

## PART-III

### PLAN OUTLAY 2004-2005

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2004-2005 for various projects, programmes and schemes and Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans. The notes which follow the physical targets, wherever given, relate to the entire Plan outlay, which includes both the budgetary support and the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). Statement 12 gives Ministry/Department-wise Plan allocations. 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 2004-2005 compares with the outlay for 2003-2004 as under:

*(Rupees in Crores)*

	Budget Estimates 2003-2004	Revised Estimates 2003-2004	Budget Estimates 2004-2005
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	72151.60	72846.75	81367.00
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	75741.01	68919.05	75061.04
<b>Central Plan Outlay</b>	<b>147892.61</b>	<b>141765.80</b>	<b>156428.04</b>
<b>Central Assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans</b>	<b>48822.40</b>	<b>48660.26</b>	<b>53704.00</b>

#### 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. 719.94 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. 2084.93 crore.

**Soil & Water Conservation:** The outlay has been 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. 33.31 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 in underdeveloped states. The outlay for these programmes is Rs. 127.67 crore.

**Other Agricultural Programmes:** - The outlay of Rs. 155.52 crore is for Agricultural Marketing Schemes, viz. construction of Rural Godowns, Development of Marketing Infrastructure, Grading, Marketing Research Survey and Marketing Informations Network, etc..

**Animal Husbandry :** Development of livestock, in general, has a three-fold objective i.e. first, to make available adequate animal protein for the growing population; second, to supply

adequate animal power to sustain the growth of agriculture production; and third control of animal diseases. The outlay for 2004-05 is Rs. 258.38 crore.

**Dairy Development :** The outlay of Rs. 43.62 crore is mainly for Integrated Dairy Development Project in non-Operation Flood, hilly land and backward areas; Assistance to Cooperatives; strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk. .

**Fisheries:** The outlay of Rs. 178 crore is for promotion of fresh water and brackish water aquaculture, providing assistance for construction of fishery harbours and landing centres, development of coastal marine fisheries, promoting welfare of fishermen and assistance to Fisheries Institutes.

**Forestry and Wild Life:** -The central plan outlay of Ministry of Environment & Forests is Rs. 1150 crore out of which allocation in this sector is Rs. 461.08 crore. Rs. 71 crore for Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration, Rs. 122.25 crore for Wildlife Preservation, Rs. 215 crore for Afforestation and Eco-Development and Rs. 354.20 crore for National Lake Conservation Plan.

**Food Storage and Warehousing:** -The Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 118.39 crore. Out of this Rs. 46.84 crore is for Department of Food and Public Distribution and Rs. 45 crore is for Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**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 for this sector is Rs. 1042.11 crore. Out of this, Rs. 686.50 crore is for Crop Husbandry, Rs. 95 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 37 crore for Fisheries and Rs. 81 crore for Soil and Water Conservation.

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan outlay for the Department of Rural Development is Rs. 11468.00 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) is Rs. 1000 crore out of which Rs. 100 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The 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 on 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. 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% of the target.

**Special Programme for Rural Development:** - The outlay for Special Programme for Rural Development is Rs. 1974.60 crore.

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which major projects are undertaken on micro-watershed basis. The projects are being funded on sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The proposals are generally sanctioned in non-Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/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 Centre and State Governments. The programme is in operation in 972 blocks in 182 districts of 16 States.

Desert Development Programme 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 States 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 Bodies.

**Rural Employment :** The total outlay for Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) for 2004-05 is Rs. 5100 crore (Rs. 4500 crore for Cash Component and Rs. 600 crore for Foodgrain Component and Special Component of SGRY). The SGRY 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). From 2004-05, the SGRY will be implemented as a single scheme. However, the allocation among all the three tiers of PRIs i.e., District Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and Village Panchayat will continue to be in the ratio of 20:30:50 respectively.

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 districts 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 is Rs. 365.20 crore, excluding NER, which includes provision for DRDA Administration (Rs. 230 crore), Training including elected Panchayati Raj representatives (Rs. 55 crore), NIRD (Rs.9 crore), Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) (Rs. 65 crore), I.E.C. (Rs. 20 crore), Monitoring Mechanism (Rs. 20 crore) and a new scheme 'Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas' (PURA) (Rs. 1.00 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 is Rs.70 crore, out of which Rs. 8 crore has been kept as 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, 582 districts have been brought under the computerization programme and the scheme has been operationalised in 3114 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. 81.73 crore covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

**Command Area Development:** An allocation of Rs. 181.50 crore has been made for Command Area Development Programme which was launched in 1974-75 for flood control and drainage.

## ENERGY

**Power:** The outlay for this sector is Rs. 18812.94 crore which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs. 4755 crore), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.2187.79 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.999.70 crore), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs. 265 crore), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.592 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (Rs. 1248.76 Crore), Powergrid Corporation of India (Rs. 3438 crore).

**(i) Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines:** The plan outlay of Rs. 4755 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 (800 MW), Kahalgaoon-II Phase-I (1000 MW) and Barh (1980 MW). The plan outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is intended for Mejia Unit – IV, V & VI (210 MW), Chandrapura TPS Unit (2X210 MW). A budget provision of Rs.2104 crore has been made for NHPC to support its plan outlay of Rs. 2187.79 crore for its ongoing as well as its new projects i.e. Sewa-II (120 MW), Subhansiri Lower (2000 MW), Dhauliganga-I (280 MW) Teesta-V (510 MW) and Parvati-II (800 MW).

Plan outlay of Rs. 3438 crore is provided for Powergrid Corporation of India for implementation of Rihand –II Transmission Line, Tala Transmission Line, Sipat-I, Talcher II, Ramagundam-III, etc.

Other provisions include Rs. 217 crore for North Eastern Power Corporation to support tenth plan outlay of Rs. 482 crore for Tuibai, Kameng HEP-II and Tripura Gas Project. An amount of Rs. 314 crore is provided to Tehri Hydro Development Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs. 1248.76 crore, basically for execution of Koteswar projects and for making balance payment to Tehri Stage-I. In addition to above, an amount of Rs. 109 crore is provided to Central Electricity Authority for preparation of Detailed Project Reports of new HEP and Rs. 250 crore for Kutirjyoti Programme of REC. A provision of Rs. 300 crore has been made for interest subsidy schemes for Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP). Interest subsidy of 3% is to be given to SEBs for R&M of Power Plants and Generation Schemes. In order to give momentum to rural electrification, Rural Electrification Programme was introduced in 2002-03 under which 4% interest subsidy is provided to States on loans sanctioned by REC for electrification of unelectrified villages including dalit bastis. An amount of Rs. 200 crore is provided for the Scheme, keeping in view the commitment made by Government to provide electricity to all household by 2012.

**Nuclear Power:** The total outlay for Nuclear Power is Rs.4168.62 crore. The plan outlay consists of Rs. 2257.62 crore

of budgetary support and Rs. 1911 crore of IEER. Of the total budgetary support, the provision for investment in equity in Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) is of Rs. 1283 crore for the ongoing power projects and Rs. 253.30 crore for the newly constituted Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI) for construction of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor. The provision also includes budgetary support of Rs. 700 crore for the Externally Aided Project at Kudankulam being executed by the Russian Federation for the NPCIL. Projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, such as Additional upgrading Facility for Nuclear Power Plant, Hot Cell Facilities for PIE and Advanced Heavy Water Reactor and that of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research to provide R&D Support for the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor are also being funded out of the budgetary support.

**Petroleum:** The approved Plan outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is Rs. 25000 crore. It consists of Rs. 18038.90 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 5536.90 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 1406.20 crore for Petrochemicals. Investments by ONGC, GAIL, HPCL, BPCL, IOC, OIL etc. constitute the main components of the outlay. This outlay will be financed entirely by IEER.

**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 has been fixed at Rs. 3095.95 crore. The Plan Outlay will be partly met by budgetary support of Rs. 223.32 crore and partly by IEER of Rs. 2872.63 crore.

**Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:** The outlay for the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is Rs. 1085.85 crore, including Rs. 60 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. 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, Bio fuels and alternative fuel for surface transportation programmes. About 525 MW additional capacity is to be installed through renewable energy sources. 50,000 solar home systems, 2000 street lights, 100 solar generator, 200 KW SPV power plants (non-grid) and 1 lakh biogas plants are to be set up. 4250 remote unelectrified villages and remote hamlets are to be electrified through non-conventional energy sources. Higher financial support, upto 90% of the cost of the project, is provided under remote village electrification programme.

## INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

**Small Scale Industries :** This includes outlays for promotion of Small Scale Industries and for National Small Industries Corporation. The outlay for the Ministry of Small Scale Industries is Rs. 428 crore, which includes Rs. 176.29 crore for providing credit guarantee for collateral free loan to 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 is Rs. 1461.40 crore, which will be financed by budgetary support of Rs. 15 crore and IEER of Rs. 1446.40 crore. Out of the total outlay, an amount of Rs. 650 crore is provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The broad details of outlay provided for schemes and programmes under SAIL include :- (1) Rs. 174 crore for Bhilai Steel Plant. This includes Rs. 80 crore for long rail facilities, Rs. 45 crore for installation of UOE pipe plant

and the remaining amount is for other ongoing Addition/ Modifications/Replacement (AMR) schemes and for balance payment of contract closure of completed scheme. (2) Rs. 50 crore for Durgapur Steel Plant which includes Rs. 36 crore for replacement of second coal charging car at COB-I. (3) Rs. 178 crore for Rourkela Steel Plant, which includes Rs. 47.75 crore for upgradation of Electrical Resistance Welded Pipe Plant (ERWPP) and Rs. 76.84 crore for rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 1. (4) Rs. 60 crore for Bokaro Steel Plant for modernisation scheme (Rs. 5.20 crore), rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 5 (Rs. 13 crore) and for other ongoing, completed and AMR schemes. (5) Rs. 2 crore for Alloy Steels Plant and for Salem Steel Plant; Rs. 15 crore has been provided for Raw Material Division; and Rs. 11 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 and Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd. (MEL). (6) Rs. 300 crore has been provided for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL). This includes a provision of Rs. 110 crore for Coke Oven Battery No. 4 and Rs. 40 crore for Coal Dust Injection System and Rs. 75 crore for AMR schemes. The outlay will be met from IEBR. (7) Rs. 5 crore has been provided for MSTC Limited for setting up of stockyard/warehousing facilities. Rs. 11.50 crore provided for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd is for addition/modification/replacements. (8) Rs. 321.90 crore has been provided for National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC). This includes Rs. 159.11 crore for NMDC iron and steel plant, Rs. 50 crore for Bailadila Deposit 11B, Rs. 25 crore for Kumaraswamy Phase I & II. (9) Rs. 20 crore has been provided for Manganese Ore India Ltd. for schemes like integrated Beneficiation Plan at Balaghat Mine, sinking of new vertical shaft at Gumgaon Mine, Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide Plant (1200 TPA). (10) Rs. 158 crore has been provided for Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO), a subsidiary of SAIL, primarily for rehabilitation. (11) Rs. 16 crore for Bird Group of Companies, including budgetary support of Rs.1 crore for AMR schemes, afforestation expenses and ore based industries. (12) Rs. 54 crore has been provided for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. for continuing scheme like Ductile Iron Spun Pipe project (Joint Venture), Development of Railway siding and infrastructure facilities for receipt of iron ore at Mangalore, etc. (13) Rs. 60 crore has been provided for Research and Technology Mission for funding research and development activities in the iron and steel sector.

**Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry :** The outlay of Ministry of Mines is Rs. 558.55 crore including IEBR of Rs. 313.55 crore. The outlay for Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry is Rs. 541.00 crore. The break-up of the gross outlay is as under :-

- (a) Aluminium (NALCO)- Rs. 310 crore;
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- Rs.40 crore;
- (c) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 12 crore;
- (d) Geological Survey of India -Rs.162 crore;
- (e) Indian Bureau of Mines -Rs. 20 crore;
- (f) Science & Technology Programmes-Rs. 8.55 crore;
- (g) Construction Programme for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines-Rs. 6 crore.

**Fertilizer Industries :** The outlay is Rs.492.49 crore, of which an amount of Rs. 362.32 crore will be met from the IEBR and the balance amount of Rs. 130.17 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 10.14 crore), Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers

Ltd. (Rs.67 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 12.68 crore), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs. 69 crore), Projects and Development India Ltd. (Rs. 1.50 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 120.82 crore), Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (Rs. 171 crore), lump sum provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of the North Eastern Region & Sikkim (Rs. 14 crore) and other schemes (Rs. 26.35 crore).

**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries:** The outlay for Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Industries is Rs. 53.84 crore with a budgetary support of Rs. 42.44 crore and IEBR of Rs. 11.40 crore. The outlay includes Rs. 7.19 crore for Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd., Rs. 7.75 crore for National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Rs. 5.73 crore for Institutes of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT), Rs. 34.92 crore for Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET).

**Engineering Industries :** The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 439.61 crore, out of which Rs.10 crore are provided in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Rs. 298.47 crore for Heavy Industries, which includes Rs. 241.60 crore for engineering industries viz. BHEL, Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Scooters India Ltd., HMT, Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd, Engineering Project India Ltd. etc., Rs. 113.14 crore are in Shipping and Rs. 18 crore are for Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**Atomic Energy Industries:** The outlay is Rs. 688.54 crore, which consists of Rs. 541.80 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 146.74 crore by way of Internal Resources. 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 new Tenth Plan schemes by Nuclear Fuel Complex. Other projects include development works as well as survey, prospecting and exploration 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 including cyclotron produced radio isotopes and radiopharmaceuticals. 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. 13425 crore, of which Rs. 6619 crore is met out of the Budgetary Support, which includes contribution of Rs. 2075 crore towards Special Railway Safety Fund. Out of the budgetary support, Rs. 500 crore is for Governments' equity investment in Rail Vikas Nigam Limited. The Plan also includes Rs. 401 crore towards Railway Safety Fund out of Diesel Cess, Rs. 3355 crore from internal resources and Rs. 3050 crore from extra budgetary resources. The targets proposed to be achieved during 2004-05 through the outlay are Track Renewal of 4000 Km., electrification of 375 route Km., 800 km. of Gauge Conversion, 230 km. of new lines, and manufacture of additional 191 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 2004-05.

Item	(Rs. in crore)
- Grants to States	835.53
- Grants to States for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	92.00
- Grants to UT Governments	32.47
- Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	4.00
- Investment in NHAI	1848.00
- Railways	401.00
- Rural Roads	2148.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5361.00</b>

**Shipping :** The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Shipping is Rs. 2419.66 crore for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Sector and Shipbuilding Industry. This includes a provision of Rs. 1944.66 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. 1620.98 crore, out of which the budget support is Rs. 50 crore.

**Roads and Bridges:** The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 12,699.30 crore excluding provision for the 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 and Uttaranchal) and the desert (as identified in the desert development programme as well as the tribal (Schedule V) areas, the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. In order to achieve the objectives of the programme, a requirement of Rs. 60000 crore has been estimated. The available source of funds, for the present is 50% share of the cess on High Speed Diesel budgeted at Rs. 2148 crore for the year 2004-05.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Postal Services:** The outlay is Rs. 200 crore. The major focus of the plan activities is on induction of technology, of which the major project is the total computerization and networking of all Head Post Offices and important Accounts and Administrative Offices for an outlay of Rs. 140 crore. Other important projects include computerization of mail offices (Rs. 5 crore), Promotion of Business Development Activities (Rs. 5.02 crore), Training (Rs. 9.85 crore), Construction of Operative and Administrative Buildings and Preservation of Heritage Buildings (Rs. 18 crore). 100 Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBOs) and 20 Departmental Sub Post Offices (DSOs) are proposed to be opened to increase access to postal services.

**Telecommunication Services and other Communication Services:** The outlay for Department of Telecommunications is Rs. 11660 crore, comprising Rs.175 crore of budgetary support and Rs. 11485 crore of IEBR – Indian Telephone Industries (Rs. 120 crore), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (Rs.2557 crore)

website: <http://indiabudget.nic.in>

and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (Rs. 8808 crore).

**Information Technology:** The IT software and services industry in India accounted for about 2.4% of India's GDP and 20.4% of export during 2002-03. 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.

The software and services industry has emerged as one of the fastest growing sectors in the Indian economy with a CAGR of 43% over the last five years and turnover of US\$ 12.7 billion (Rs. 59,900 crore) and exports of US\$ 10 billion (Rs. 47,500 crore) during 2002-03. The IT enabled services sector has witnessed explosive growth during the last two years. As a result, IT enabled services exports is likely to reach US\$ 21-24 billion by 2008. The total plan outlay is Rs. 889.27 crore out of which IEBR is Rs. 139.27 crore.

## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

**Atomic Energy Research :** The plan outlay for Atomic Energy Research Sector is Rs. 703.58 crore, which is for continuing research and development of technologies and for pursuing new schemes of the Tenth Plan under the Atomic Energy Research and Development 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, Harish Chandra Research Institutes, Institutes for Mathematical Sciences and other institutions like Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences, National Board for Higher Mathematics, etc. 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 and Aided Institutions of the Department.

**Space Research:** The Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space is Rs. 2400 crore, which includes provision for the following:-

(i) Rs. 1538.81 crore for Space Technology, which includes (a) Rs. 1017.96 crore for Launch Vehicle Technology which includes Rs. 36.78 crore for Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Project, Rs. 490 crore for GSLV Mk-III Development, Rs. 10.92 crore for Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, Rs. 122.50 crore for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C) Continuation Project, Rs. 112.27 crore for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Rs. 13.96 crore for ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Rs. 60.63 crore for Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Rs. 150 crore for GSLV operational Project and Rs. 20.90 crore for Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE); (b) Rs. 415.60 crore for Satellite Technology, which includes Rs. 68.50 crore for Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Projects, Rs. 90 crore for G. SAT Projects, Rs. 120.97 crore for ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Rs. 11.13 crore for Laboratory for Electro Optics System (LEOS) and Rs. 125 crore for Radar Imaging Satellite – I (RISAT-I); and (c) Rs. 105.25 crore for Launch Support, Tracking Network and Range Facilities which includes Rs. 64.12 crore for Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC)-SHAR, Rs. 8.40 crores for Second launch Pad and Common Facilities, Rs. 31.42 crores for ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) and Rs. 1.31 crore for Radar Development Cell.

(ii) The provision for Space Applications is Rs. 234.10 crore, which includes Rs. 117.48 crore for Space Applications Centre

(SAC), Rs. 31.12 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs. 45.36 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs. 6.67 crore for Remote Sensing Applications Mission (RASM), Rs. 6.71 crore for Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs), Rs. 6.46 crore for National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Rs. 15.30 crore for Disaster Management System (DMS) and Rs. 5.00 crore for North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC).

(iii) A provision of Rs.167.37 crore is made for Space Sciences, which includes Rs. 25.50 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs. 4 crore for National MST Radar Facility (NMRF), Rs. 12 crore for Sponsored Research Projects in Academic Institutions under RESPOND, Rs. 5.42 crore for Sensor/Payload Development, Rs. 5.08 crore for Megha Tropiques Project, Rs. 30 crore for Astrosat Mission, Rs. 70 crore for Indian Lunar Mission – Chandrayaan-1, Rs. 12.46 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme and Rs. 2.91 crore for other schemes like Space Science Promotion, Balloon Facility, Multy Agency Funded Projects and Micro gravity Research Application, etc..

(iv) The provision of Rs. 430.05 crore under INSAT Operational includes a provision of Rs. 28.05 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 92 crore for INSAT -3 Satellite Project including Launch Services and Leasing of transponders and Rs. 310 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

(v) A provision of Rs. 29.67 crore is made for Special Indigenisation/Advance Ordering, International Co-operation and Central Management.

**Oceanographic Research :** The outlay is Rs. 200 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. 26 crore has been provided for Ocean Observation and Information Science Programme. The National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs. 25 crore for its activities, Rs. 33.75 crore 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, Assistance for seminar and Symposia, etc. and Information Technology and Computers(Rs 4.27 crore).

Rs 69.25 crore has been made for 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.

**Science and Technology:** - The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is Rs. 900 crore, which is for promotion of research and development – basic and applied, in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology in accordance with national priorities. These areas relate to various disciplines in Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering. Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Instrumentation Development also include Technology Projects in Mission Mode. Due emphasis is being given to programmes of socio-economic development including entrepreneurship. A large

number of R&D activities are supported in new and interdisciplinary areas.

**Other Scientific and Industrial Research:** The outlay for this sector is Rs. 1781.00 crore out of which for DSIR is Rs. 650.00 crore. This is for Technology Promotion, Development and utilization programmes of the Department and its support to two Public Sector Undertakings. The outlay is also to provide grants-in aid to CSIR which seeks to carry out activities to continuously build and refurbish competence at globally competitive levels. Some of the significant programmes which would be supported include spearheading small civilian aircraft design, development & manufacture exploration and exploitation of microbial wealth of India for novel compounds and biotransformation process, molecular biology of selected pathogens for developing drug targets, asthmatic and allergic disorders mitigation mission, newer scientific herbal preparations for global positioning, development of key technologies for photonics and upto electronics, developing capabilities and facilities for Microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) and Sensors, etc. It would also provide support for the scheme on New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) to attain global leadership position, in a few select niche areas, based on technology advantage. Further support is provided for S&T Human Resource Development and Intellectual Property and Technology Management and R&D Management support.

**Biotechnology:** The outlay for Department of Biotechnology in 2004-2005 is Rs. 310 crore, which is for programmes aimed at basic research, product and process development in biotechnology in the areas of health, care, agriculture, animal sciences, aquaculture, environment and biodiversity, bioresources and bioprospecting.

**Tourism:** The outlay of Rs. 500 crore is for schemes, 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, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure, Revival of Tourism in Jammu & Kashmir, etc..

**Foreign Trade and Export Promotion:** The outlay is Rs. 723.74 crore, which includes provision for Development of Infrastructure (Rs. 425 crore); Marine Products Export Development Authority (Rs.52 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Rs. 53 crore); Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Rs. 100 crore), Market Access Initiative – Export Studies (Rs. 102.24 crore) and others (Rs.29.50 crore).

**Other General Economic Services :** - Of the total allocation of Rs. 1564.20 crore, an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore is being provided to put in place an innovative funding mechanism, by leveraging budgetary support to develop various infrastructure projects under roads, airports and seaports. In addition, a sum of Rs. 500 crore is being provided to Railways. The basic approach would be to ensure 'viability-gap funding' and to support infrastructure funds under a public-private- partnership arrangement. 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; 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

**General Education:** High priority is being accorded to Human Resource Development during the Xth Plan.

**Higher Education:** Outlay for Secondary and Higher Education is Rs.2225 crore. For Secondary Education and Physical Education, the outlay is Rs. 693 crore, which includes among others Rs. 392 crore for Navodaya Vidyalayas, Rs. 97 crore for ICT in Schools (which includes Computer Education Technology), Rs. 85 crore for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Rs. 39 crore for Integrated Education for Disabled Children, Rs. 30 crore for Access and Equity (Assistance to NGOs for Strengthening Hostel Facilities for Girls), Rs. 20 crore for Quality Improvement in Schools (including Environment Orientation to School Education promotion of Yoga, and Promotion of Science Laboratories). Rs. 640 crore has been earmarked for the University and Higher Education Sector. This includes Rs. 541.75 crore for the University Grants Commission. For development of languages including popularization of Hindi and other schemes/programmes, the outlay is Rs. 121.29 crore.

**Elementary Education:** A total plan allocation of Rs. 6000 crore has been made in 2004-05 for Elementary Education & Literacy. The important Plan schemes include Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education (Rs. 207 crore), District Primary Education Programme (Rs. 600 crore), National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Rs.1675 crore) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Rs.3057.08 crore) and Adult education (Rs.250 crore).

**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 273 Districts in 18 States.

**National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE):** The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, commonly known as Mid-day Meal

scheme, was launched on the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1995, with the objective of giving a boost to universalisation of primary education and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes (I to V) in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. The programme has also been extended to the children studying in EGS and other alternative planning centres. The central support to the scheme are – (a) 100 gms of foodgrains per child per school day where there is a meal programme, alternatively 3 Kg per child per month for 10 months, and (b) admissible transportation charges. Presently 28 States/UTs are providing the cooked meal/ready to eat food to about 5.74 crore children against a target of 10.56 crore children, which is about 54.3% of the target.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** The scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan evolved from the recommendations of the State Education Ministers' Conference held in October, 1998, to pursue universal elementary education in a Mission Mode covering the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 11 lakh habitations. 8.5 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools and 33 lakh existing teachers would be covered under the scheme with a special focus on educational needs of girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other children in difficult circumstances. The programme seeks to open new schools in habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grant, additional teachers for existing schools with inadequate teachers, extensive teacher training, provision of grant for developing teaching-learning material and academic support structure. The programme also would provide free textbooks and computer education even in rural areas to bridge the digital divide.

The assistance under the programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will be on a 75:25 sharing arrangement during the X Plan, and 50:50 sharing thereafter between the Central Government and State Governments. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will enter the 3<sup>rd</sup> year during 2004-05. During 2003-04, Annual Plans of 596 districts of 33 States/UTs have been approved and 3,98,189 teachers posts have been sanctioned.

**Education as a Fundamental Right:** The Constitution (86<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act, 2002 to make education for children in the age group 6-14 years a Fundamental Right was enacted in the year 2002-03. The Act has been notified in the Gazette of India on 13.12.2002. The Constitutional Amendment is to be followed by a Central legislation to provide for details and mechanism of implementation of the Fundamental Right to Elementary Education. A draft legislation in this regard is being finalised. The important plan schemes include Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, District Primary Education Programme and Restructuring, Reorganisation of Teachers Education.

**Technical Education:** Outlay for Technical Education has been kept at Rs. 747 crore. It includes Rs. 200 crore for the Indian Institutes of Technology, Rs. 100 crore for Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme, Rs. 80 crore for Regional Engineering Colleges, Rs. 60 crore for All India Council of Technical Education, Rs. 50 crore for the National Programme for HRD in IT (Software Manpower Development), Rs. 50 crore for Vocationalisation of Education, Rs. 30 crore for Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Rs.29.23 crore for Community Polytechnics, Rs. 25 crore for Research and Development, Rs. 16.50 crore for scheme of Apprenticeship Training and Board of Apprenticeship Training, Rs. 15 crore for the Indian Institutes of Management.

**Sports & Youth Services:** - The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is Rs. 400 crore. In the area of Youth Affairs, the provision is mainly for the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme. On the sports side, higher allocations have been made for important sports schemes meant for sports infrastructure, synthetic playing surfaces, dope test and infrastructure support to Universities and Colleges and Sports Authority of India. New schemes like State Sports Academy, Development of Adolescents, National and State Youth Centre would be launched during the year 2004-05.

**Art and Culture:** The outlay is Rs. 358.60 crore, which 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.

**Medical and Public Health :** The outlay is Rs. 1779.90 crore, which includes External Aided Component of Rs. 601.30 crore. A major portion of the outlay 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. 232 crore), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme which comprises Malaria, Kala-Azar, Japanese Encephalitis, Filaria and Dengue (Rs. 269 crore), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (Rs. 55 crore), Cancer Research and Control Programme including Tobacco Free Initiatives (Rs. 60 crore), National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs. 88 crore), TB Control Programme (Rs. 125 crore), control of communicable diseases (Rs. 40.70 crore), National I.D.D. Control Programme and Mental Health (Rs. 41 crore), Hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 142 crore), Medical Education & Research (Rs. 466.90 crore) and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (Rs. 30 crores). During the year, a provision of Rs. 60 crore has been kept under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Sureksha Yojana for establishment of 6 AIIMS type hospitals-cum teaching Centres and upgradation of State Government hospitals. Besides, a provision of Rs. 3 crore has been kept for Bhuj hospital, Gujarat.

A provision of Rs. 180 crore has been kept in various programmes mentioned above for development of the North Eastern Region & Sikkim.

**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 100% Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and the outlay for 2004-05 has been fixed at Rs. 5500 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 and was launched by the Prime Minister on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2002. Swajaldhara scheme is a special effort to provide drinking water to all the rural areas by March 2004. 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. 2900 crore has been made for Rural Water Supply sector for the year 2004-05 out of which Rs. 350 crore have been provided for installing 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, in consonance with the announcement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2002. Rs. 290 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. 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 CRSP for 2004-05 is Rs. 400 crore, out of which Rs. 40 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The total outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation in 2004-05 is Rs. 3300 crore, out of which Rs. 330 crore have been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

## HOUSING

**Rural Housing:** The outlay for Rural Housing is Rs. 2500 crore, out of which, Rs. 253 crore have been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

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 persons below the poverty line in rural areas. The assistance ceiling till now for each house in plain area is fixed at Rs. 20,000 and for hill/difficult area is 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. However, it has since been decided to enhance the unit cost of IAY house from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 in plain area and from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 27,500 in hill area. For upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses the unit cost has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,500 from 1.4.2004. 20 percent of IAY funds are allocated under this head. The funds are shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. Under the Credit-cum-subsidy Scheme the funds are provided 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. 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 for this sector is Rs. 1854.72 crore which includes Rs. 200 crore for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, National Capital Region Planning Board – Rs. 55 crore, Mega City Schemes – Rs. 220 crore. This also includes provision for urban transport i.e. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation of Rs. 480 crore.

**Information, Publicity and Broadcasting:** The allocation for the Information and Broadcasting Sector is Rs.955 crore, including IEBR of Rs. 475 crore. The allocation of Rs. 59.90 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, Central Monitoring Services 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, Pune, Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute of India, Directorate of Film Festivals, Central Board of Films Certifications, participation in Film Market in India and abroad. The allocation for the Broadcasting Sector is Rs. 798.47 crore, including budgetary support of Rs. 475.00 crore.

**North Eastern Areas :** Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) looks after the matters relating to the planning, execution and monitoring of development schemes and projects of North Eastern Region and Sikkim including those in the sectors of Power, Irrigation, Roads and Communications. The outlay for the Department of Development of North Eastern Region is Rs. 1185 crore (including State Plans) which includes Rs. 650 crore as grant and loan from the Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim and Rs. 500 crores for NEC Schemes, and Rs. 35 crore for the four Central Plan Schemes of DONER. All Ministries/Departments (except a few that have been

exempted) are required to earmark at least 10% of their budget support for Central Plan for programmes/schemes for the development of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

## WELFARE

**Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:** An allocation of Rs. 1442 crore has been made for schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. This allocation includes provisions for Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan (Rs. 402 crore), Post Matric Scholarship (Rs. 313.24 crore), implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (Rs. 34.75 crore), State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (Rs. 49 crore), Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme (Rs. 80 crore), Aids and appliances for the Handicapped (Rs. 60 crore), Education Work for Prohibition & Drug Abuse Prevention (Rs. 26.09 crore), and Girls and Boys Hostels for BCs (Rs. 12.76 crore), etc..

**Tribal Affairs :** The allocation of Rs. 319 crore includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of merit of ST students (Rs.65.49 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 (32.50 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 Plan outlay of Ministry of Labour is Rs. 181 crore. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour and improving working conditions and safety of Child/Women labour. Provisions have also been made for schemes for Central Board for Workers Education, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes and North Eastern Areas and Sikkim. Government approved continuation and expansion of the scheme of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) during the Tenth Plan Period. The government has approved the opening of additional 50 NCLPs selected for the plan period. A budget provision of Rs. 602 crore has been provided for NCLPs in the 10<sup>th</sup> plan out of which Rs. 89 crore has been provided for 2004-05.

## GENERAL SERVICES

**Administration of Justice:** Provision of Rs. 129.50 crore is mainly for the centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the Judiciary including establishment of family court for which an amount of Rs. 100 crore has been provided. The States are expected to provide matching share equivalent to the contribution made by the Centre. The above allocation also includes provisions for Computerisation of High Courts, City Civil Courts in four major Metropolitan Cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.