

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2005-2006

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2005-2006 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. Statement 19 gives the outlays for Gender Budgeting and Statement 20 gives the outlay for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Central Plan outlay for 2005-2006 compares with the outlay for 2004-2005 as under: (Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 2004-2005	Revised Estimates 2004-2005	Budget Estimates 2005-2006
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	87886.25	82528.93	110385.00
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	75834.04	68289.22	100868.49
Central Plan Outlay	163720.29	150818.15	211253.49
Central Assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans	57704.00	54858.11	33111.78

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. 782.09 crore has also been made under the scheme "Supplementation/Complementation of States' efforts through work plans (Macro Management in Agriculture)", Rs.630 crore for National Horticulture mission and Rs.350 crore for micro irrigation. The outlay for the programmes under Crop Husbandry is Rs.3415.75 crore.

Soil & Water Conservation : The outlay has been provided for All India Soil and Land Use Survey, National Land Use Conservation Board and Shifting Cultivation (State Plan). The outlay for these programmes under Soil & Water Conservation is Rs. 38 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 30 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. 162.50 crore.

Other Agricultural Programmes: The outlay of Rs.164 crore is for Agricultural Marketing schemes viz. construction of Rural Godowns, Development of Marketing Infrastructure Grading, Marketing Research Survey, Marketing Information Network, etc.

Animal Husbandry : Development of livestock in general has a three-fold objective viz. 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 2005-2006 is Rs. 350.11 crore.

Dairy Development : The outlay of Rs. 78.50 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 and Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund.

Fisheries: The outlay of Rs. 217.56 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, (strengthening of Database & Information Networking) and assistance to Fisheries Institutes.

Forestry and Wild Life: The central plan outlay of Ministry of Environment & Forests is Rs. 1234.91 crore out of which allocation for environment sector is Rs. 202.41 crore. Rs. 420.50 crore is for Conservation of National Rivers and Lakes and Rs. 260.85 crore for Afforestation and Eco-Development. Additional funds to the tune of Rs.123.50 crore are provided to the above programmes for North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

Food Storage and Warehousing: The Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 216.16 crore.

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) (which is an apex scientific organisation at the national level). The Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 1035 crore. Out of this, Rs.774.50 crore is for Crop Husbandry, Rs. 95 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 39 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.18334 crore. Key constituents of the Central Plan outlay are National Food for Work Programme (Rs. 6000 crore), Special Programmes for Rural Development, Rural Employment, Housing and Roads and Bridges. The central outlay for the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is Rs. 862.24 crore.

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 through 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. Banks and other Financial Institutions are closely associated and involved in implementation of the programme starting with preparation of project report for each key activity for the selection of Swarozgaris and post project monitoring etc. 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 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. 1992.24 crore. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme is an on-going scheme under which major projects are undertaken on micro-watershed basis. The projects under this programme 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 a strategy of optimum utilization of land, water and natural resources. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which is funded on a matching basis by the Centre and the States. Since 1st April, 1999, 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. From 1995-96, desert areas have been identified under three categories, namely Hot Sandy Arid Areas, Hot Arid Areas and Cold Arid Areas. 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.

Rural Employment: The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 10,000 crore out of which Rs. 4000 crore is allocated for Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Rs. 6000 crore for National Food for work programme. Of this an amount of Rs. 1000 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (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) with the objective of providing additional wage employment in the rural areas, as also food security, alongside the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas. The programme is self targeting in nature, The cash component is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. Foodgrains are provided free of cost to the States. The payment of foodgrains is made directly to the Food Corporation of India at Economic Cost by the Centre. Minimum wages are paid to the workers through a mix of minimum 5 kg. of foodgrains and atleast 25% in cash. The programme was implemented in two streams upto 2003-04. Now, from 2004-05, the programme is implemented as one integrated scheme. The scheme is exclusively implemented by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The programme resources are shared by all the 3 tiers viz. District

Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and the Gram Panchayat in the proportion of 20:30:50. Each level of Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of Action Plan and executing the scheme. Special safeguards for the weaker sections and women of the community are also provided under the scheme. Further, 50% of the resources out of the Gram Panchayat share are earmarked to create need based infrastructure in the SC/ST habitation and 22.5% resources out of Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti share must be utilized for individual/group beneficiaries scheme meant for SC/STs.

The Special Component of the SGRY replaces the Food for Work programme w.e.f 1.4.2002. It is a demand driven scheme and only foodgrains are provided to the calamity effected states for augmenting food security through additional supplementary wage employment in the rural areas. The assistance is provided after due notification by the State Governments and its acceptance by the Ministry of Agriculture/Ministry of Home Affairs. The assistance is recommended after assessment of the damage through inter ministerial central team. Cash component is met by the State Governments. A new programme, National Food for work programme has been launched from the month of November, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country to generate additional supplementary wage employment with food security. This programme is a step towards the commitment to an employment guarantee programme. All the States except Goa have been covered under the programme. The programme is implemented as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. As such, cash and foodgrains to the States under the Programme are entirely provided by the Centre. The focus of the programme is on works relating to Water Conservation, draught proofing (including afforestation/tea plantation), land development, flood control/protection (including drainage in waterlogged areas) and rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads.

Other Rural Development Programmes: The total Plan outlay is Rs. 376.26 crore, excluding NER, which includes provision for DRDA Administration (Rs. 220.34 crore), Training (Rs. 30.50 crore). A provision has been kept for meeting expenditure on other programmes of Rural Development like Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), IEC activities, Monitoring mechanism and Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA).

The objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration is to strengthen the DRDA's 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.

Panchayati Raj : The Central Outlay for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for 2005-2006 is Rs. 50 crore out of which Rs. 5.00 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. An important function of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to look after the work relating to monitoring the implementation of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 and the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and to ensure that the State Acts have been enacted in accordance with the provisions of the above two acts. The Scheme of Panchayat Development and Training envisages training of representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions, funding of research studies, conducting workshops and seminars, providing infrastructure support to PRIs and creating general awareness about PRIs.

Land Reforms: The plan outlay for land reforms is Rs.126 crore to meet the expenditure for Computerisation of Land Records and for strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). Rs. 14 crore has been earmarked

for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. 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. So far, 582 districts have been brought under the computerization programme in the country and the scheme has been operationalised in 3286 Tehsils/Talukas/Mandals in the country.

The provision of Rs. 16.66 crore is for Technology, Development, Extension and Training Scheme. The Plan outlay for the Technology, Development, Extension and Training Scheme is Rs. 16.66 crore including NER. Under the Scheme, 100% financial assistance is given for projects which are on Government and community land. The cost of the projects on private land is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the farmers/Corporate Bodies.

Bio-Fuel: The Plan Provision for Bio-fuels is Rs. 50 crore including North Eastern Region. Planning Commission has launched a national mission on Bio-fuel as per recommendations of a Committee on the Development of Bio-fuel. Ministry of Rural Development has been made the nodal Ministry while National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development (NOVOD) Board in the Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal Agency for *Jatropha* cultivation on non-forest lands. The Ministry of Environment & Forests is the nodal agency for *Jatropha* cultivation on forest lands.

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. 82.83 crore covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Command Area Development: An allocation of Rs. 200 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. 26495.42 crore which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation, National Hydro-electric Power Corporation, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation and the Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGIL).

Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines: The Plan outlay has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation, mainly for Talchar Stage II, Rihand-II, Ramagundam-III, Kol Dam, Vindhyachal-III, Kahalgaon, Sipat-I & II. The Plan outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is intended for Mejia TPS extension for Unit – IV, V & VI, Chandrapura TPS extension for unit 7&8 and the other new schemes. Provision has also been made for National Hydro Electric Power Corporation basically for its ongoing schemes Dhauliganga-I (280 MW), Dulhasti (319 MW), Teesta-V (510 MW), Parvati-II (800 MW), Subhansiri Lower (120 MW).

Funds have also been provided for Powergrid Corporation of India for implementation of Sipat-I & II, Tehri Transmission, WR system strengthening-I, Kahalgaon-II phase-I and System strengthening-3 in NER and Southern Regional Grid.

Provisions include funds for North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, Kameng HEP, Tripura Gas Based Project and Tripura Kopili Transmission Line, provided to Tehri Stage-I including Tehri

PSP and Koteshwar HEP Project and Power Finance Corporation for extending interest subsidy under the Accelerated Generation & Supply Programme (AG&SP).

Nuclear Power: The total outlay for Nuclear Power is Rs. 5139.96 crore. The plan outlay consists of Rs. 2443.96 crore of budgetary support and Rs. 2696 crore IEER. Of the total budgetary support, the provision for investment in equity of Rs.430.00 crore is for Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI) for construction of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor. The provision also includes budgetary support of Rs. 2004.00 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. 29623.48 crore which is the IEER component. It consists of Rs. 21106.46 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 6163.23 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 2340.79 crore for Petrochemicals and Rs. 13 crore for Engineering Units. 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. 4001.40 crore. The Plan outlay will be partly met by budgetary support of Rs. 152.05 crore and partly by IEER of Rs. 3849.35 crore.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy: The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is Rs. 865.44 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 training for creation of trained manpower in renewable energy sector.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Small Scale Industries : This includes outlays for promotion of Small Scale Industries and for National Small Industries Corporation. The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Small Scale Industries is Rs. 408.91 crore, which includes Rs. 180 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. 2466.12 crore, which will be financed by budgetary support of Rs. 15 crore and IEER of Rs. 2451.12 crore. Out of the total outlay, (1) an amount of Rs. 1030 crore is provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), (2) Rs. 896 crore has been provided for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), (The outlay will be met from IEER), (3) Rs. 5 crore for Sponge Iron India Ltd. to be met out of IEER is for new schemes, AMR schemes, town ships and R&D, (4) Rs. 4 crore for Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., entirely as budgetary support, is for procurement of new construction equipment, (5) Rs. 7 crore for Bharat Refractories Ltd. is for AMR schemes. (The entire outlay is to be met from budgetary support in the form of equity), (6) An outlay of Rs. 220.25 crores have been provided for National Mineral Development Corporation, (7) the outlay of Rs. 225.00 crores provided for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. is for continuing schemes like Other Mine Development (Rs. 70.00 crores), new schemes like development of infrastructure for receipt of iron ore

by rail, etc., (8) Rs. 34.21 crore has been provided for Manganese Ore India Ltd. for schemes like Integrated Benifiation Plan at Balaghat Mine (Rs. 8 crore), sinking of new vertical shaft at Gumgaon Mine (Rs. 2.50 crore), AMR Scheme (Rs. 17.31 crore), township (Rs. 1.40 crore), and R&D /feasibility studies (Rs. 1.60 crore), (9) Rs. 17.38 crore provided for Bird Group of Companies, is to be met out of the company's IEBR and includes expenditure on ore benifiation/sponge iron plant (Rs. 10.90 crores) and AMR Schemes (Rs. 5.25 crores) (10) An outlay of Rs 12.28 crores, including budgetary support of Rs.4.00 crores, has been provided for MECON Ltd. for Information Technology, purchase of test equipments and R&D. (11) An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores has been provided for MSTC Ltd. for setting up of stockyard/warehousing facilities. (12) outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores provided for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. and to be met out of the company's I&EBR is for AMR schemes.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay of Ministry of Mines is Rs. 685.14 crore including IEBR of Rs. 458.26 crore. The outlay for Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry is Rs.668.64 crore. The break-up of the gross outlay is as under :-

- Aluminium (NALCO)- Rs. 450.71 crore;
- Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- Rs.40 crore;
- Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 16 crore;
- Geological Survey of India -Rs.146.50 crore;
- Indian Bureau of Mines -Rs. 18.50 crore;
- Science & Technology Programmes-Rs. 7.43 crore;
- Construction Programme for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines-Rs. 6 crore.

Fertilizer Industries : The outlay is Rs.1017.30 crore, of which an amount of Rs. 905.48 crore will be met from IEBR and the balance amount of Rs. 111.82 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 40 crore), Brahamputra Valley Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.37.49 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 16.29 crore), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs. 55 crore), Projects and Development India Ltd. (Rs. 3.26 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 305.22 crore), Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (Rs. 542 crore).

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries: The outlay for Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Industries is Rs. 51.83 crore.

Engineering Industries : The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 759.13 crore, out of which funds are mainly provided to the Departments of Industrial Policy and Promotion and Heavy Industries, which includes 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., Shipping and Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Atomic Energy Industries: The outlay is Rs. 842.29 crore, which consists of Rs. 605.69 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 236.60 crore by way of Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources. The Budgetary Support includes provisions for major modifications in the Heavy Water Plant, Vadodara and minor modifications for other operating Heavy Water Plants and Heavy Water Clean-up facilities of Heavy Water Board. In addition, the provision is for schemes 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 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. 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 processing facility for cyclotron produced radio isotopes and radiopharmaceuticals. From the Budgetary Support,

investment in equity in the Public Sector Undertakings of the Department viz. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. are also provided.

Agro and Rural Industries: The outlay for Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries is Rs. 859 crore which includes Rs. 196.65 crore for Prime Minister's Rojagar Yojana, Rs. 369.95 crore for Rural Employment Generation Programme and Rs. 27 crore for scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries.

TRANSPORT

Railways : Railways has an annual plan outlay of Rs. 15,349 crore for the year 2005-06. Of this Rs. 6,520 crore is met out of the Budgetary Support, which includes contribution of Rs. 2699 crore towards Special Railway Safety Fund. The plan also includes Rs.710.81 crore towards Special Railway Safety Fund out of Diesel Cess, Rs. 4718.19 crore from internal resources and Rs. 3400 crore from extra budgetary resources. The targets proposed to be achieved during 2005-06 through the outlay are Track Renewal of 4000 Km., electrification of 350 routes Km., 935 km. of Gauge Conversion, 219 km. of new lines, and manufacture of additional 235 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 2005-2006.

Item	(Rs. in crore)
- Grants to States	1478.55
- Grants to States for Inter-State and Economically Important Roads	162.05
- Grants to UT Governments	56.81
- Grants to UTs for Inter-State and Economically Important Roads	8.54
- Investment in NHAI	3269.74
- Railways	710.81
- Rural Roads	3809.50
Total	9496.00

NHDP-PHASE III : Under this it is proposed to take up rehabilitation and upgradation of about 10,000 kilometres of existing national highways to 4/6 lane dual carriageways on a PPP basis. The programme generally comprises connecting stretches of National Highways carrying a high volume of traffic, connecting State capital with the NHDP Phase I and II network and providing connectivity to places of economic, commercial and tourist importance. Preparation of detailed project reports for these segments has begun. During the remaining period of the Tenth plan about 7000 km will be taken up. The total projected cost is Rs. 55,000 crores and Rs. 30,000 crores is to come from the private sector. Rs.5000 crore is for pre-project activities such as land acquisition and balance Rs. 25,000 crore is for viability gap funding. The projection for 2005-06 is Rs.1400 crores.

Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East : Accelerated NE Road Development Project is being proposed for the development of roads in this region mainly aiming to provide connectivity to all the State capitals and district headquarters in the North East region including 4 of the 315 kilometres of National Highways between Nagao and Dibrugarh and 2/4 laning of 288 kilometers in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim. The proposal includes up-gradation of stretches of national highways and State Highways considered critical for economic development of the North East region.

Shipping: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Shipping is Rs. 2801.36 crore for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Sector and Shipbuilding Industry. This includes a provision of Rs. 2261.36 crore for Shipping Corporation of India, CSL, DCI, Sethusamundaram Corporation Ltd. and Major Ports, which comes from IEBR.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for Civil Aviation Sector is Rs. 2379.32 crore, out of which the budget support is Rs.370.85 crore.

Roads and Bridges: The total outlay for this sector is Rs.22784.59 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 areas, the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The outlay for development of the postal system is Rs. 354 crore. The thrust of the Plan programmes is on modernization and induction of technology into various postal operations. The major plan scheme is for computerization of Post Offices and Accounts and Administrative Offices. The other important projects include Modernisation of operative/working systems setting up of automatic mail processing centers at Kolkata, Modernisation/upgradation of premium products, Training, Construction of Operative and Administrative Buildings and Preservation of Heritage Buildings, setting up of a National Data Centre and establishment of Parcel Post Centers etc. Funds have also been provided for expansion of the Postal Network especially in the North East in line with the requirement under the National Common Minimum Programme.

Telecommunication Services and other Communication Services: The outlay for Department of Telecommunications is Rs. 11801.01 crore, comprising Rs.168.61 crore of budgetary support (C-DOT- Rs. 82 crore, Wireless Planning Coordination - Rs. 62.71 crore).

Information Technology: The total Plan outlay is Rs. 1087.56 crore out of which Rs. 929.30 crore is by way of Budgetary Support and Rs. 158.26 crore is through IEBR. Budget provision of Rs. 266 crore has been made for E-Governance. The software and services industry continues to play a dominant role in the overall growth of the Indian Industry. The total value of software and services export is estimated at Rs.55,500 crore in 2003-04 which is an increase of 20.4% in Rupee terms and 30% in Dollar terms over the previous year. This segment will continue to show robust growth in future also. An export potential of \$ 57-65 billion for the software and services sector is realizable by 2008. The ITES – BPO Sector export is likely to reach US\$ 21-24 billion by 2008.

The production of the Indian Electronics and IT Industry is estimated at Rs.114,650 crore during 2003-04, as compared to Rs. 97,000 crore during the year 2002-03, a growth of 18.2%. The Department of Information Technology has taken up various schemes in the areas of R&D Infrastructure Development, Human Resource Development etc.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research : The plan outlay for Atomic Energy Research Sector is Rs. 872.74 crore, which is for continuing research and development of technologies and for pursuing the

Tenth Plan schemes of the Atomic Energy Research and Development programme at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Centre for Advanced Technology, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, Institute for Plasma Research, Harish Chandra Research Institutes, Institutes for Mathematical Sciences, Atomic Energy Education Society 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. 2800 crore, which includes provision for the following:-

(i) For Space Technology, which includes (a) Rs. 1019.09 crore for Launch Vehicle Technology which includes Rs. 17.95 crore for Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Project, Rs. 450 crore for GSLV Mk-III Development, Rs. 1.67 crore for Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, Rs. 120 crore for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C) Continuation Project, Rs. 168 crore for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Rs. 12.12 crore for ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Rs. 53.67 crore for Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Rs. 181.17 crore for GSLV operational Project and Rs. 14.36 crore for Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE); (b) Rs. 755.17 crore for Satellite Technology, which includes Rs. 125 crore for Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Projects, Rs. 27.75 crore for G.SAT Projects, Rs.155.05 crore for ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Rs. 15.17 crore for Laboratory for Electro Optics System (LEOS) and Rs. 125.80 crore for Radar Imaging Satellite – I (RISAT-I) and Rs.350.00 crore for Satellite Navigation and Tracking Network and Range Facilities which includes Rs. 85.20 crore for Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC)-SHAR, Rs. 5.00 crore for Second launch Pad and Common Facilities, Rs. 45.21 crore for ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) and Rs. 1.38 crore for Radar Development Cell.

(ii) The provision for Space Applications is Rs. 281.18 crore, which includes Rs. 116.62 crore for Space Applications Centre (SAC), Rs. 64.40 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs. 49.18 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs. 6.95 crore for Remote Sensing Applications Mission (RASM), Rs. 7.57 crore for Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs), Rs.6.46 crore for National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Rs. 25.00 crore for Disaster Management System (DMS) and Rs. 5.00 crore for North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC).

(iii) A provision of Rs.234.12 crore is made for Space Sciences, which includes Rs. 24.24 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs.5.82 crore for National MST Radar Facility (NMRF), Rs. 12 crore for Sponsored Research Projects in Academic Institutions under RESPOND, Rs. 7.11 crore for Sensor/Payload Development, Rs. 8.00 crore for Megha Tropiques Project, Rs. 52.90 crore for Astrosat Mission, Rs. 106.22 crore for Indian Lunar Mission – Chandrayaan-1, Rs. 12.12 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme and Rs. 5.71 crore for other schemes like Space Science Promotion, Balloon Facility, Multi- Agency Funded Projects and Micro gravity Research Application, etc..

(iv) The provision of Rs. 304.52 crore under INSAT Operational includes a provision of Rs. 19.42 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 71.10 crore for INSAT -3 Satellite Project including Launch Services and Leasing of transponders and Rs. 214 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services. A provision of Rs. 59.98 crore is made for Special Indigenisation/Advance Ordering.

Oceanographic Research : The outlay is Rs. 340 crore. Rs. 41 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. 17 crore has been provided for Ocean Observation and Information Science Programme. The National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs. 42 crore for its activities. Provision has also been made 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 135 crore has been provided 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. Rs.25 crore has been allocated for the Data Buoy programme and Rs.20 crore for the Tsunami and Storm Warning System.

Science and Technology : - The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is Rs. 1250 crore (including work outlay of Rs. 10 crore), which is for the promotion of research and development – basic and applied, in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology in accordance with national priorities. These areas relate to various disciplines in Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Instrumentation Development, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research, and also include a National Mission on Nano Science and Nano Technology and 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 inter-disciplinary areas.

Other Scientific and Industrial Research: The outlay for DSIR is Rs. 846 crore. This is for Technology Promotion, development and utilization programmes of the Department and its support to Central Electronics Limited. 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 opto electronics, developing capabilities and facilities for Micro electromechanical 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 2005-2006 is Rs. 445 crore. Programmes aimed at agriculture, animal science, aquaculture, basic research, biodiversity, bioresources, bioprospecting, environment, product and process development in biotechnology in the areas of health care would continue to be the main thrust. The network of bioinformatics,

sophisticated biotech facilities and multi-institutional mission mode projects on genomics, biofuels and bioenergy, digitized inventories of bioresources, new generation vaccines, herbal product development and biotechnological interventions for food and nutritional security continue to be a high priority. Infrastructure development in the area of biotechnology would be strengthened. More programmes on biotechnology for societal development and skill empowerment of weaker sections, women and rural areas would be taken up. It is proposed to support Biotech Park/ Incubator facilities in different states. It is proposed to establish a Biotechnology Innovation Fund to develop and commercialize bioprocesses and products by promoting entrepreneurship through development of partnership with innovators from universities, national R&D institutions, academic institutions and industry. Plan schemes of autonomous institutions such as National Institute of Immunology, National Centre for Cell Science, Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, National Brain Research Institute, National Centre for Plant Genome Research, Institute of Bioresources for Sustainable Development and Institute of Life Sciences will continue to receive support.

Tourism: The outlay of Rs. 786 crore is for schemes, Project/ Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits which aims to identify tourist circuits in the country. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects, Assistance to IHMS/FCIS/IITTM / 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, construction of building of IISM at Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir, etc.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion: The outlay is Rs. 920.69 crore, which includes provision for Development of export related Infrastructure (Rs.450 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (Rs. 55 crore); for development and promotion of Agricultural exports; Marine products Export Development Authority (Rs. 54 crore) for development of Marine Products industry and export of Marine Products; Investments in Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Rs. 100 crore), National Export Insurance Account (Rs. 200 crore) to ensure the availability of credit risk cover for projects and other high value export; Market Access Initiatives (Rs. 40 crore) to act as a catalyst to promote India's exports on sustained basis.

Other General Economic Services : - The need to significantly improve the availability and quality of critical infrastructure in the country at all levels viz., Central, State and local level in order to make the economic competitive and take it on to a high growth trajectory is well recognized by the Government. Promoting public-private partnerships in various infrastructure sectors to augment the pace of development and expansion of physical infrastructure through enhanced investment has accordingly been envisaged. However, infrastructure projects often have a long gestation period and may not all be fully financially viable on their own. To ameliorate this bottleneck and ensure the financial viability of such projects an allocation of Rs. 1500 crore is being made for extending support, including viability gap funding, to infrastructure development initiatives involving public private partnerships in various infrastructure sectors such as roads, seaports, airports, railways, convention centres, power, water supply, sewerage and solid waste disposal in urban areas etc.

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: Human Resources Development continues to be accorded high priority during the Tenth Plan. The outlay for the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy during 2005-2006 has been enhanced to Rs. 12531.76 crore. The

outlay for Elementary Education consists primarily of Rs. 7156 crore for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. SSA is a comprehensive programme for achieving universalisation of Elementary Education in a time-bound mission mode. It aims to secure the right to quality elementary education for all children in the 6-14 years age group with special focus on educational needs of girls, SCs/STs and other children in difficult circumstances. Rs. 3010.76 crore have been provided for the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as the Mid-day Meal Scheme. This marks a near doubling of the outlay for the programme in BE 2004-05, and has been done in pursuance of the revision of the Scheme in 2004-05, under which Central Government is now providing assistance to States to meet cooking cost also. It also includes Rs. 600 crore for the District Primary Education Programme, Rs. 180 crore for Teacher Education, Rs. 225 crore for the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme, Rs. 6.50 crore for the Shiksha Karmi Project, Rs. 30 crore for Mahila Samakhya, Rs. 4.50 crore for National Council for Teacher Education and Rs. 4.50 crore for Bal Bhawan.

Provision has been made for Adult Education Sector including Rs. 165.92 crore for continuing education for Neoliterates, Rs. 35.59 crore for Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Rs. 22.50 crore for Literacy Campaign and Operation Restoration including Rs. 1 crore for J&K Package (RCP) along with Rs. 22.50 crore for Support to Non-Governmental Organisations (including the staff component for Population Education). Other allocations included are for the Directorate of Adult Education, Population Education and for the National Literacy Mission Authority. Rs. 1053.50 crore has been earmarked for projects/schemes of Elementary Education and Literacy for the benefit of North Eastern Areas and Sikkim.

The outlay for Secondary and Higher Education has been enhanced to Rs.2712 crore. For Secondary Education, the outlay comprises Rs.495 crore for Navodaya Vidyalayas, Rs. 45 crore for ICT in Schools, Rs. 164.70 crore for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Rs.40.50 crore for Integrated Education for Disabled Children, Rs.9 crore for Access and Equity, Rs. 9 crore for Quality Improvement in Schools, Rs. 17.10 crore for the National Council for Educational Research and Training, Rs. 3.60 crore for National Institute of Open Schooling, Rs. 3.60 crore for the Central Tibetan School Administration.

Rs.789.46 crore has been earmarked for the University and Higher Education Sector. This includes Rs. 708.82 crore for the University Grants Commission, Rs. 54 crore for the Indira Gandhi National Open University, Rs. 15.75 crore for the Indian Council for Social Science Research, Rs. 2.52 crore for the Indian Council for Historical Research, Rs. 1.80 crore for the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, Rs. 1.80 crore for the Indian Council for Philosophical Research, Rs. 0.90 crore for the National Council for Rural Institutes and Rs. 3.87 crore for other Programmes.

For development of languages and literature in Indian Languages including popularization of Hindi and other schemes/programmes, the outlay is Rs. 112.55 crore. This includes provisions for the Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernization Programme and for the scheme of Education in Human Values. For the Scholarship Schemes and Book Promotion and Copyright activities, Rs. 9.90 crore and Rs. 9.54 crore respectively have been earmarked.

A provision of Rs. 8.59 crore has been made under Planning and Administration, Rs. 3.31 crore for Auroville Management, Rs. 2.39 crore for National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Rs. 0.81 crore for the Scheme of Studies, Seminars, Evaluation for Implementation of Education Policy and Rs. 1.50 crore for the construction of a building to house the UNESCO office. There is also a provision for Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at State level.

An outlay of Rs. 733.40 crore has been provided for the Technical Education Sector. This includes Rs. 198 crore for the

Indian Institutes of Technology, Rs.100 crore for the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme, Rs.81 crore for the National Institutes of Technology (former Regional Engineering Colleges), Rs. 91.48 crore for the All India Council of Technical Education, Rs.18 crore for Vocationalisation of Education, Rs. 28 crore for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Rs. 26.10 crore for Community Polytechnics, Rs. 20.25 crore for BOATS including Apprenticeship Training and Board of Apprenticeship Training, Rs. 31.51 crore for the Indian Institutes of Management, Rs. 10.80 crore for the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Rs. 9 crore each for scheme of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing Kanchipuram and the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Jabalpur, Rs. 3.60 crore for the Technology Development Mission and Rs. 0.01 crore for the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar. Provisions have also been made for CIT, Kokrajhar and setting up of an IIM in the North Eastern Region.

Sports & Youth Services: - The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is Rs. 438.99 crore. In the area of Youth Affairs, apart from extending budgetary support to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), (whose reach would be extended to cover larger number of non-student rural youth) plan funds are provided for implementing and expanding major scheme like National Service Scheme (NSS). The involvement of NYKS & NSS volunteers in providing timely rescue and relief to the Tsunami affected families has been noteworthy. The Ministry has set up a counseling and career guidance center each in 18 Tsunami affected districts for guidance of the adolescents. The Scheme 'Development & Empowerment of Adolescent' launched in 2004-05 shall be expanded. The restructured scheme 'Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana' has been finalized and shall be launched during 2005-06. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, situated at Sree Perumbudur, Tamil Nadu has been strengthened by creating new academic divisions with supporting academic staff.

In the sports sector, apart from extending budgetary support to Sports Authority of India, major schemes relate to Rural Games, School Games and broad-basing of Sports and Talent Search Programmes. The State Sports Academy Scheme is being revamped to make it more effective.

The Plan outlay 2005-06 also includes provision for creating infrastructure for hosting the Commonwealth Games 2010. The year 2005 is being celebrated as 'International Year for Physical Education & Sports'. Initiatives for improved scientific and technical support to sportspersons competing in various national and international events shall be strengthened. A new scheme is being formulated for promotion of sports for sportspersons with disability. Consequent upon Government of India's signing of the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti Doping in Sports, a National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) is being set up, which would be functional during 2005-06

Art and Culture: The outlay is Rs. 551.12 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. 2908.00 crore, which includes External Aid Component of Rs. 1030.38 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, National Malaria Eradication Programme including Kala-Azar, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Cancer Research and Control Programme including Tobacco Free Initiatives, prevention of Blindness including National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme, TB Control Programme, National I.D.D. Control Programme and Mental Health, Hospitals and dispensaries Capacity Building Project on Drug and PFA, Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Sureksha Yojana, National Institute of Biologicals, Bhuj Hospital. The outlay on Medical side is for emphasizing on the development of Medical sciences including Medical Education, Training and Research for which budget provision has been provided during 2005-2006.

A provision of Rs. 290.80 crore has been made in various programmes mentioned above for development of the North Eastern Region & Sikkim.

The objectives of the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) is to develop and promote the Indian systems of medicine in an organized and scientific manner. Towards achievement of this objective, the Department has been implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Central Sector schemes. The involvement of AYUSH systems in National Health Care Delivery by making them part of National Health Programme like RCH is also being pursued. Outlay for 2005-06 has been fixed at Rs. 350 crore (which includes Rs. 5 crore in the Ministry of Urban Development) under Plan.

Health and 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 100% Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and the outlay for 2005-2006 has been fixed at Rs. 6424 crore.

The Government proposes to launch the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the coming year to improve public health intervention for common people. Strengthening primary health care at grassroot level will be the main focus of the Mission. Over a period of 7 years, the Mission is expected to improve basic health care for the ordinary Indian through better immunization, child and maternal health care, and control of diseases through preventive and curative measures. The NRHM proposes to undertake architectural correction of Public Health system to enable it to effectively utilize increased allocations from the present level of 0.9% to 2-3% of the GDP over the next 5 years. A cumulative budget of about Rs. 6605 crores is being earmarked for this purpose.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The National Common Minimum Programme stipulates provision of drinking water for all rural habitations in the country. To this effect the Government has been progressively increasing the Annual Central Outlay for the Rural Water Supply Sector over the years. The 10th plan objective envisages coverage of all rural habitations (including those which might have slipped back from Fully Covered to Partially Covered/ Not Covered Category) and quality affected ones. As of now more than 95% habitations are fully covered with drinking water supply with reference to Comprehensive Action Plan, 1999 and subsequent coverage position reported by States/UTs. A fresh habitation survey has also been conducted and the results of the same are being validated to Indian Institute of Public Administration. The Government had introduced reform process in rural drinking water supply sector in 1999. The reform principle introduced in 67 Sector Reform Project on a pilot basis has since been extended to the entire country with the launch of Swajaldhara w.e.f. 25th December, 2002. The special features of Swajaldhara

are that Water Supply Schemes will be planned, implemented, maintained and owned by the community. 10% contribution is made by the community and 90% funds are provided by the Government of India. The two issues of sustainability and quality are being addressed by making efforts to promote sustainability and monitoring the water quality. A National Rural Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance programme for institutionalising community based Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Systems has been finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Provision of Rs. 4050 crore has been made for Rural Water Supply sector for the year 2005-06 out of which Rs. 405 crore has been earmarked for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim. The Government continues to give utmost importance for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to provide sanitation facilities to the rural masses. Total Sanitation Campaign Projects have been launched in 452 Districts. It is proposed to cover all the Districts with the Total Sanitation Campaign by the end of 10th Plan. Provision has also been made for Central Rural Sanitation Programme for the year 2005-06 out of which Rs. 70 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Hence the total outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation in 2005-06 is Rs. 4750 crores out of which Rs. 475 crores have been kept separately under the head "lump sum provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim".

HOUSING

Rural Housing: The outlay for Rural Housing is Rs. 2571.11 crore, out of which, Rs. 277.51 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to provide assistance for construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, non-SC/ST rural families living below the poverty line. 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 upgradation. A minimum 60% of the funds under the scheme are earmarked for assistance to SC/ST families. 3% of funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled persons below the poverty line in rural areas. With effect from 1.4.2004, the ceiling now for each house in plain areas is fixed at Rs. 25000 and for hilly/difficult area, Rs. 27500. Assistance for upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses is at the rate of Rs. 12500 per unit. Upto 20 percent of annual allocation of IAY can be spent for upgradation of kutcha houses and credit-cum-subsidy scheme. Under the Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme, funds are provided for construction of house to rural households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 32000/-. These rural householders were earlier not covered under IAY. Subsidy upto Rs.10000/- and loan upto Rs. 40000/- is provided to eligible households. To improve the availability of credit for Rural Household, equity support to HUDCO is also being provided. Further, a National Mission for Rural Housing has been set up 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. 2592.09 crore, which includes Rs. 100 crore for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, National Capital Region Planning Board - Rs. 70 crore, Mega City Schemes – Rs. 150

crore. This also includes provision for urban transport i.e. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation of Rs. 507 crore.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting: The allocation for the Information and Broadcasting Sector is Rs.1120 crore, including IEBR of Rs. 592 crore. Provision has been made for Media units in the information and films sector and 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.

North Eastern Areas : Ministry 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 and Sikkim including those in the sectors of Power, Irrigation, Roads and Communications. The outlay for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is Rs. 1086.25 crore (including State Plan) which includes Rs. 585 crore as grant from the Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim and Rs. 461.50 crores for NEC Schemes, and Rs. 39.75 crore for the four Central Plan Schemes of the Ministry. 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. 1533.70 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. 491.22 crore), Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (Rs. 371.89 crore), Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (Rs. 36.91 crore), State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (Rs.31.50 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. 30.64 crore). It also includes provision for Maulana Azad Education Foundation, Post Matric Scholarships for Backward Classes and Pre-Matric Scholarships of Backward Classes, etc.

Tribal Affairs : The allocation of Rs. 391.81 crore includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship and upgradation of merit of ST students (Rs.230.65 crore), Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for STs including Coaching and Allied Schemes, and award for Exemplary Services (Rs. 23.40 crore), Development of PTGs (Rs. 24.75 crores), Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (Rs. 10.80 crore), Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (Rs. 5.40 crore) and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students (Rs. 7.95 crore).

Labour and Employment: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Labour is Rs. 232. 48 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 10th plan out of which Rs. 103.30 crore has been provided for 2005-06.

Textiles: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Textiles is Rs. 1150 crore which includes provision of Rs. 435 crore for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). This is the flagship scheme of the Ministry to attract investment into Textile sector and provides for interest subsidy on loans disbursed by financial institutions for modernizing Textile units and includes concessional credit facility for Powerloom also. The outlay of Rs. 100 crore each is provided for the Apparel Parks Scheme and textile Centre for Infrastructural Development Scheme (TCIDS) for creating world class infrastructure for setting up integrated Textile/Apparel Parks to take advantage of the opening of the global market. An amount of Rs. 80 crore has been earmarked for Cotton Technology Mission and provision is also made under Village and Small Scale Industry for development of Handloom, Handicraft, Sericulture, Powerloom and Wool sectors.

GENERAL SERVICES

Administration of Justice: Provision of Rs. 192 crore is for the computerization of District and Subordinate Courts in the country. Further, the provision of Rs. 22 crore provided as Lumpsum provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim will also be utilized for computerization of District and Subordinate Courts in that region.