for Atomic Energy. 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. From the Budgetary Support, assistance is also extended to Public Sector Undertakings of the Department viz. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd..

TRANSPORT

Railways : Railways has an annual plan outlay of Rs. 11985 crore for the year 2003-04. Of this, Rs. 6077.33 crore is met out of the Budgetary Support, which includes contribution of Rs. 1600 crore towards Special Railway Safety Fund and Rs. 433 crore out of diesel cess. The targets proposed to be achieved through the outlay are Track Renewal of 3850 Km., electrification of 350 route Km., 775 route km. of Gauge Conversion, 225 km. of New Lines, 340 km of doubling and manufacture of additional 154 locomotives.

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. The following table shows the expenditure provision from the Central Road Fund for the year 2003-04.

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>	
Item	
- Grants to States	875.60
- 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	1993.00
- Railways	433.00
- Rural Road	2325.00
Total	5761.76

Shipping: The outlay of Rs. 2545.02 crore for the year 2003-04 is for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Sector and Shipbuilding Industry. This includes a provision of Rs. 2120.02 crore for Shipping Corporation of India, CSL,DCI and Major Ports, which comes from IEBR.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for Civil Aviation Sector is Rs. 1779.18 crore, out of which the budget support is Rs. 52.88 crore.

Roads and Bridges: The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 12566.92 crore in 2003-04, excluding provision for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Out of this, Rs. 10043 crore are provided for Road and Highways, Rs. 433 crore for Railway Safety and Rs. 2090 crore for Rural Roads.

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 and Uttaranchal) and the desert areas, the objective is 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. 60000 crore has been estimated. Efforts are under way to find additional sources of funds.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The outlay of Rs. 150 crore for the year 2003-2004 is primarily for induction of Technology into the Postal Services. Other areas proposed to be covered include improving the economics of Offices, Business Development, Mechanisation of Mail Movement, Development of Financial Services, Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters, Training and RD/Surveys.

Telecommunication Services and other Communication Services: The outlay for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Telecom Engineering Centre and Centre for Development of Telematics is Rs. 14609.93 crore. The outlay for Wireless Monitoring Organisation, Wireless Planning Co-ordination, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal is Rs. 143.07 crore. The outlay for ITI Limited is Rs. 202 crore.

Information Technology: The advancement in Information Technology has a profound impact on country's economy, thus the quality of human life. The IT software and services industry in India accounted for about 2% of India's GDP during 2001-02. Indian IT software and services exports accounted for over 18% of India's total exports during 2001-02. It is expected that by the year 2008, Indian IT software and services industry will account for 7% of India's GDP and 35% of India's total exports.

In order to achieve the above goals, this Department has taken up various plan schemes viz 16 R&D programmes, 10 Infrastructure Development Programmes, 3 programmes under Human Resource Development and 5 other programmes. The total plan allocation, as approved by the Planning Commission, is Rs. 470 crore for 2003-04.

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SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research : The plan outlay for 2003-2004 for Research and Development Sector is Rs. 464 crore, which is for continuing research and development of technologies and for pursuing new schemes of the Tenth Plan under the Atomic Energy programme 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 for 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 Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space for 2003—2004 is fixed at Rs. 2050 crore which includes provision for the following:—

(i) Rs. 1234.69 crore for Space Technology which includes (a) Rs. 366.76 crore for 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), Satish Dhawan Space Centre – SHAR (SDSC-SHAR) , ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) and Radar Development Cell (RDC), (b) Rs. 585.60 crore for Second Launch Pad, Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) and GSLV Continuation, GSLV Mk-III Development , Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Continuation (PSLV-C) Project and Space Capsule Recovery Experiment, and (c) Rs. 282.33 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. 198.47 crore which includes Rs. 74.88 crore for Space Applications Centre (SAC), Rs. 33.66 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs. 54.80 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs. 13.67 crore for Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) and Remote Sensing Applications Mission (RASM), Rs. 6.46 crore for National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Rs. 10 crore for Disaster Management System (DMS) and Rs. 5.00 crore for North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC).

(iii) A provision of Rs.87.27 crore is made for Space Sciences which includes a provision of Rs. 23.21 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs. 3.50 crore for National MST Radar Facility (NMRF), Rs. 10 crore for Sponsored Research Projects in Academic Institutions under RESPOND, Rs. 28.15 crore for Sensor Development, Rs. 5.20 crore for Megha Tropiques Project, Rs. 10 crore for Astrosat Mission and Rs. 7.21 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, Space Science Promotion and Inter Agency Space Science Project, Acoustic Test Facility, Micro gravity Research Application Recovery Modules, etc..

(iv) The provision of Rs. 491.97 crore under INSAT Operational includes a provision of Rs. 31.97 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 275 crore for INSAT -3 Satellites

Project including Launch Services and Leasing of transponders and Rs. 185 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

(v) A provision of Rs. 37.60 crore is made for Special Indigenisation/Advance Ordering, International Co-operation and Central Management,

Oceanographic Research : The outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 175 crore. Rs. 24 crore has been provided for Antarctica/Polar Research, which includes expenditure on continuation of Indian efforts in Antarctica and establishment of research facilities within the country. An amount of Rs. 22 crore has been provided for research and technology development in the field of Polymetallic Nodules. Rs. 35 crore has also been provided for Ocean Observation and Information Science Programme. The National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs. 25 crore for its activities, Rs. 34.50 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 Marine Living Resources & Fishery and Oceanographic Research Vessel, BENFAN, Deep Sea Mineral Exploration, Integrated Coastal and marine Area Management, Manpower Training, Exhibition, Information Technology and Computers 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 have been envisaged in the Tenth Five Year Plan. A Budget provision of Rs. 34.50 crore has been made for these activities during the year 2003-04.

Science and Technology: - The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology for 2003-04 is Rs. 800 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 and 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 in new and inter-disciplinary areas.

Other Scientific and Industrial Research: The outlay for 2003-04 for Scientific & Industrial Research is Rs. 520 crore. This is for Technology promotion, Development and utilization programmes of the department and its support to two Public Sector Undertakings. Besides the outlay is to provide grants-in aid to CSIR which seeks to foster the organizational values of excellence in science, global competitiveness in technology based on high science; local relevance in tune with socio-cultural and economic ethos of the people; and innovation ranging in all the spheres of activities from sciences to technology management to financing. Some of the significant programmes which would be supported include; spearheading small civilian aircraft design, development & manufacture; exploration and exploitation and microbial wealth of India for novel compounds and biotransformation process; mesozic sediments for hydrocarbon exploration; asthmatic and allergic disorders mitigation; newer scientific herbal preparations for

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global positioning; development of key technologies for photonics and upto electronics; developing new generation fuels & lubricants; setting up a world class drug research institute; predictive medicine using repeat and single nucleotide polymorphisms; medicinal plan chemotypes for enhanced marker and value added compounds; establishing genetically modified foods referral facility; exploration assessment and management of ground water, developing technology packages for disaster prevention and management in underground coalfields; infectious diseases handling storage and research facilities; development & commercialization of new bioactive and traditional preparation. It would also provide support for the scheme on New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) to attain global leadership position, in a few select niche areas, based on technology advantage. Further support provided for S&T Human Resource Development and Intellectual Property management.

Biotechnology: The outlay for Department of Biotechnology in 2003-2004 is Rs. 260 crore. Programmes are aimed at basic research, product and process development in bio-technology in the areas of health, care, agriculture, animal sciences, aquaculture, environment and biodiversity, bio resources and bioprospecting would continue to be main thrust.

Tourism : The outlay for 2003-2004 has been fixed at Rs. 325 crore. The outlay includes the schemes i.e., Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits, Assistance to IHMS/FCIS/IITM/NIWS /NIAS/NCHMCT, Capacity Building for Service Providers, Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance, Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality, etc..

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion: The outlay for 2003-2004 is Rs. 578.09 crore. This includes provision for Development of infrastructure (Rs. 350 crore); Marine Products Export Development Authority (Rs.52.27crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Rs. 52.30 crore); Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Rs. 80 crore), Market Access Initiative – Export Studies (Rs. 44 crore) and others (Rs.20 crore).

Other General Economic Services : - Of the total allocation, an outlay of Rs. 2000 crore is being provided to put in place an innovative funding mechanism, by leveraging budgetary support, to develop various infrastructure projects under Railways, roads, airports and seaports. The basic approach would be to ensure 'viability-gap funding' in order to leverage substantial investments based on user charges. The projects identified for support include upgradation of Golden Quadrangle under National Railway Vikas Yojana, safety upgradation, mega bridges and port connectivity under Railways; upgradation of immigration infrastructure and development of Delhi and Mumbai airports into world class airports; 48 roads and bridges projects, in addition to NHAI roads; dredging and modernization of Nhava Sheva and Cochin Ports; and construction of two mega convention centres.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Elementary Education: A total plan allocation of Rs. 4900 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2003-04 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) in 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:-

- 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.

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.

As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, cooked meal with a minimum of 300 calories with 8 -12 gms of protein for children of primary classes is being provided. The programme is implemented in all States/UTs except Lakshadweep. 10.28 crore children studying in 8.04 lakh schools in 6009 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;
- 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.

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.

The outlay for Secondary and Higher Education has been enhanced to Rs. 2125 crore. For Secondary Education and Physical Education the outlay is Rs. 669 crore, consisting of Rs. 20 crore for Access and Equity (Assistance to NGOs for strengthening hostel for Girls), Rs. 28 crore for Quality improvement in schools (includes Environment Orientation to School Education, Promotion of Yoga, and promotion of Science Laboratories), Rs. 111 crore for ICT in Schools (includes Computer Education and Literacy in Schools, and Education Technology), Rs. 35 crore for Integrated Education for Disabled Children, Rs. 14 crore for National Council for Educational Research and Training, Rs. 85 crore for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Rs. 15 crore for National Open Schools, Rs. 380 crore for Navodaya Vidyalays and Rs. 3 crore for Central Tibetan School Administration.

Rs. 615 crore has been earmarked for University and Higher Education. This includes Rs. 516.75 crore (including provisions for the programme for strengthening Scientific Research in Colleges/Universities, Hindi and Urdu Universities, UGC schemes to Technical Education and upgradation of libraries and laboratories of colleges/universities) for University Grants Commission, Rs. 2.75 crore for Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, Rs. 2.80 crore for Indian Council for Historical Research, Rs. 2.40 crore for Indian Council for Philosophical Research, 0.80 crore provision token for National Council for Rural Institutes, Rs. 17.50 crore for Indian Council for Social Science Research, Rs. 67 crore for Indira Gandhi National Open University, Rs. 0.40 crore for Association of Indian Universities, Rs. 1.30 crore for institutions of Higher Learning, Rs. 0.40 crore for Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust, and a token provision of Rs. 1 crore for the scheme of free education for girls.

For development of language and literature of Indian languages including popularization of Hindi and other schemes/programmes, the outlay is Rs. 114 crore. This includes amongst others Rs. 9 crore for Education in Human Values and Rs. 31.50 crore for Area Intensive and Modernization of Madarsa.

For Book Promotion and Copyright activities and scholarship schemes, Rs. 12 crore and Rs. 8 crore have been earmarked, respectively.

A provision of Rs. 7 crore is made under Planning and Administration, including Rs. 2.25 crore for the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration; Rs. 0.90 crore for the scheme of studies, seminars, evaluation for

implementation of education policy and Rs. 0.35 crore for construction of UNESCO House.

Technical Education: Outlay for Technical Education for 2003-04 has been kept at Rs. 700 crore. It includes Rs. 70 crore for Community Polytechnics (Quality Improvement Programme), Rs. 140 crore for Indian Institutes of Technology, Rs. 80 crore for Regional Engineering Colleges, Rs. 25 crore for Indian Institutes of Management, Rs. 17 crore for Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Rs. 100 crore for All India Council of Technical Education, Rs. 8 crore for Technology Development Mission and Rs. 3 crore for North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar.

A provision of Rs. 50 crore has been made for Technical Education Quality improvement Programme and Rs. 12.49 crore for support to the area of New and Emerging Technologies, Informal Sector Development, support to Distance Education and Web-based learning, support for net working of institutions for optimization of Resources, Support for National level entrance Test Exam, and competency based Assessment services, Support for Development of Educational Administration, National Mission for Technical Education and International Technical Cooperation.

Sports & Youth Services: - The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 385 crore. In the area of Youth Affairs, the budget is mainly for the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme and National Reconstruction Corps. On the Sports side, the main schemes are Grants to Sports Federation, Creation of Sports Infrastructure and Sports Authority of India.

Art and Culture: The outlay for 2003-2004 is Rs. 225.20 crore. This includes provision for Zonal Cultural Centres, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sahitya Akademi, National School of Drama, Asiatic Society, National Gallery of Modern Art, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, Assistance to Dance, Drama and theatre ensembles, National cultural fund, 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. 24.80 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 2003-2004 is Rs. 1550 crore which includes External Aided Component of Rs. 667.50 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. The outlay on health side mainly includes allocation for National AIDS Control Programmes (Rs. 225 crore), National Malaria Eradication Programme including Kala-Azar (Rs. 245 crore), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (Rs. 74 crore), Cancer Research and Control (Rs. 55 crore), including Tobacco Free Initiatives, Prevention of blindness including National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs. 86 crore), TB Control Programme (Rs. 115 crore), control of communicable diseases (Rs. 44.35 crore), National I.D.D. Control Programme and Mental Health (Rs. 37 crore), Hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 134.70 crore), Health Education, Health Intelligence, Prevention of Food Adulteration, Drug-Standard

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Control Organisation, Drug De-addiction Programme, health sector disaster preparedness and management and Assistance to States for Capacity Building for Drug and PFA, UNDP Pilot initiatives for community health (Rs. 115.45 crore).

The outlay on medical side is for emphasising the development of medical sciences, including medical education, training and research, for which a total outlay of Rs. 408.50 crore has been provided during 2003-2004.

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 2003-04 has been fixed at Rs. 4930 crore.

Water Supply and Sanitation: 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. The Sector Reforms Programme has now been extended below the district level as the Swajaldhara Programme with closer involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The special feature of Swajaldhara scheme is that this will be implemented, maintained and owned by the community. In these projects, the participation of community is a major factor which is to ensure planning, implementation, operation and maintenance for all times to come. 10% contribution is made by the community and 90% funds are provided by the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 2585 crore has been made for Rural Water Supply sector for the year 2003-04 out of which Rs. 350 crore have been provided for providing 1 lakh hand pumps in rural areas, revival of 1 lakh traditional sources of water and providing drinking water to 1 lakh schools in rural areas. The Government continues to give utmost importance in supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to provide sanitation facilities to the rural masses. In order to provide focused attention to the Environmental Sanitation in the rural areas, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) has been restructured with effect from 1.4.1999. It is now being implemented in a project mode and is designed to suit district specific requirements. The provision for C.R.S.P. for 2003-04 is Rs. 165 crore, out of which Rs. 16.50 crores have been kept separately under the head "lump sum provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

HOUSING

Rural Housing: The outlay for 2003-2004 for Rural Housing is Rs. 1900 crore. Out of which, Rs. 190 crore have been earmarked for North Eastern Region.

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 grants-in-aid. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to the families of the members of armed and paramilitary forces 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 or shelter upgradation. 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 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 is in operation from 1999-2000. To promote and propagate cost effective technologies, materials, designs, etc. in rural areas, a scheme namely innovative stream for 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 Centres in the country is also being implemented 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 to enable the induction of science and technology inputs on a continuous basis into the sector and providing convergence of technology, habitat 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 during 2003-2004 includes Rs. 100 crore for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, National Capital Region Planning Board – Rs. 50 crore, Mega City Schemes – Rs. 120 crore. This also includes provision for urban transport i.e. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation at a total of Rs. 880 crore.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting: The allocation for the Information and Broadcasting Sector for 2003-2004 is Rs.890 crore including IEBR of Rs. 475 crore. The allocation of Rs. 49 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, Publications Division, Directorate of Field Publicity, Song and Drama Division, Photo Division, Registrar of Newspapers for India, Soochna Bhawan and Training for Human Resource Development. Allocations have also been made for Film Divisions, National Film Archive of India, Children Films Society of India, Film and Television Institute of India, Directorate of Film Festivals, Central Board of Films Certifications, participation in Film Market in India and abroad. Allocation has also been made for Central Monitoring Service which is being delinked from Prasar Bharati. The allocation for the Broadcasting Sector for 2003-2004 is Rs. 841 crore including budgetary support of Rs. 366 crore.

North Eastern Areas : Department of Development of North Eastern Region looks after the 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. 1069.90 crore (including State Plans) which includes Rs. 550 crore as grant and loan from the Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim and Rs. 500 crores for NEC Schemes. All Ministries/Departments (except a few that have been exempted) are required to earmark at least 10% of their Central Plan budget for programmes/schemes for the development of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

An allocation of Rs. 1410 crore has been made in annual plan 2003-2004 for schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. This allocation includes provisions for Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan (Rs. 376.91 crore), Post Matric Scholarship (Rs. 260 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. 75 crore), Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (Rs. 40 crore), Aids and appliances for the Handicapped (Rs. 55 crore), Education Work for Prohibition & Drug Abuse Prevention (Rs. 22.65 crore), Maulana Azad Education Foundation (Rs. 30 crore) and Girls and Boys Hostels for BCs (Rs. 11.70 crore) etc..

Tribal Affairs : The allocation of Rs. 290 crore for Annual Plan 2003-2004 includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of merit of ST students (Rs.56.49 crore), Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for STs including Coaching and Allied Schemes, and award for Exemplary Services (Rs. 32 crore), Establishment of Village Grain Banks(30 crore),Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas (Rs. 14 crore), Grants in aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (Rs. 18 crore).

Labour and Employment: The outlay for 2003-2004 is Rs. 170 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 Institute and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

GENERAL SERVICES

Administration of Justice : Provision of Rs. 120 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 Metropolitan Cities, Establishment of Family Courts etc.