

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2006-2007

Part III depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2006-2007 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 Direct Transfer of Central Plan Assistance to State/District Level Autonomous Bodies/Implementing Agencies. Statement 19 gives the provision for Externally Aided Projects in Central Plan and Central Assistance for States and Union Territories including State-wise details. Statement 20 gives the outlays for Gender related schemes and Statement 21 gives the outlay for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Central Plan outlay for 2006-2007 compares with the outlay for 2005-2006 as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 2005-2006	Revised Estimates 2005-2006	Budget Estimates 2006-2007
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	110385.00	107253.43	131284.53
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	100868.49	98084.81	122756.95
Central Plan Outlay	211253.49	205338.24	254041.48
Central Assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans	33111.78	36537.88	41443.32

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry : The strategy for increasing production of Agricultural commodities focuses attention on providing incentives to farmers through various development programmes. The outlay for the programmes under Crop Husbandry is Rs.3968.80 crores. Allocation has been made mainly for Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development, Sustainability of Dry land/ Rainfed Farming System, Crop oriented programmes, Plant Protection, Education and Training, Seeds and Fertilizers, Agriculture Economics and Statistics, Crop Insurance, Horticulture activities (including Rs. 1000 crore for National Horticulture Mission and Rs. 520 crore for Micro-Irrigation), Supplementation/Complementation of States' efforts through work plans [Macro Management in Agriculture (Rs. 739 crore)].

Provision of Rs. 499 crore has also been made for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). The details of budget provision and actual expenditure for the previous years under this scheme is as under:-

(Amount in crore of Rs.)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Farmers benefited
2002-03	300.00	254.99	5265756
2003-04	315.00	637.93	3777311
2004-05	350.00	540.65	3106512
2005-06	549.00	749.00	Details finalized at end of Financial Year
2006-07	499.00		

This scheme is in operation since Rabi 1999-2000 season with a view to providing financial support to farmers in the event of crops failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases. Presently the scheme is being implemented by 23 states and 2 union territories. During the last eleven crop seasons (i.e. from Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2004-05), 6.24 crore farmers have been covered over an area of 10.11 crore hectares insuring a sum of Rs. 57239 crore. Claims of about Rs. 5917 crore have become payable against the premium of about Rs. 1778 crore benefiting about 2 crore farmers.

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Soil & Water Conservation : The outlay has been provided for All India Soil and Land Use Survey, Supplementation/complementation of States efforts through work Plans (Macro Management in Agriculture) and Shifting Cultivation (State Plan). The outlay for these programmes under Soil & Water Conservation is Rs. 61 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 40 crore is for "Shifting Cultivation (State Plan)".

Cooperation: The provision is mainly for cooperative education and training, assistance through National Cooperative Development Corporation for developmental activities and loans to Land Development Banks. The outlay for these programmes is Rs.138 crore.

Other Agricultural Programmes: - The outlay of Rs. 181.20 crore is for Agricultural Marketing Schemes, viz. construction of Rural Godowns, Development of Marketing Infrastructure Grading, Marketing Research Survey and Marketing Information Network, etc.

Animal Husbandry: Development of livestock, in general, has a three-fold objective, 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 2006-2007 is Rs. 359.50 crore.

Dairy Development: The outlay of Rs. 68.50 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. 264 crore is for promotion of fresh water and brackish water aquaculture, providing assistance for construction of fishery harbours and landing centres, development of marine fisheries, welfare of fishermen, strengthening of database and information networking, assistance to Fisheries Institutes and National Fisheries Development Board.

Forestry and Wild Life: The Central Plan Outlay for Ministry of Environment & Forests is Rs. 1338.93 crores for 2006-07. An amount of Rs.642.34 crores is allocated for Ecology and

Environment which *inter alia* includes Rs. 428 crores for National Lake and River Conservation. The amount of Rs. 562.69 crores earmarked for forestry and wildlife includes Rs. 275 crores for National Afforestation and Eco-Development and Rs. 19 crores for Welfare of Animals. Rs. 133.90 crores are provided for the above programmes for North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

Food Storage and Warehousing: -The Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 267.13 crore.

Agricultural Research and Education: - The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) provides the necessary governmental 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. 1350 crore. Out of this, Rs. 988.50 crore is for Crop Husbandry, Rs. 75 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 29 crore for Fisheries and Rs. 77 crore for Soil and Water Conservation.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan outlay for the Department of Rural Development is Rs. 24025.62 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.1200 crore out of which Rs.120 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 through bank credit and subsidy and marketing support etc. Past experience has 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 starting with the preparation of project reports for each key activity for the selection of the Swarozgaris and post project monitoring, etc. The funds are shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. The target group of the Yojana consists of rural poor families living below the poverty line. Within the target group, the guidelines for the Yojana provide that the SC/ ST shall account for 50%, women for 40% and disabled persons for 3% of the target. In order to attempt a pioneering initiative in a time bound project mode, spanning across districts and sectors, with different agencies like government, semi-government, non-government, international organisation and private corporate bodies, etc., 15% of the funds under SGSY programme are marked under the head of SGSY special projects.

Special Programme for Rural Development: - The outlay for Special Programme for Rural Development Rs.2230.50 crore. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme is an on-going Scheme under which major projects are undertaken on micro-watershed basis. The projects are generally sanctioned in non-Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and 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
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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. The Programme is in operation in 235 blocks in 40 districts of 7 States.

Rural Employment: The total outlay for this sector is Rs.12870 crore out of which Rs.3,000 crore is allocated for Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Rs.11,300 crore is allocated for assistance to Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes, out of which, an amount of Rs.1,430 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. 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) 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 FCI 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 resources are shared by all the three levels viz. District Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat in the proportion of 20:30:50. Each level of Panchayat is an independent unit for the formulation of Action Plan and executing the scheme. Special safe guards for the weaker sections and women of the community are also provided under the scheme. Further, 50% of the resources out of the Gram Panchayats 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 utilised for individual group beneficiaries scheme meant for SC/STs.

The National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) was launched in November, 2004 in 150 most backward district of the country. This programme is aimed at ensuring additional wage employment together with food security to the rural poor. The focus of the programme is on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation/tree plantation) and land development, Flood control/protection, rural connectivity with all-weather roads and any other similar activity for economic sustainability. However, with the launch of the 1st phase of implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2nd February, 2006, the National Food for Work Programme has been subsumed with the Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes. The Parliament approved the legislation, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005 which was notified on 7th September, 2005. The Act provides a legal guarantee of at least 100 days of wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Government has decided to implement the Act in 200 districts in the country in the first phase of its implementation launched on 2nd February, 2006. It would, however, cover the remaining districts within a period of five years.

Other Rural Development Programmes: The total Plan outlay is Rs. 380 crore, which includes provision for DRDA Administration, Training, NIRD, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), I.E.C.,

Monitoring Mechanism and Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA). Of this, Rs.35.05 crore has been kept separately as lump sum provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration is to strengthen DRDA 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 2006-2007 is Rs. 75 crore out of which Rs. 7.50 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The outlay for Central Assistance to State Plans under the Backward Regions Grants Fund is Rs.3750 crore.

An important function of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to look after the work relating to monitoring the implementation of 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 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana is to assist States to improve the capacity of Panchayats and provide necessary administrative and infrastructure support to them so that they can effectively perform the functions devolved and the schemes entrusted to them. The Panchayat Empowerment and Incentive Scheme is intended to incentivise State Governments to undertake reforms and devolve powers upon Panchayats in accordance with the recommendations of the seven Round Tables of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj as also for Panchayats empowered by such reforms to effectively assume the responsibilities devolved upon them. The Backward Regions Grants Fund has been initiated for putting in place programmes and policies with the joint efforts of the Centre and the States which would remove barriers to growth, accelerate the development process and improve the quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development programmes for backward areas that would help reduce imbalances and speed up development. Panchayats at all levels in the backward districts will have a central role in planning and implementation of schemes under the Backward Regions Grant Fund.

Land Reforms: - The plan outlay for land reforms is Rs. 150 crore. Out of this Rs.15 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. 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 3455 Tehsils/Talukas/Mandals in the country.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and Medium Irrigation: The outlay 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. 111.52 crore covers the requirements of different organisations working in this field.

Minor Irrigation : The total outlay in 2006-07 is Rs. 80.94 crore. The programmes that are to be implemented under this [website: http://indiabudget.nic.in](http://indiabudget.nic.in)

Sector include (i) Ground Water Development through hydro-geological surveys and exploration by the Central Ground Water Board; (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Training & Research Institute for Ground Water; (iii) Hydrology Project Phase-II; and (iv) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics.

Command Area Development: The Command Area Development Programme has been in operation since 1974-75 as a Centrally Sponsored Programme. The programme emphasises Government of India's resolve to raise foodgrains production in the coming years to meet the increasing need for growing population. Keeping in view the emerging requirements, the Scheme has been restructured and renamed as Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme since, 2004 for implementation during the remaining period of Xth Plan with the objective of ensuring efficient utilization of created irrigated potential and optimizing agricultural production from irrigated potential and optimizing agricultural production from irrigated lands. The outlay for this programme for 2006-07 is Rs. 199.10 crore.

Flood Control and Drainage: The outlay of Rs. 194.99 crore under this Sector is for two categories of programmes (i) flood control schemes/programmes and (ii) Assistance to various States for flood control works. The programme includes systematic collection of data on floods, close monitoring and issue of flood forecasts and warnings through the network of flood forecasting and warning centres established by the Central Water Commission, schemes approved by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission, Ganga Flood Control Commission for preparation of Master Plan for flood control in Ganga basin and Survey and Investigation of Flood Control projects on rivers common with Nepal and other neighbouring countries and Survey and Investigation of Kosi High Dam Project.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for this sector is Rs. 31370.32 crore which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs. 11325 crore), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.2883.64 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.2302.69 crore), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs. 799.65 crore), Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.290.51 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (Rs.788.17 Crore), Powergrid Corporation of India (Rs. 4849 crore).

(i) Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines: Plan outlay of Rs. 11325 crore has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation, mainly for Koldam HEPP, Vindhyachal III, Kahalgaon-II, Sipat I and II, Unchachar III, Barh Power Generation Project. The plan outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is intended for Mejia TPS Expansion - IV, V & VI, Chandrapura TPS Extension for Unit 7 & 8. National Hydro Power Corporation outlay is mostly for their on-going schemes and new proposed projects of Subansiri Lower, Uri-II, Nimoo Bazgo, Kishen Ganga and Chutak.

The outlay of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. is Rs. 4849 crore for implementation of its on-going associated transmission schemes of Kahalgaon Stage-II, Kudankulam Atomic Power Project, Kaiga 3 & 4, RAPP 5 & 6 and other transmission system strengthening projects. The outlay for North Eastern Electric Power Corporation is for Kameng HEP, Tipaimukh, Pare HEP and Ranganidi-II Project. Outlay in respect of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation is mostly for Vishnughat Project.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY): An amount of Rs. 3000 crore is earmarked for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana to provide rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification towards achieving the objective of providing access to electricity to all rural household over a period of four years. Under this scheme un-electrified BPL households will get electricity connection free of charge, as per the norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all villages. At present only 44% of the rural households have access to electricity. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency for the programme. Under the scheme, projects can be financed with 90% capital subsidy for provision of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) and Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply. REDB, VEI and DDG would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including irrigation pumpsets, small and medium industries, khadi and village industries, cold chains, healthcare, education and IT.

Nuclear Power: The total outlay for Nuclear Power is Rs.3897.10 crore. Plan outlay consists of Rs. 2503.10 crore of budgetary support and Rs. 1394 crore of IEBR. Of the total budgetary support, the provision for investment in equity in Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI) to meet the increased activity of procurement of equipment and construction works of Power Projects. The provision also includes Rs. 1606 crore for the Externally Aided Project at Kudankulam being executed by the NPCIL with the assistance of Russian Federation. Projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and that of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research are to provide R&D support for the Power programme.

Petroleum: The approved Plan outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is Rs. 36003.33 crore. It consists of Rs. 25377.06 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 7685.98 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 2910.29 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 IEBR.

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. 4251.63 crore which is inclusive of Rs. 547.87 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The overall Plan Outlay of Rs. 4799.50 crore for Ministry of Coal will be met by budgetary support of Rs. 168.71 crore and by IEBR of Rs.4630.79 crore.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy: The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is Rs. 600 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.

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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. 469.93 crore, which includes Rs. 106 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.3217.30 crore, which will be financed by budgetary support of Rs.45 crore and IEBR of Rs.3172.30 crore. Out of the total outlay, Rs.1275 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. 400 crore for Bhilai Steel Plant. This includes Rs. 85 crore for rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No.5, New Slab Caster in SMS-2 (Rs.135 crore), Technical upgradation of Blast Furnace No.7 (Rs. 59 crore), HAGC and PVR in Plate Mill (Rs.25.19 crore) and for other completed, ongoing schemes and unsanctioned schemes (Rs. 25.00 crore). (2) Rs. 190 crore for Durgapur Steel Plant which includes Rs. 110 crore for Bloom Caster with associated facilities, other ongoing schemes (Rs. 9.64 crore) and unsanctioned schemes (Rs. 70 crore). (3) Rs. 238 crore for Rourkela Steel Plant, which includes Rs. 49.34 crore for rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No.1, Modernisation of RSP - Phase 1&2 (Rs. 20 crore and other ongoing and unsanctioned schemes (Rs.156 crore). (4) Rs. 248 crore for Bokaro Steel Plant for installation of Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No.5 (Rs.57.10 crore), Mea-west Block in HSM (Rs. 43.36 crore), Upgradation of automation system of TM-2 (Rs.17.75 crore) and for other ongoing, completed and unsanctioned schemes (Rs. 69 crore). (5) Rs. 30 crore for Alloy Steels Plant. (6) Rs. 40 crore has been provided for Raw Material Division; (7) Rs. 75 crore for Indian Iron and Steel Co. which includes expenditure on rehabilitation scheme (Rs. 50 crore) and unsanctioned scheme (Rs. 24 crore). (8) The remaining outlay of Rs. 54 crore has been provided for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., (Rs.10 crore), Salem Steel Plant (Rs.11 crore), Central Units (Rs. 18 crore) and Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd. (MEL) (Rs. 15 crore) for undertaking various AMR schemes, ongoing projects and research work. (9) Rs.1452 crore has been provided for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL). This includes a provision of Rs. 164.16 crore for Coke Oven Battery No. 4 and Rs. 100 crore for Pulverised Coal Injection and Rs. 100 crore for AMR schemes. The outlay will be met from IEBR. (10) Rs. 5 crore has been provided for Sponge Iron India Ltd., Rs. 7 crore for Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Rs. 7.00 crore for Bharat Refractories Ltd., Rs. 5 crore has been provided for MSTC Limited for setting up of stockyard/ warehousing facilities. Rs. 11.80 crore provided for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (11) Rs. 150 crore has been provided for National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC). This includes Rs. 115 crore for AMR schemes, Rs. 10 crore Bailadila Deposit-11B, Rs. 9.50 crore for Kumaraswamy Iron Ore Project. (12) Rs. 48.50 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, AMR scheme, township and R&D/feasibility studies. (13) Rs. 26 crore for Bird Group of Companies, including budgetary support of Rs.1 crore for AMR schemes, afforestation expenses, Sponge Iron Plant, other Mineral based industries and ore based industries. (14) Rs. 200 crore has been provided for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. which includes schemes like other mine development, construction bulk material handling facilities for receipt of iron ore at Mangalore, formation of joint venture with M/s IDCOL, development of permanent Railway Siding at Mangalore and AMR schemes

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay of Ministry of Mines is Rs. 883.69 crore including IEBC of Rs. 633.69 crore. The outlay for Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry is Rs. 864.74 crore. Main break-up of the gross outlay is as under :-

- (a) Aluminium (NALCO)- Rs. 622.14 crore;
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- Rs.30 crore;
- (c) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 25 crore (includes 10% for NER);
- (d) Geological Survey of India -Rs.165.50 crore;
- (e) Indian Bureau of Mines -Rs. 24 crore; and
- (f) Construction Programme for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines-Rs. 9 crore.

Fertilizer Industries : The outlay is Rs.985.03 crore, of which an amount of Rs.886.22 crore will be met from the IEBC and the balance amount of Rs. 98.81 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 30 crore), Brahamputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (Rs.40.86 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 9 crore), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs.59.02 crore), Projects and Development India Ltd. (Rs. 2 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 237.70 crore), Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (Rs.586 crore), FCI - FAGMIL (Rs. 1.50 crore) and other schemes (Rs. 18.95 crore).

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries: The outlay for the Department of Chemicals & Petro Chemicals is Rs.156.78 crore out of which Rs. 50 crore is for the development of the training facilities in the Plastic Sector, through Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Rs. 21.19 crore for Research and Training Facilities of the Pharma Sector through National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Rs. 13.09 crore is for expenditure under lump sum provision for North-Eastern Region.

Engineering Industries : The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 1104.49 crore, out of which Rs.5.50 crore are provided in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Rs. 951.72 crore for Department of Heavy Industry, Rs. 30 crore in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Rs. 117.27 crore in the Department of Shipping.

Atomic Energy Industries: The outlay for Department of Atomic Energy is Rs.1924.17 crore, which consists of Rs.1621.02 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 303.15 crore by way of Internal Resources. The Budgetary Support includes provisions for major modifications in the Heavy Water Plant, Vadodara and minor modifications for other operating Heavy Water Plants, Heavy Water Clean-up facility of the Heavy Water Board. In addition, the provisions are for continuing and new projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research and 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 a 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 radio pharmaceuticals. 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 envisaged.

The Plan outlay for 2006-07 for Research and Development sector is for pursuing the Tenth Plan Scheme of the Atomic Energy at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre

for Atomic Research, Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, Institute of Plasma Research, Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Atomic Energy Education Society and other institution like Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences, National Board for Higher Mathematics etc. in the field of nuclear science, carrying out national programmes and also for providing housing and infrastructural facilities for the various Units and Aided Institutions of the Department.

Agro and Rural Industries: The outlay for Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries is Rs. 967 crore which includes Rs. 292.48 crore for Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Rs. 334.48 crore for Rural Employment Generation Programme and Rs. 23.37 crore for scheme of Fund for regeneration of traditional industries.

Textiles: The outlay for Ministry of Textiles is Rs. 1349.50 crore which includes provision for Rs. 535 crore for Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFS), Rs. 189 crore for Scheme of Integrated Textiles Park (SITP), Rs. 100 crore for Cotton Technology Mission and Rs. 355.05 crore under Village and Small Industries and Rs.94.95 crore for Development of Handlooms, Powerloom, Sericulture, Handicrafts, Wool and Woolen Sector in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

TRANSPORT

Railways : Railways has an annual plan outlay of Rs. 23,475 crore for the year 2006-2007. Of this Rs. 6800.14 crore is met out of the Budgetary Support, which includes, contribution of Rs. 1365 crore towards Special Railway Safety Fund. The plan also includes Rs.710.86 crore towards Special Railway Safety Fund out of Diesel Cess, Rs.10794 crore from internal resources and Rs. 5170 crore from extra budgetary resources. The targets proposed to be achieved during 2006-2007 through the outlay are Track Renewal of 4000 Km., electrification of 360 routes Km., 1100 km. of Gauge Conversion, 550 km. of new lines, and manufacture of additional 300 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 2006-2007.

(Rs. in crore)

Item	
- Grants to States	1481.95
- Grants to States for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	162.06
- Grants to UT Governments	53.51
- Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	8.55
- Investment in NHAI	6407.45
- Railways	710.86
- Rural Roads	3725.62
Total	12550.00

Shipping : The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Shipping is Rs. 3263.19 crore for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Sector and Shipbuilding Industry. This includes a provision of Rs. 2522.31 crore for Shipping

Corporation of India, CSL, DCI, Sethusamundram Corporation Ltd. and Major Ports, which comes from IEBR.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for Civil Aviation Sector is Rs. 3046.93 crore, out of which the budget support is Rs. 130 crore. Of this Rs. 1506.44 crore is projected for Airports Authority of India for development of airports in North Eastern Region and other crucial areas like J&K, Leh and Lakshadweep and the externally aided project of Aurangabad Airport and Rs. 40.30 crore for upgradation of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi.

Roads and Bridges: The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 19714.71 crore, out of which a provision of Rs. 5225.62 crore is made under the Department of Rural Development. This provision of Rs. 5225.62 crore is inclusive of Rs. 372.56 crore for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in December, 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The programme seeks to provide connectivity through good all-weather roads, to all unconnected habitation in the rural areas with a population of more than 1000 persons in three years and habitations with population of 500-1000 persons by the end of the Tenth Plan Period. In respect of the Hill States (North East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal) and desert areas and tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Upgradation of the existing rural roads network is also permissible with a lower priority as part of modernisation. It is expected that about 1.72 lakh habitations are to be covered under this programme. This would involve construction of 3,69,000 kms. of roads for new connectivity and 3,68,000 kms. under upgradation at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,32,000 crores.

Rural Roads have been identified as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman with the goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road by 2009. To achieve the targets of Bharat Nirman, 1,46,185 kms. of road length is proposed to be constructed by 2009. This will benefit 66,802 unconnected eligible habitations in the country. To ensure full farm to market connectivity, it is also proposed to upgrade 1,94,132 kms. of the existing Associated Through Routes. A sum of approximately Rs. 48,000 crore is proposed to be invested for this.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The total outlay of Rs. 419 crore for the Department of Posts includes Rs. 396.30 crore for postal services. The major focus of plan activities is on induction of technology, for which the major schemes are computerization and networking of Post Offices, Accounts and Administrative Offices. Other important projects include Automatic Mail Processing Centres (Rs. 59 crore), computerization of mail offices (Rs. 6 crore), Modernisation and Upgradation of Business Development Activities (Rs. 7.50 crore), Training (Rs. 8 crore), Promotion of Philately (Rs. 2.67 crore), New Products and Services (Rs. 3 crore), Construction of Post Offices/ Mail Office/ Administrative Offices/ Buildings and Preservation of Heritage Buildings (Rs. 32 crore) and expansion of postal network (Rs. 5 crore).

Telecommunication Services and other Communication Services: The outlay for Department of Telecommunications is Rs. 19509.31 crore, comprising Rs. 218.61 crore of budgetary support and Rs. 19290.70 crore of IEBR – Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (Rs. 2298 crore) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (Rs. 16931 crore) and for C-DOT (Rs. 61.70 crore). The budgetary support of Rs. 218.61 crore is for C.DOT, Wireless Planning

Coordination, Wireless Monitoring Services, Telecom Engineering Centre, TRAI, TDSAT, OEFC based network for Defence Services, Setting up of Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre, under Sea Cabling between land and Andaman Nicobar and technical assistance in Telecom Sector.

Information Technology: The total plan outlay is Rs. 1268.27 crore which includes Rs. 1090 crore Budget support & Rs. 178.27 crore through IEBR. The software and ITES exports from India is likely to grow from US\$ 17.7 billion in 2004-05 to US\$ 23.4 billion during the year 2005-06. Software and services exports are estimated to grow at 32% in dollar terms during the year 2005-06. The trends are likely to continue in the ensuing year 2006-07 also. Strong demand over the past few years has placed India amongst the fastest growing IT markets in the Asia-Pacific region. The Indian software and ITES industry has grown at a CAGR of 28% during the last 5 years. The industry's contribution to the national GDP has risen from 1.2 % during the year 1999-2000 to a projected 4.8% during 2005-06. The total number of IT and ITES-BPO professionals employed in India is estimated to have grown from 284,000 in 1999-2000 to 1,287,000 in 2005-06, by over 230,000 in the last year alone. In addition, Indian IT-ITES is estimated to have helped create an additional 3 million job opportunities through indirect and induced employment.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The plan outlay for this sector during 2006-2007 for pursuing the Xth Plan schemes of Atomic Energy at the Baba Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research, Tata Institute for Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, Institute for Plasma Research, Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Institute for Mathematical Science, Atomic Energy Education Society and other Institutions like Bored of Research in Nuclear Sciences, National Board for Higher Mathematics, etc. in the field of Nuclear Science, carrying out National Programmes and also for providing housing and infrastructural facilities for the various Units and Aided Institutions of the Department.

The outlay for 2006-2007 is Rs. 921.17 crore for Atomic Energy Industries which is categorized under Industries and Mineral Sector. The Plan Outlay consists of Rs. 618.02 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 303.15 crore by way of Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL), Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), the Public Sector Undertakings of the Department. The budgetary support includes provision for modifications in the Heavy Water Plant, Baroda and minor modifications for other operating Heavy Water Plants and Heavy Water Clean-up facility of the Heavy Water Board. In addition, the provisions are for continuing and new schemes of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Nuclear Fuel Complex. Other Projects include development works as well as survey, prospecting and exploration being pursued by the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research. The outlay also provides for Board for Radiation and Isotope Technology for execution of projects relating to production of radio-isotopes and nuclear medicines for supply to various hospitals and industries including processing facility for cyclotron produced ratio isotopes and radiopharmaceuticals. From the budgetary support, investment

in Equity in the Public Sector Undertakings in the Department viz. Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. are also envisaged.

Space Research: The Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space is Rs. 3220 crore, which includes provision for the following:-

(i) Rs. 2061.32 crore for Space Technology, which includes (a) Rs. 1091.33 crore for Launch Vehicle Technology which includes Rs. 11.30 crore for Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Project, Rs. 417.44 crore for GSLV Mk-III Development, Rs. 2 crore for Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS) Project, Rs. 100 crore for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C) Continuation Project, Rs. 218.60 crore for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Rs. 19.82 crore for ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Rs. 110.09 crore for Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Rs. 200.60 crore for GSLV operational Project and Rs. 11.48 crore for Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE); (b) Rs. 825.66 crore for Satellite Technology, which includes Rs.85.61 crore for Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Projects, Rs. 10 crore for G. SAT Projects, Rs. 128.86 crore for ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Rs. 12.34 crore for Laboratory for Electro Optics System (LEOS) and Rs. 93.85 crore for Radar Imaging Satellite – I (RISAT-I), Rs. 440 crore for Satellite Navigation and Rs. 25 crore for Semi Conductor Laboratory; and (c) Rs. 144.33 crore for Launch Support, Tracking Network and Range Facilities which includes Rs. 100.77 crore for Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC)-SHAR, Rs. 41.70 crores for ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) and Rs. 1.86 crore for ISRO Radar Development Unit (ISRAD).

(ii) The provision for Space Applications is Rs. 343.16 crore, which includes Rs.74.91 crore for Space Applications Centre (SAC), Rs. 157.48 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs. 54 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs. 8.68 crore for Earth Observation Applications Mission (EOAM), Rs. 8.28 crore for Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs), Rs.12.46 crore for National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Rs.24.35 crore for Disaster Management System (DMS) and Rs. 3.00 crore for North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC).

(iii) A provision of Rs.311.34 crore is made for Space Sciences, which includes Rs.31.60 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs. 7.28 crore for National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Rs. 15 crore for Sponsored Research Projects in Academic Institutions under RESPOND, Rs. 5.60 crore for Sensor Payload Development Planetary Science Programme, Rs. 28.50 crore for Megha Tropiques Project, Rs. 56.45 crore for Astrosat Project, Rs. 142.75 crore for Indian Lunar Mission – Chandrayaan-1, Rs. 7.68 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme and Rs. 16.48 crore for other schemes like Space Science Promotion, Balloon Facility, Multi-Agency Funded Projects, Micro-Gravity Research Application, Modeling for Prediction of Regional Weather - PRWONAM, etc.

(iv) The provision of Rs. 377.89 crore under INSAT Operational includes a provision of Rs. 30.04 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 69.10 crore for INSAT -3 Satellite Project including Launch Services and Rs. 278.75 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

(v) A provision of Rs. 126.29 crore is made for Special Indigenisation/Advance Ordering, International Co-operation and Central Management.

Oceanographic Research : The outlay is Rs. 438 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. 19 crore has been provided for research and technology development in the field of Polymetallic Nodules. Rs. 25 crore has been provided for Ocean Observation and Information System Programme and Rs. 25 crore has been provided for Ocean Data Buoy Programme. The National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs. 87 crore for its activities. Rs. 29 crore has been provided for the other ongoing activities of the Department such as Drugs from sea, Coastal Research Vessel, BENFAN, Deep Sea Mineral Exploration, Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management, Manpower Training, Exhibition, Assistance for Seminar and Symposia, etc. under Marine Research Technology Development Programme. Rs. 3 crore has been provided for Information Technology.

Budget provision of Rs 9 crore, Rs. 30 crore and Rs. 70 crore have been made for Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric Survey of entire Indian EEZ, Gas Hydrates Programme and Acquisition of new research vessel. Rs. 95 crore has been provided for the establishment of Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System in Indian Ocean.

Science and Technology: - The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is Rs. 1367 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, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research, and also includes 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. Gender specific thrust areas have been identified and 30% allocation of these have been earmarked for Women.

Other Scientific and Industrial Research: The outlay for DSIR is Rs. 975 crore. This is for Technology Promotion, Development and utilization programmes of the Department and its support to Central Electronics Ltd. 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 2006-2007 is Rs. 521 crore, which is for programmes aimed at agriculture, animal sciences, aquaculture, basic research biodiversity, bioresources, bioprospecting, environment product and process development in bio-technology in the areas of healthcare. The network of bioinformatics, sophisticated biotech facilities and multi-institutional mission mode projects on genomics, biofuels and bioenergy, digitized invention of bioresources, new generation vaccines, herbal product

development and biotechnological intervention for food and nutritional security continue to be high priority infrastructure development in the area of Biotechnology. More programmes on biotechnology for social development and skill empowerment of weaker sections, women and rural areas would be taken up.

A special effort is being made to promote Public-Private Partnership and for forging effective links with academia particularly in up-scaling and validation of laboratory research so that research leads can be commercialized. A small business innovation research initiative has been launched for pre-proof of concept research and late stage research development into product. Biotech park at Lucknow and incubators in Hyderabad, Kerala, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab will continue to get support. Plan schemes of autonomous institutions such as National Institute of Immunology, National Centre for Cell Science, Center for DNA Finger Printing and Diagnostics, National Brain Research Institute, National Center for Plant Genome Research, Institute of Bioresources for Sustainable Development and Institute of Live Sciences will continue to receive support.

Tourism: The outlay of Rs. 830 crore is for schemes, Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits, Assistance for large Revenue Generating Projects, Domestic Promotion and Publicity including hospitality, Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance, Capacity Building for Service Providers, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure, Externally Aided Projects for Development of Buddhist Centres/ sites at Ajanta-Ellora and Buddhist Circuits in Uttar Pradesh, GOI-UNDP Indigenous Projects, Market Research including 20 years perspective plan, construction of building for IISM at Gulmarg, and computerization and Information Technology.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion: The outlay is Rs. 974.51 crore, which includes provision for Development of Export related Infrastructure (Rs. 495 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (Rs. 78 crore); Development and Promotion of Agricultural Exports, Marine Products Export Development Authority (Rs.62 crore); development of Marine Products Industries and Export of Marine Products, Investment in Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Rs. 100 crore), National Export Insurance Accounts (Rs.180 crore) to ensure the availability of credit risks cover for projects and other high value export, Market Access Initiative (Rs.40 crore) to act as a catalyst to promote India's export on sustained basis.

Other General Economic Services: -The Government recognizes the need of significantly improving the availability and quality of critical infrastructure in the country in order to make the economy competitive and take it on to a high growth trajectory. It has been decided to encourage public private partnerships in infrastructure sectors in order to augment the pace of development of physical infrastructure through enhanced investment. However, infrastructure projects often have a long gestation period and some of them may not be financially viable on their own. With a view to address this constraint and ensure the financial viability of such projects, an allocation of Rs.500 crore is being made in the coming financial year for extending support, for viability gap funding, for public private partnerships projects in various infrastructure sectors such as roads, seaports, airports, railways, convention centers, power, water supply, sewerage and solid waste disposal in urban areas, etc.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Human Resource Development continues to be accorded high priority during Tenth Plan. The outlay for the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy during 2006-07 has been enhanced to Rs. 17128 crore. This outlay consists primarily of Rs. 11000 crore for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). SSA is a

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flagship programme for universalizing elementary education being implemented in partnership between the Central and State Governments. The goals of SSA are: -

- (i) All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back-to-School' camp;
- (ii) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010;
- (iii) Universal retention by 2010; and
- (iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme: The outlay for Mid-Day Meal Scheme is Rs. 5348 crore. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as Mid-day Meal scheme, covers about 12 crore children. It has emerged as the world's largest school feeding program for children of Primary stage. The Scheme aims to boost enrolment, attendance retention and learning levels of children as also to improve their nutritional status.

Secondary & Higher Education: Outlay for Secondary and Higher Education is Rs.3617.50 crore which includes, amongst others, Rs. 650 crore for Navodaya Vidyalayas, Rs. 67 crore for ICT in Schools, Rs. 235 crore for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Rs. 60 crore for Integrated Education for Disabled Children and Rs. 10 crore for the scheme of Access and Equity (Assistance to NGOs for Strengthening Hostel Facilities for Girls) Rs. 35 crore has been provided to National Council of Educational Research and Training.

There is a provision of Rs.1269.80 crore for the University Grants Commission in pursuance of the recommendation of various task forces and committees that were constituted to address issues of quality access at equity in higher education. There is an enhanced provision in respect of Universities in the North East which intends to remove regional imbalances in higher education. The enhanced allocation would also meet requirements due to the increase in the number of Central Universities. While assistance to all eligible Universities is provided by the UGC through the grants for the first time, assistance by UGC to the Central Universities has been especially earmarked. Similarly assistance to States Universities has been specifically provided for through IGNOU. A total provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made available for IGNOU in 2006-07 (Rs. 60 crore for grants to State Open Universities and Rs. 40 crore for assistance to IGNOU itself).

For development of Indian languages, an outlay of Rs. 165 crore has been provided. This includes Rs. 50 crore for the area intensive Madrasa Modernization Programme. Rs. 13 crore have been provided for Scholarships and Rs.27 crore has been provided for Book Promotion Copy Right Activities. .

Technical Education: Outlay for Technical Education has been kept at Rs. 930 crore. It includes Rs. 300 crore for the Indian Institutes of Technology, Rs. 80 crore for Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme, Rs. 110 crore for Regional Engineering Colleges (renamed as National Institute of Technology), Rs. 100 crore for All India Council of Technical Education, Rs. 20 crore for Vocationalisation of Education, Rs. 73 crore for Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Rs.29 crore for Community Polytechnics, Rs. 22.50 crore for BOATS including Apprenticeship Training and Board of Apprenticeship Training, Rs. 35 crore for the Indian Institutes of Management., Rs. 12 crore for the National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research and Rs.50 crore for establishing Indian Institute of Science for Education and Research (IISERs) at Kolkata and Pune. Provision has also been made for a new IIM

in the North East, New Indian Institute of Information Technology and new schools of Planning and Architecture for which Rs.5 crore each has been provided.

Sports & Youth Services : The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is Rs. 600 Crore. In the area of Youth Affairs, the provision is mainly for the National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and Scheme for Development and Empowerment of Adolescents. On the Sports side, higher allocations have been kept for creation of sports infrastructure for hosting Commonwealth Games, 2010. Further, Rs.33.50 crores shall be provided for completion of on going Sports Infrastructure Projects to the extent of committed liability during the 10th Plan.

Art and Culture: The outlay of Ministry of Culture is Rs. 470 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 Government, in line with the National Common Minimum Programme and the goals contained in the National Health Policy is committed to raise public spending on health from the current 0.9% to 2-3% GDP over the next five years. Government will also step up public investment in programmes to control major communicable and non-communicable diseases through the National Disease Control Programme. Health care is one of the seven thrust areas under the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP).

To achieve the objective of Health for all "National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)" has been launched in April, 2005. A budget provision of Rs. 9065 crore has been kept for NRHM. The objective is to provide health care facilities in the rural areas of the entire country with special focus in 18 States viz. 8 States with poor health indices (Bihar, Jharkhand, MP, Chhattisgarh, UP, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Rajasthan), 8 North Eastern States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and hill States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The main objective of the NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable health care, especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the population with the ultimate objective to achieve Population Stabilization Programme in the high fertility States of the country. Under the strategy of NRHM, the gaps in the existing scenario of rural health care is to be addressed by creating 2.5 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) to assist the Anganwadis and ANMs at the village level and to make increased health services accessible to the rural people of the country. It is also proposed to upgrade initially 2000+ CHCs to the level of Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) and creation of District Health Management Systems for about 235 districts. For better management of the mandate of NRHM, the existing two Departments namely Health and Family Welfare of the Ministry have been merged into one with its budget and manpower. Increased domestic resources under RCH-II Programme (Reproductive & Child Health, phase II) will be dovetailed into the NRHM to ensure resources for health care

to the vulnerable section of India. Summary of Budget allocation of NRHM is as under : -

(Rs. in Crores)

1. Health - National Disease Control Programme	823.00
2. Ayush	65.00
3. Family Welfare	8177.00
Total	9065.00

The objective of Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) is to develop and promote the Indian systems of medicines in an organised and scientific manner. Towards achievement of this objective, the Department implements a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes. The involvement of AYUSH systems in National Health Care Delivery by making them part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is also being given a thrust.

Women and Child Development: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has reflected a steady increase in allocation over the last 2-3 years. The Plan outlay of the Ministry in 2006-07 is Rs.4795.85 crores reflecting an increase of Rs. 920.56 crore over the previous year. This includes Rs. 479.59 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The flagship scheme of Ministry is the Integrated Child Development Services scheme. This scheme seeks to provide an integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children up to six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The package includes supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and non-formal pre-school education. The Ministry has undertaken the task of universalizing the out reach of ICDS. As on 31.12.2004, 5652 blocks have been sanctioned. Out of these, as on 31.08.2005, 5632 blocks are operational. In 2005-06, 467 additional projects and 1.88 lakh Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned. From 2005-06 the Plan allocation of ICDS includes Central assistance to the State for Supplementary Nutrition to children and pregnant and lactating mothers who attend Anganwadi Centres to the extent of 50% of expenditure incurred by the States/UTs or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less. The norms for Supplementary Nutrition were also doubled in 2005-06.

Another important scheme of the Ministry is the scheme for Creches and Day Care Centres. The scheme was expanded and renamed in 2005-06 as the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of working mothers. Under the New scheme, 14719 more new crèches are to be sanctioned by the end of 10th Plan. This is in addition to the existing 12470 creches. Important women empowerment schemes of the Ministry include Self-Help Group based empowerment scheme-Swayamsidha, Micro Credit Scheme-Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Economic Empowerment scheme-Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Rehabilitation and Support schemes-Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Schemes, continuing education schemes like Condensed Courses for Women Education, etc.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The National Common Minimum Programme stipulates providing 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. Rural Drinking Water is one of the components of Bharat Nirman, which has been conceived as a plan to build rural infrastructure in four year period from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 under Rural Drinking

Water Component of Bharat Nirman. It is envisaged to cover all un-covered habitations of comprehensive action plan, 1999 and also address the problem of slippage and water quality. The two issues of sustainability and quality are being addressed by making efforts to promote sustainability and monitoring the water quality. Details of different models of rain water harvesting have been distributed to the States to generate more awareness about the same. A National Rural Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance programme for institutionalising community based Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Systems has been finalised and is being put in place. A provision of Rs.5200.00 crore has been made for Rural Water Supply sector for the year 2006-2007 out of which Rs. 520.00 crore have 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. It is proposed to cover all the Districts with Total Sanitation Campaign by the end of 10th Plan. The Provision of Rs.800.00 crore has been made for Central Rural Sanitation Programme for the year 2006-2007 out of which Rs. 80.00 crore have been earmarked for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim. Hence, the total outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation in 2006-2007 is Rs.6000.00 crores out of which Rs. 600.00 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. 2920 crore, out of which, Rs.294.95 crore has 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 for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 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 living below the poverty line. 3% of funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled persons below the poverty line beneficiary in rural areas. The ceiling on assistance for dwelling units was enhanced w.e.f 1.4.2004. The assistance ceiling now for each house in plain area is fixed at Rs. 25,000 and for hilly/difficult area is Rs. 27,500. Assistance for upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses is at the rate of Rs. 12,500 per unit. The funding pattern is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. From 2005-2006 onwards, the criteria for allocation of resources amongst States has been modified to assign 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty, with the aim of addressing the acute problem of shelterlessness in a given time frame. The dwelling units should invariably be allotted in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively it can be allotted in the name of both the husband and wife. Upto 20% 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 houses to rural households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 32,000. These rural householders were not earlier covered under IAY. Subsidy upto Rs.12,500/- and loan upto Rs. 50,000 is provided to eligible households. In order to facilitate immediate/timely relief to the victims of emergency situation like riots, arson and fire, district collectors are authorised to utilise funds from the districts

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allocation (including State share) or from their own resources, render assistance to the victims in the construction of damaged houses and claim reimbursement later. The maximum limit for such assistance is Rs. 50 lakh per district and the relief will be as per the norms of IAY. From 2000-01, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget for Rural housing has been earmarked for North Eastern States. 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 facilitate 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. 1753 crore, which includes Rs.110 crore for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, National Capital Region Planning Board – Rs. 75 crore, Mega City Schemes – Rs. 120 crore. This also includes provision for urban transport i.e. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation of Rs. 732 crore and Rs. 30 crore for Bangalore Metro Rail Project.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting: The allocation for the Information and Broadcasting Sector is Rs.538 crore. The allocation of Rs.84.08 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, Research, Reference and Training Division 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. This includes provision in respect of Central Monitoring Services (now Electronic Media Monitoring Centre) and Private FM Radio (Phase -2). The allocation for the Broadcasting Sector is Rs. 343.92 crore it includes Rs.45.71 crore. Prasar Bharati.

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 including those in the sectors of Power, Irrigation, Roads and Communications. All Ministries/ Departments (except those which have been exempted) are required to earmark at least 10% of their central Plan budget for programmes/schemes for the development of North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The outlay for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is Rs. 1350 crore (including State Plans) which includes Rs. 700 crore as grant from the Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim and Rs. 600 crores for NEC Schemes, and Rs. 50 crore for the four Central Plan Schemes of the ministry.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: An allocation of Rs. 1750 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. 440.12 crore), Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (Rs. 440 crore), implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (Rs. 36.91 crore), State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (Rs. 33 crore), Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation

scheme (Rs. 81 crore), Aids and appliances for the Handicapped (Rs. 63.90 crore).

Tribal Affairs : The allocation of Rs. 440.19 crore includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of merit of ST students (Rs.189.78 crore), Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for STs including Coaching and Allied Schemes, and award for Exemplary Services (Rs. 26 crore), Education Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets (Rs.32 crore), Development Primitive Tribal Groups (Rs.31.50 crore), Grants in aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (Rs. 16 crore), Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys (Rs.31 crore), Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (Rs. 5.50 crore), Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (Rs. 16 crore) and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (Rs.15.90 crore).

Labour and Employment: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Labour is Rs. 336.76 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 schemes of National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) during the Xth Plan period. The Government has approved the opening of additional 50 NCLPS selected for the Plan periods. A budget provision of Rs.602 crore has been provided for NCLPS in the Xth Plan.

GENERAL SERVICES

Administration of Justice: Provision of Rs.137.95 crore is for the computerisation of district and subordinate courts in the country, Rs.1 crore for Externally Aided Projects on decongesting Delhi Courts and Access to Justice by poor and disadvantaged people, Rs.44.60 crore for development of infrastructure facility for judiciary and Rs. 20.40 crore provided as lumpsum provision for NER and Sikkim which will also be utilised for infrastructure buildings for Subordinate Courts in that region.