

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2007-2008

This part depicts the Central Plan outlay for 2007-08 for various projects, programmes and schemes and Central Assistance for States and Union Territories 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 2007-08 compares with the outlay for 2006-2007 as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

	Budget Estimates 2006-2007	Revised Estimates 2006-2007	Budget Estimates 2007-2008
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	131284.53	126509.75	154939.32
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	122756.95	117719.51	165052.76
Central Plan Outlay	254041.48	244229.26	319992.08
Central Assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans	41443.32	46219.83	50160.68

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry: The strategy for increasing production of Agricultural commodities focuses greater attention on providing incentive to farmers through various development programmes. The outlay for the programmes under Crop Husbandry is Rs. 4656.92 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. 1150 crore for National Horticulture Mission and Rs. 550 crore for Micro-Irrigation), Supplementation/complementation of States' efforts through Work Plans (Macro Management in Agriculture) (Rs. 900 crore).

Provision of Rs. 500 crore has also been made for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). The detail of budget provision and actual expenditure for the previous years under the scheme is as under:-

(Amount in crore of Rs.)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Farmers benefited
2003-04	315.00	637.93	3777739
2004-05	350.00	350.00	3433685
2005-06	549.00	749.00	3371786*
2006-07	499.00	634.37	Details to be finalized at the end of Financial Year
2007-08	500.00		

* Provisional

NAIS is in operation since Rabi 1999-2000 season with a view to provide financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases. Presently the scheme is being implemented in 23 States and 2 Union Territories. During the last twelve crop seasons, i.e. from Rabi 1999-2000 to Kharif 2005, 7.50 crore farmers have been covered over an area of 12.20 crore hectares insuring a sum to the tune

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of Rs. 70696 crore. Claims of about Rs. 7207 crore have become payable against the premium of about Rs. 2226 crore, benefiting about 2.14 crore farmers.

Soil & Water Conservation : Outlay under this head is 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. 60.75 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 40 crore is for "Shifting Cultivation (State Plan)".

Cooperation: The outlay of Rs. 124.31 crore under this programme is mainly for cooperative education and training, assistance through National Cooperative Development Corporation for developmental activities, loans to Land Development Banks.

Other Agricultural Programmes: - The outlay of Rs. 159.64 crore is for Agricultural Marketing Schemes like 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 2007-08 is Rs. 540.42 crore.

Dairy Development : The outlay of Rs. 80.15 crore is mainly for Intensive Development Project, Assistance to Co-operatives; strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean Milk and Dairy/ Poultry Venture Capital Fund.

Fisheries: The outlay of Rs. 193.53 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 plan outlay of Ministry of Environment & Forests is Rs. 1351 crore. An amount of Rs. 588.51 crore is allocated for Ecology and Environment which inter alia includes Rs.365.68 crore for National Lake and River

Conservation. The amount of Rs. 627.39 crore earmarked for forestry and wildlife includes Rs. 304.55 crore for National Afforestation Programme and Rs.21 crore for Welfare of Animals. Rs. 135.10 crore are provided for the above programmes for North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

Food Storage and Warehousing : Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing the schemes for the procurement of foodgrains and its distribution for ensuring food security. An outlay of Rs. 16.90 crore (including Rs. 1.69 crore for North Eastern Region) has been made for setting up of about 2000 Village Grain Banks during 2007-08 in order to ensure food security to the persons below poverty line in vulnerable and tribal areas. Further, the Scheme "Construction of Godowns by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments" in Jammu & Kashmir, North East and in newly emerging major procurement States will be implemented during 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs. 20.40 crore. Another scheme, "Evaluation, Monitoring and Research for Foodgrains' Management and Strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS)" will be implemented during 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs. 42.50 crore. This inter alia includes Rs. 17.50 crore as grants in aid to States/UTs for Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) has targeted creation of warehousing capacity of 1.78 lakh metric tones in 2007-08 at the cost of Rs. 73.30 crore. The CWC has obtained a license to run container trains for import, export and domestic cargo and has now proposed to procure 10 container trains to provide end-to-end logistics solutions in 2007-08 at a cost of Rs. 90 crore.

Agricultural Research and Education: - The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) is responsible for Agricultural Research and Education through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which is an Apex Scientific Organization at the National level. The key constituents of the Central Plan Outlay are to strengthen agricultural research in quality seed, development of high yielding varieties/hybrids, application of biotechnology, impact of climate change, resources conservation, production technology for organic farming, vaccine and diagnostics and gender related issues. The Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 1620 crore for 2007-08. Out of this, Rs. 1263.50 crore is for Crop Husbandry, Rs. 78 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 37 crore for Fisheries and Rs. 70 crore for Soil and Water Conservation. A provision of Rs. 290 crore is made for Agricultural Education which includes Rs. 20 crore to be provided to Central Agricultural Universities for incurring expenditure on higher education as per the recommendations of the Over Sight Committee.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan outlay for the Department of Rural Development is Rs.32000 crore which includes IEPR of Rs.4500 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 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for 2007-2008 is Rs. 1800 crore out of which Rs. 180 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which came in to 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 Self Help Groups. It also emphasizes the cluster approach in development of micro-enterprises in identified key activities. The banks and the other financial institutions are closely associated and involved in implementation of the programme starting with preparation of project report for each key activity for the selection of the swarozgaris and post project monitoring etc. The funds are shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The website : <http://indiabudget.nic.in>

target group of the Yojana consists of rural poor families living below poverty line. Within the target group, the guidelines for the Yojana provide that the SC/ST shall account for 50%, women for 40% and disabled for 3% of the target. In order to try out new pioneer initiatives in time bound project mode, spanning across districts and sectors, with different agencies like government, semi-government, non-government, international organizations, private corporate bodies etc. 15% of the funds under SGSY programme are marked under the head of SGSY special projects.

Special Programmes for Rural Development: - Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been integrated into a single programme named Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The modified scheme of IWMP is contemplated for 2007-2008 for which guidelines are under preparation. It would be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A provision of Rs. 1088.55 crore has been made for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) sector for the year 2007-2008. Under EAP Component of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), two projects viz. Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (APRLP) and Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP) are under implementation for which a provision of Rs. 86.46 crore has been made in the year 2007-2008. A provision of Rs. 99.00 crore has been made for the year 2007-2008 for Professional Support, Capacity Building, Monitoring & Evaluation, Information, Education & Communication and related activities including Technology Development, Extension and Training Scheme (TDET) out of which Rs. 9.90 crore have been earmarked for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim. The Department of Land Resources has been identified as the nodal department to operationalize the National Mission on Bio-Diesel. The Department has initiated action to launch the demonstration programme under the National Mission to promote non-edible oilseed plantations like jatropha over 5 lakh hectare wastelands in various parts of the country. A budget provision of Rs.50 crore has been made during 2007-2008 for the programme out of which Rs. 5 crore have been earmarked for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Rural Employment: -The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 14,800 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 1480 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Rs. 2520 crore is allocated for Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Rs. 10800 crore is allocated for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) excluding the allocation for NER & Sikkim.

The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25th September 2001 by merging the on-going schemes of EAS and the 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 the 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. Due to shortage of foodgrains, it was decided to provide foodgrains at 3 kgs instead of 5 kgs per mandays to labourers under the programme for the period from 1st November,2005 to 31st March,2006. This has been continued in the year 2006-2007.

The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers viz District Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and Village 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 Village Panchayats share are earmarked to create need based infrastructure in the SC/ST habitation and 22.5% resources out of District Panchayat and Intermediate

Panchayat share must be utilized for individual/group beneficiaries scheme meant for BPL SC/STs. In addition to it, a certain percentage has been fixed out of District and Intermediate Panchayats share for individual / group beneficiary scheme for BPL Minority communities.

In order to settle the outstanding dues towards release of foodgrains under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), Special securities (Rs. 16200 crore) have been issued to Food Corporation of India in the year 2006-2007.

The Parliament approved the historic 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 implemented 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 with in a period of five years.

Other Rural Development Programmes :- The total plan outlay for 2007-2008 is Rs. 324 crore which includes provision for DRDA Administration (Rs.190.80 crore), NIRD (Rs. 9.00 crore), CAPART (Rs. 54.00 crores), Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (Rs. 9.00 crore) and Management Support to Rural Development programmes and strengthening of district planning process (Rs. 61.20 crore). A provision of Rs. 36 crores have been kept separately under the head "lump sum provision for the projects/schemes in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim".

The objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration is to strengthen the DRDAs and to make them more professional and effective. It is visualised as a specialised agency capable of managing anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and effectively relate 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 2007-08 is Rs. 100 crore out of which Rs. 10 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.4670 crore.

An important function of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to look after the work relating to monitoring of the implementation of Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992, provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and Article 243 ZD in part IX A of the Constitution relating to District Planning Committees. The Scheme Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana is to assist States to improve the capacity of Panchayats and provide the necessary administrative and infrastructure support to them so that they can effectively perform the function devolved and the schemes entrusted to them. The Panchayat Empowerment and Incentive Scheme is intended to provide incentives to 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 (convened by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj between July 2004 and December 2004) as also for Panchayats empowered by such reforms to effectively assume the responsibilities devolved upon them. The Backward Regions Grant 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 which 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 central outlay for this sector is Rs. 131.50 crore. 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% grant-in-aid scheme. In place of these two Schemes, a modified scheme of National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resource Management is proposed for 2007-2008 with a more comprehensive scope.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and Medium Irrigation: The outlay under this sector is meant for development of Water Resources Information System, Hydrology Project, Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme, Research and Development for Water Sector, National Water Academy, Information, Education and Communication, River Basin Organisation/Authority, Infrastructure Development and Dam Safety Studies and Planning. The total outlay of Rs. 128.91 crore for the sector covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Minor Irrigation : The total outlay in 2007-08 is Rs. 61.05 crore. The programmes that are to be implemented under this Sector include: (i) Ground Water Management and Regulation, and (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Training & Research Institute for Ground Water.

Command Area Development and Water Management Programme: The Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was launched in 1974-75 with the objective of bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilized and optimizing agriculture production from irrigated land on a sustainable basis. The programme envisages integration of all activities relating to irrigated agriculture, in a coordinated manner with multidisciplinary team under an Area Development Authority. With a view to improve its effectiveness, the CAD programme was restructured w.e.f 1.4.2004 and renamed as Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme. In accordance with the Budget announcement of 2006-07, further revamping of CADWM for XIth Plan is underway. The revamped programme would focus on implementation of various activities through water users' Associations. The scope of certain activities is also being expanded to take care of conveyance deficiency and reclamation of waterlogged, saline and alkaline lands in all the irrigation commands of the Country. The outlay for this programme for 2007-08 is Rs. 285 crore.

Flood Control: The Flood control sector comprises 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 neighbouring countries and Survey and Investigation of Kosi High Dam Project. Assistance to various states for flood control work is transferred in consultation with Planning Commission to ensure uniformity in support pattern to States. The outlay of Rs. 32.04 crore under this sector is for three programmes; (i) Flood forecasting, (ii) River Management Activities in Border Areas and (iii) Pagladia Dam Project.

Transport Services: The Farraka Barrage project is intended to preserve and maintain the Calcutta port by improving the design and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hoogly River System. The outlay for 2007-08 for this sector is Rs. 33 crore.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for the Ministry of Power is Rs.33153.26 crore which is mainly for schemes/projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs. 12792 crore), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.2500.95 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.4271.38 crore), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (Rs.642.80 crore), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (Rs.420.90 Crore) and for the Power Grid Corporation of India (Rs. 6500 crore).

The outlay of National Thermal Power Corporation is mainly for its projects of Koldam HEPP, Vindhyachal III, Kahalgaon-II, Sipat I and II, Unchahar III, Korba III, Farakka III, Barh and Bongaigaon Power Generation Projects. The plan outlay for Damodar Valley Corporation is intended for Mejia TPS Extension – 5 & 6, Chandrapura TPS Extension for Unit 7 & 8, Raghunathpur TPS Unit I & II and extension work of Bokaro TPS and Mejia Phase III. National Hydro Power Corporation outlay is mostly for their on-going schemes (Subansiri Lower, Uri-II, Parbati –II & III and TLD-III) and new proposed projects of Nimoo Bazgo, Kishen Ganga and Chutak.

The outlay of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. is meant for implementation of its on-going associated transmission schemes of Kahalgaon Stage-II, Barh, Kundankulam Atomic Power Project, Kaiga 3 & 4, RAPP 5 & 6, Sipat-I, NLC-II expansion project, Northern Region/ Western Region inter-connector 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. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation is mostly for Koteswar Vishnughat and Pipalkoti HEPs.

An amount of Rs. 3983 crore is earmarked for Rajiv Gandhi Gramen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) to provide rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification towards achieving the objective of providing access to electricity to all rural households till 2009. 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. Government has sanctioned several hydroelectric projects in the Central Sector, some of which are under construction. Government has approved the proposal for augmentation of resources of Nation Hydro Electric Power Corporation through Initial Public Offer (IPO) route and the proposal for bringing out IPO of North East Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) is under consideration. However the funds mobilized from the IPO and the internal accruals of CPUs would not be sufficient to meet the equity requirement of the sanctioned and ongoing projects. A new scheme namely "Equity Gap Funding" with an outlay of Rs. 289.49 crore during the year 2007-08 is proposed to be introduced for funding the gap in equity in respect of such projects.

Nuclear Power: The total outlay for Nuclear Power is Rs.4125.15 crore. The plan outlay consists of Rs. 2449.15 crore of budgetary support and Rs. 1676 crore of IEBR. The provision also includes Rs. 1418.09 crore for the Externally Aided Project at Kudankulam being executed by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. 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. 38902.06 crore. It consists of Rs. 28243.44 crore for Exploration and Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (including transportation of natural gas), Rs. 8120.12 crore for Refining and Marketing of petroleum products, Rs. 2508.50 crore for Petrochemicals and Rs. 30 crore for Engineering. 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 Ministry of Coal has been fixed at Rs. 5299.69 crore. This will be partly met by budgetary support of Rs. 250 crore and partly by IEBR of Rs. 5049.69 crore.

New and Renewable Energy: The broad aim of the Ministry is to develop and utilize new and renewable resources of energy for supplementing energy requirements of country in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner. For attaining this aim a Plan outlay of Rs.1012.16 crore (inclusive of Rs.384.16 crore as IEBR) has been kept in the annual plan for the year 2007-2008. The existing programmes of the Ministry have been rationalized with a view to give a thrust through a sector-based approach in the 11th Plan in place of individual technology approach during the 10th Plan. Under the Grid-Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power Programme, 2000 MW capacity addition from Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass/Cogeneration and Waste to Energy has been targeted during 2007-2008. The Renewable Energy for Rural Application targets; (i) Village Energy Security Projects in 100 villages/hamlets; (ii) Single light SPV system for 2000 remote villages/hamlets; (iii) 0.16 mln m² solar thermal systems for hot water, cooking and drying applications and (iv) 0.40 mln m² family type bio-gas plants for cooking applications. The Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications Programme targets deployment of Solar Thermal Systems Devices for; (i) 1.00 million m² for water heating; (ii) 0.025 million m² for Drying and; (iii) 0.025 million m² for others (steam generator). 100 Energy Efficient Buildings covering 0.5 million m² floor area are targeted. Support for 5 solar cities and setting up of 200 Akshay Urja Shops is also envisaged under the Research, Design and Development in Renewable Energy Programme and research activities on different aspects of Renewable Energy Technologies and setting up the National Renewable Energy Certification Centre (NRECC) and Renewable Energy Resource Assessment is targeted for the year 2007-2008.

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. 578.25 crore, which includes Rs. 186.80 crore for Credit Support Programme. 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. 6203.70 crore, which will be financed by budgetary support of Rs. 66 crore and IEBR of Rs.6137.70 crore. Out of the total outlay, an amount of Rs. 2641 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. 649 crore for Bhilai Steel Plant. This includes Rs.116 crore for rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No.5, New Slab Caster in SMS-2 (Rs.299 crore), Installation of Hot Metal Desulphurisation Unit and for other ongoing and new schemes. (2) Rs. 301 crore for Durgapur Steel Plant which includes expenditure on ongoing schemes like Bloom Caster with associated facilities and Coal Dust Injection in BF-3&4 and new schemes like Modernisation and Cap Enhancement of MM and Expansion of DSP; (3) Rs. 250 crore for Rourkela Steel Plant, which also covers expenditure on Hot Metal Desulphurisation Unit and new schemes like Installation of CDI in BF4 and Rebuilding of COB-4; (4) Rs. 480 crore for Bokaro Steel Plant for rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No.5, Mea-west Block in HSM, Provision of ATC & OTC at oxygen plant, Provision of CDI system in BF-2&3 and other ongoing and new schemes; (5) Rs. 60 crore for Alloy Steel Plant for expansion of ASP and for ongoing schemes; (6) Rs. 500 crore has been provided for IISCO Steel Plant for new schemes of Rebuilding of COB-10 (Rs.100 crore) and Expansion of ISP (Rs. 285 crore) and for ongoing schemes; (Rs. 115 crore). (7) Rs. 150 crore for Salem Steel Plant primarily for Expansion of SSP; (8) The remaining outlay of Rs. 206 crore has been provided for Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., (Rs.15 crore), Central Units of SAIL (Rs. 51 crore), RMD (Rs.100 crore) and Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd. (Rs.40 crore) for various ongoing projects and

research work; (9) Rs. 3056.70 crore has been provided for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL). Major portion of this outlay amounting to Rs. 2500 crore is earmarked for Expansion of RINL's production capacity to 6.5 million tonnes. Provision has also been made for AMR schemes and new schemes like Coke Oven Battery No. 4 (Phase-I & II), acquisition of iron ore and coking coal mines and pulverized coal injection. The outlay will be met from IEBC of the Company; (10) Rs. 5 crore has been provided for Sponge Iron India Ltd., Rs. 1 crore for Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. & Rs. 1.00 crore for Bharat Referatories Ltd; (11) Rs.250 crore has been provided for National Mineral Development Corporation. This includes provision for AMR, Township and R&D schemes and new schemes like Kumaraswamy Iron Ore Project, Bailadila Deposit-11B and Windmill in Karnataka; (12) Rs. 75 crore has been provided for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. for other Mine Development, Ductile Iron Spun Pipe Plant, Development of infrastructure for receipt of iron ore by rail at Mangalore, AMR schemes and for R&D and feasibility studies; (13) Rs. 65 crore has been provided for Manganese Ore India Ltd. for schemes like Integrated Beneficiation Plant and water supply scheme at Balaghat Mine; (14) Rs. 25 crore for Bird Group of Companies; (15) Rs. 63 crore plan budgetary support has been provided for infusion of preference equity share in MECON Ltd. as per the restructuring revival package for the company. Rs. 12 crore for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd., Rs. 5 crore for MSTC Ltd. for setting up of stockyard/warehousing facilities and development of e-business portal. Rs. 1 crore has been provided for Scheme for Promotion of Research & Development in Iron and Steel Sector.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay of Ministry of Mines is Rs. 1380.29 crore including IEBC of Rs. 1220.29 crore. The outlay for Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry is Rs.1366.29 crore. The outlay is mainly for the following :

- (a) Aluminium (NALCO)- Rs. 1158 crore;
- (b) Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)- Rs.50 crore;
- (c) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.-Rs 8 crore;
- (d) Geological Survey of India -Rs.110.78 crore;
- (e) Indian Bureau of Mines -Rs. 15.30 crore;

Fertilizer Industries : The outlay is Rs.1037.96 crore, of which an amount of Rs.992.96 crore will be met from the IEBC and the balance amount of Rs. 45 crore will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 15 crore), Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (Rs.4.50 crore), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 9 crore), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs.477.91 crore), Projects and Development India Ltd. (Rs. 2.50 crore), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 302.41 crore), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (Rs.210 crore), FCI - FAGMIL (Rs. 0.14 crore), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Rs.1 crore), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs. 1 crore), Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (Rs. 1 crore).

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries: The outlay for the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is Rs. 244.40 crore out of which Rs. 38.51 crore is for various schemes in the Plastic Sector through Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) and Rs. 20.90 crore is for expenditure under lump sum provision for North-Eastern Region.

Engineering Industries : The total outlay for this sector is Rs. 1434.54 crore, out of which Rs.11 crore are provided in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Rs.1298.54 crore in Department of Heavy Industries, Rs. 95 crore in Department of Shipping and Rs.30 crore in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Department of Heavy Industry: The Plan outlay for the Department of Heavy Industry is Rs. 2485.22 crore including Rs. 100 crore for North-East Region and Sikkim, Rs. 200 crore for NATRIP and Rs.135.46 crore for Cement & Non-Metallic Industries, Rs. 1298.54 crore for engineering industries, viz., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., Bharat

Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Scooters India Ltd., Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., etc. and Rs. 951.22 crore for Consumer Industries, viz., Hindustan Salts Ltd., Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. Annual Plan broadly covers revival/restructuring plan of sick PSEs, implementation of Testing and R&D Project in Auto Sector (NATRIP) and capital goods schemes and addition/modification/replacement where necessary. As per policy under NCMP, revival efforts have been initiated for sick/loss making PSEs. Out of 25 PSEs referred to BRPSE by DHI, 24 cases have been considered. Arising out of these recommendations, funds have been sought for Capital Investment Schemes envisaged in revival plan, which is proposed to be funded from the head on restructuring of PSEs.

Atomic Energy Industries: The outlay for Department of Atomic Energy during 2007-08 is Rs.2442.14 crore which consists of Rs.2146.85 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs.295.32 crore through IEBC. This includes a sum of Rs. 1197.14 crore for Atomic Energy Industries which comprises of Rs. 931.85 crore by way of budgetary support and Rs. 265.29 crore by way of IEBC of Indian Rare Earths Ltd.(IREL) and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), the Public Sector Undertaking of the Department. The budgetary support includes provisions for schemes under Eleventh Plan, new schemes of Tenth Plan, continuing schemes of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Nuclear Fuel Complex and Heavy Water Board. Other Projects include development works as well as survey, prospecting and exploration being pursued by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research. The outlay also includes for Board of 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 radio isotopes and radio-pharmaceuticals. From the budgetary support, Investment in Equity in Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department is also envisaged.

Agro and Rural Industries: The outlay for Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries is Rs. 1112 crore which includes Rs. 288 crore for Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Rs. 400.50 crore for Rural Employment Generation Programme and Rs. 23.40 crore for scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries.

Textiles: The outlay for Ministry of Textiles is Rs. 2243 crore which includes provision for Rs. 911 crore for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Rs. 425 crore for Scheme of Integrated Textiles Park (SITP), Rs. 50 crore for Cotton Technology Mission and Rs. 523 crore under Village and Small Industries, Rs. 224 crore for Development of Handlooms, Powerlooms, Sericulture, Handicrafts, Wool and Woolen Sector, Jute Technology Mission, TUFS/SITP in the North Eastern Region.

TRANSPORT

Railways : Railways has an annual plan outlay of Rs. 31,000 crore for the year 2007-08. Of this Rs. 7611 crore is met out of the Budgetary Support, which includes, contribution of Rs. 1165 crore towards Special Railway Safety Fund and Rs. 724.69 crore out of diesel cess. The targets proposed to be achieved through the outlay on Track Renewal of 3624 km., electrification of 500 route km., 1800 Km. of Gauge Conversion, 500 Km. of new lines, 700 Km of doubling and manufacturing of additional 400 locomotives.

Road Transport and Highways: Development and proper maintenance of road network is crucial to accelerating the process of economic development and removal of inter-regional disparities. Budgetary support has been stepped up to give a thrust to investment in this crucial infrastructure sector. The

following table shows the expenditure provision from the Central Road Fund for the year 2007-08:

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>	
Item	
- Grants to States	1510.77
- Grants to States for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	164.93
- Grants to UT Governments	54.55
- Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	9.00
- Investment in NHAI	6541.06
- Railways	724.69
- Rural Roads	3825.00
Total	12830.00

Shipping : The Plan outlay of the Department of Shipping is Rs. 4271.27 crore for development and expansion of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Water Transport Sector and Shipbuilding Industry. This includes a provision of Rs. 3512.27 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. 12347.09 crore, out of which the budget support is Rs. 200 crore. Rs. 45 crore is provided to Airports Authority of India for development of airports in North Eastern Region and other crucial areas like Jammu, Srinagar, Leh etc. and the externally aided project of Aurangabad Airport and Rs. 87 crore provided to Directorate General of Civil Aviation out of which Rs. 80 crore for setting up of new Flying Training Academy at Gondia, Maharashtra.

Roads and Bridges: The total outlay for this sector during 2007-2008 is Rs.24851.78 crores out of which a provision of Rs.10610 crore is made under the Department of Rural Development which includes a provision of Rs.6110 crore for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

PMGSY was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme aims to provide connectivity, through good all-weather roads, to all unconnected habitations 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 & Kashmir, Uttarakhand) 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 modernization. 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 crore.

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 to achieve this.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The outlay is Rs. 315 crore. The major focus of the plan is on schemes relating to Banking and Money Transfer Operations (Rs.20.50 crore), Estates Management website : <http://indiabudget.nic.in>

(Rs. 33 crore) and Upgradation and Modernisation of Technology (Rs. 173.10 crore). Other major projects include Access to Postal Network (Rs. 7.35 crore), Mail Operations (Rs. 17.50 crore), Human Resources Management (Rs. 29.70 crore), Marketing, Research and Product Development (Rs. 11 crore) Philately Operations (Rs. 4 crore), Quality Management (Rs. 7.25 crore). The new schemes that have been introduced during Annual Plan 2007-08 are; (1) Insurance operations (Rs. 7 crore), (2) Materials Management (Rs. 1.50 crore) and (3) Development of Postal facilities in special areas like Ladakh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep (Rs. 3.10 crore). The provision for the North East, out of the total outlay is Rs. 31.34 crore.

Telecommunication Services and other Communication Services: The outlay for Department of Telecommunications is Rs. 25561.97 crore, comprising Rs.340 crore of budgetary support and Rs. 25221.97 crore of IEBR – Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (Rs.2309 crore) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (Rs. 22881 crore) and for C-DOT (Rs.31.97 crore). The gross budgetary support for four DoT projects is; (i) Undersea cabling between mainland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Rs. 1 crore), (ii) Network for Defence Services (Rs. 134 crore); (iii) Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre (Rs. 6 crore) and (iv) Technical Assistance in Telecom Sector (Rs. 2 crore).

Information Technology: Department of Information Technology is responsible for formulation, implementation and review of national policies for promotion of usage of Electronic and Information Technology in the country. The department formulates various programmes/schemes in the area of research and development, infrastructure development and human resource development. Total budgetary support for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 1748.79 crore which includes IEBR of Rs.248.79 crore.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The plan outlay for 2007-08 of Rs. 1215 crore for Research and Development sector is for pursuing the continuing schemes of Xth Plan and new schemes of XIth Plan 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 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 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 and to meet the expenditure towards International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor 4 (ITER). National Institute of Science, Education and Research (NISER) is being setup at Bhubanewar. Other Projects include development works as well as survey, prospecting and exploration being pursued by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research. The outlay also includes provision for 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 radio-pharmaceuticals. From the budgetary support, investment in Equity in Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department is also envisaged.

Space Research: The Annual Plan Outlay for Department of Space is Rs. 3420 crore, which includes provision for the following:-

(i) Rs. 2070.29 crore for Space Technology, which includes (a) Rs. 1358.54 crore for Launch Vehicle Technology which includes Rs. 9 crore for Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Project, Rs. 335 crore for GSLV Mk-III Development, Rs. 1.30 crore for Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS)

Project, Rs. 160 crore for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) Continuation Project, Rs. 235.96 crore for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Rs. 21.25 crore for ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Rs. 171.58 crore for Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), Rs. 265 crore for GSLV Operational Project, Rs. 9.45 crore for Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE), Rs. 50 crore for Manned Mission Initiatives, Rs.75 crore for Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology and Rs. 25 crore for Semi Cryogenic Engine/Stage Development; (b) Rs.515.52 crore for Satellite Technology, which includes Rs.0.15 crore for Cortosat-2, Rs.30 crore for Oceansat-2, Rs. 50 crore for Resourcesat-2, Rs.166.04 crore for ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Rs. 21.21 crore for Laboratory for Electro-Optics System (LEOS), Rs. 56 crore Radar Imaging Satellite-1 (RISAT-1), Rs.8 crore for G.SAT-4 Project, Rs. 101 crore for Navigational Satellite System, Rs. 41.12 crore for Semi-conductor Laboratory, Rs.12 crore for Advanced Communication Satellite and Rs. 30 crore for Earth Observation-New Missions and (c) Rs. 196.23 crore for Launch Support, Tracking Network and Range Facilities which includes Rs. 143.43 crore for Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC-SHAR), Rs. 48.31 crore for ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) and Rs. 4.49 crore for ISRO Radar Development Unit (ISRAD).

(ii) A provision of Rs. 324.25 crore for Space Applications which includes Rs.95.03 crore for Space Application Centre (SAC), Rs. 80.77 crore for Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Rs. 53.97 crore for National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Rs. 3.97 crore for Earth Observation Applications Mission (EOAM), Rs. 13.70 crore for Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs), Rs.2.46 crore for National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Rs.70 crore for Disaster Management System (DMS) and Rs. 4.35 crore for North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC).

(iii) A provision of Rs.295.20 crore is made for Space Sciences, which includes Rs.33.02 crore for Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Rs. 8.77 crore for National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Rs.13 crore for Sponsored Research (RESPOND) Projects in Academic Institutions, Rs. 23.25 crore for Sensor Payload Development/Planetary Science Programme, Rs. 20 crore for Megha Tropiques Project, Rs. 40 crore for ASTROSAT Project, Rs. 96 crore for Indian Lunar Mission – Chandrayaan-1, Rs. 25.32 crore for ISRO Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, Rs. 18.63 crore for Atmospheric Studies and Rs. 15.21 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) A provision of Rs. 478.68 crore is for INSAT Operation which includes a provision of Rs. 40.58 crore for Master Control Facility (MCF), Rs. 42.10 crore for INSAT -3 Satellite Project including Launch Services and Rs. 396 crore for INSAT-4 Satellites Project including Launch Services.

(v) A provision of Rs. 251.58 crore is made for Direction & Administration/Other Programmes which includes Rs. 239 crore for Special Indigenisation/Advance Ordering and Rs. 12.58 crore for others.

Oceanographic Research : The outlay for the Ministry of Earth Sciences is Rs. 690 crore which includes Rs. 365 crore for Oceanographic Research, Rs. 301 crore for Meteorology and Rs. 24 crore for Other Scientific Research. Under Oceanographic Research; (i) Rs.20 crore have been provided under Polar Science which includes expenditure on continuation of Indian efforts in Antarctica and Rs 15 crore have been provided under National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research for establishment of research facilities within the country; (ii) Rs.5 crore have been provided for Coastal Research Vessels; (iii) An amount of Rs.15 crore have been provided for research and technology development for Polymetallic Nodules; (iv) Rs.15 crore have been provided for Ocean Observation and Information system programme and Rs. 35 crore have been provided for

Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services; (v) Rs.15 crore have been provided for Ocean Data Buoy Programme; (vi) National Institute of Ocean Technology is allocated Rs.20 crore for its activities, Rs. 10 crore have been provided separately for Seafront facility, Rs. 10 crore have been provided for Desalination project; (vii) Rs.25 crore have been provided for the other ongoing activities of the Department such as Marine Living Resources, Drugs from Sea, Marine Non-living Resources, Integrated Coastal & Marine Area Management, Manpower Training, Exhibitions, Assistance for Seminar,& Symposia etc. under Marine Research & Technology Development Programme; (viii) Budget Provisions of Rs.5 crore, Rs.10 crore, Rs.100 crore have been made for Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric (Topographic) Surveys of entire Indian EEZ, Gas Hydrate Programme and Acquisition of New Research Vessel; (ix) Rs.35 crore for the establishment of Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System in Indian Ocean; (x) Rs. 5 crore have been provided for Development of Manned Submersible. This is a new scheme taken up during 2007-08; (xi) Rs. 5 crore have been provided for Installation of Multi Channel Seismic System as a new scheme to be taken up during 2007-08; (xii) Rs. 1 crore have been provided as token provision for Expedition to Arctic as a new programme; (xiii) Rs. 0.95 crore have been provided for National Oceanarium; (xiv) Rs. 1 crore have been provided for Demonstration of Shore Protection measures through pilot project; (xv) Rs. 4 crore have been provided for Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP); (xvi) Rs. 1 crore have been provided as a token for Ice Class Research Vessel and Rs. 10 crore have been provided for Headquarter building.

In other Scientific Research Rs. 11 crore have been provided for National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF). Rs. 13 crore have been provided for Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM).

Science and Technology: - The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is Rs. 1526 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 include a National Mission on Nano Science and Nano Technology, Science and Engineering Research Board, Scholarships for Science in Higher Education (as per the Oversight Committee recommendation). 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 such as Water Technology Initiative, innovation Clusters, Security Technology Initiative and Mega Facilities for Basic Research. 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. 1070 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 bio-transformation 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 and for the newly formed Institute of Translation Research.

Biotechnology: The outlay for Department of Biotechnology in 2007-08 is Rs. 675 crore. Schemes are designed for improving and betterment of basic research in the area of health care, agriculture, animal sciences, aquaculture environment and biodiversity. Besides continuing support to existing facilities, new animal house facilities with GMP, DNA and stem cell banking facilities, depositories of biological materials etc will be taken up. More centers of excellence and programme support in priority areas for promotion of innovation in Biotechnology across disciplines will be supported and a scheme for creation of pool of contract jobs for scientists in biotech centers and programmes will be implemented. Remodeling and upgradation of existing life science departments and department of food science and nutrition in new universities, institutions and medical college will be supported. Under Grand Challenge Programmes in the areas of national importance where biotechnology can bring about significant value addition, cost effectiveness and competitiveness in product and process diversity will be taken up.

Tourism: The outlay for the Ministry of Tourism is Rs.1026.35 crore which includes IEBR of Rs. 73.35 crore. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 930.35 crore is provided 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, Assistance to IHMs/FCIs, Capacity Building for Service Providers, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure, Externally Aided Projects for Development of Buddhist Centres/ sites at Ajanta Ellora and Buddhist Centres in Uttar Pradesh, GOI-UNDP Endogenous Tourism Projects, Market Research including 20 years perspective plan, construction of building for IISM at Gulmarg, Computerization and Information Technology and Creation of Land Bank for Hotels. A sum of Rs.96 crore has been earmarked as lumpsum provision for projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion: The outlay is Rs. 1045 crore, which includes provision for Development of Export related Infrastructure (Rs. 540 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (Rs. 80 crore); Development and Promotion of Agricultural Exports, Marine Products Export Development Authority (Rs.80 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.150 crore) to ensure the availability of credit risks cover for projects and other high value export, Market Access Initiative (Rs.45 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 partnership in infrastructure sectors in order to augment the pace of development of physical infrastructure sectors 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 these constraints and ensure the financial viability of such projects, an allocation of Rs. 100 crore is made for extending support, for viability gap funding, for public private partnership 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.

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SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: In keeping with priority of the Government for social sector programmes, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been provided an allocation of Rs.28,674 Crore for 2007-08 (Rs.22,191 Crore for Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.6483 Crore for Department of Higher Education). This includes an estimated receipt of Rs.10,393 Crore by way of proceeds from Education Cess to be credited to Prarambik Shiksha Kosh. The funds under the Prarambik Shiksha Kosh will be utilized mainly for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universalizing elementary education being implemented in partnership between the Central and State Governments. The principle goals of SSA are:-

- (i) All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, alternative 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) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme: 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 programme 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. With the success achieved at primary stage, the scheme is extended to the upper primary stage in 3,427 educationally backward blocks during 2007-08. Accordingly, outlay for MDM scheme has been enhanced to Rs. 7324 crore which is inclusive of Rs.732.40 crore for NER and Sikkim.

Secondary Education: An allocation of Rs.3164 crore has been made for Secondary Education which is inclusive of Rs.316.40 crore for NER & Sikkim. The allocation, inter-alia includes allocation of Rs.710 Crore for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Rs.300 Crore for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. During the year, it is proposed to start special Navodaya Vidyalayas in selected districts having concentration of SC & ST communities and an allocation of Rs.275 crore has been made for the purpose. Further, in view of the success of SSA and large number of students completing upper primary level to meet the growth in demand for secondary education, a new scheme of Universal Access and Quality at the Secondary Stage (SUCCESS) is being launched for which a provision of Rs.1305 crore has been made. The various components of the scheme are under formulation. Besides, in keeping with the recommendations of the Oversight Committee, a scheme is proposed to be launched for National Merit Scholarship with an outlay of Rs.120 crore for scholarship to students in class IX to XII.

Higher Education: The Department of Higher Education has been provided an allocation of Rs.6483 crore. This amount includes a provision to be provided to various higher and technical institutions under the Ministry of HRD to create facilities for increase in intake of students up to 54% spread over a maximum period of 3 years for ensuring reservation of 27% of the seats for the OBC candidates without a decline in the availability of seats for general candidates.

The University Grants Commission has been provided an allocation of Rs.2124.77 crore inclusive of allocation for Central Universities. The allocation for Central Universities includes a provision of Rs.576 crore for implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations. In keeping with the recommendation of the Oversight Committee on implementation of the reservation for the OBC communities, it is also proposed to launch a "National Mission for Education through ICT" for which a provision of Rs.502 crore (including Rs. 50.20 crore for NER) has been kept. The Indira Gandhi National Open University

which has been in the forefront of distance education has been provided an allocation of Rs.108 crore (including Rs. 10.80 crore for NER) in 2007-08. This provision includes Rs.64 crore for grants to State Open Universities and Rs.44 crore for implementation of various approved schemes in IGNOU itself.

Technical Education: A provision of Rs.3240 crore (including Rs. 311.03 crore for NER) inclusive of a provision of Rs.2122 crore for assistance to IITs, NITs, IIMs etc., for implementation of Oversight Committee recommendations for implementation of reservation for OBC candidates has been made. Apart from the provision for various ongoing schemes in the technical Education sector, a provision of Rs.80 Crore has been made for setting up of 3 new IITs. An allocation has been made for IIMs which included a provision of Rs.10.00 crore for the new IIM being set up at Shillong (Meghalaya). A provision has been made for Indian Institute of Science Education and Research which would take care of the requirement of the two IISERs at Calcutta and Pune which have already started functioning and the 3 new ones proposed to be started at Mohali (Punjab), Tiruvananthapuram (Kerala) and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh). Besides, a token provision of Rs.1 crore (including Rs. 0.10 crore for NER) has been made for setting up of new IITs and two new Schools of Planning and Architecture. Lastly, for up-gradation of existing/setting up of new polytechnics, a provision of Rs.50 crore (including Rs. 5 crore for NER) has been made.

Sports & Youth Services: - The Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is Rs. 700 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 provision has also been made for Rural Sports Programmes incentive for Sports Persons, Assistance to National Sports Federation, Development of Sports Infrastructure in Schools and Colleges etc.

Art and Culture: The outlay of Ministry of Culture is Rs. 557 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. During the annual plan 2007-08, the Ministry of Culture will implement 9 new Plan schemes viz; (1) Scheme for the Safeguarding and Other Protective Measures in the area of Intangible Heritage and Cultural Diversity; (2) Awareness creation in the area of Intellectual Property Right and setting up of a National IPR Cell for Creative Artists and Artisans; (3) scheme for Promotion and Dissemination of Awareness about Indian Culture and Heritage; (4) Cultural Heritage Volunteers Scheme; (5) Pilot Scheme for Cultural industries; (6) Centre for Management of Cultural Resources; (7) scheme for Modernization of Museums in Metro Cities; (8) Setting up of a National Mission on Libraries, leading to the formation of a Commission and (9) Development of Jallianwala Bagh Memorial for which a token provision for each of these schemes has been kept under Plan Head. An amount of Rs. 50 crore has been earmarked for the Building Project.

Medical and Public Health : The Plan outlay of the Department of Health & Family Welfare has witnessed a steady increase in allocation over the last 2-3 years. The outlay of the Department in 2007-08 is Rs.13875 crores (Health – Rs.2982.50 crores, National Rural Health Mission – Rs.10890 crores)

inclusive of Rs.1387.50 crores for the North Eastern Region & Sikkim. The outlay for 2007-08 shows an increase of Rs.2570 crores over the previous year. This significant step-up has been provided for all round development of Health sector, particularly to improve the existing healthcare delivery system in the primary, secondary and tertiary segments.

With the launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005, the Mission has strived to achieve progress in providing universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare, which is accountable as well as responsive to the needs of the people. This period also saw putting in place institutional mechanism necessary for implementation of the Mission. Important initiatives for reducing child & maternal mortality as well as stabilising population have been taken. Immunization has been accelerated. Human resource development & training of doctors, nurses and paramedics have begun in all earnest. Funds have been released to the States to build up their health infrastructure. All the States have operationalised the Mission and the health delivery system is being rejuvenated through additional management, accountancy and planning support at all levels. By placing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in every village, basic healthcare has been brought closer to the vulnerable groups by giving a boost to health education & promotion. The NRHM is in the process of facilitating effective partnerships between the Central & State Governments, setting up a platform for involving Panchayati Raj Institutions and the community in the management of primary health facilities. Inter-sectoral convergence and flexibility to the States to promote local initiatives is likely to contribute to the success of the Mission. An allocation of Rs.10890 crores has been provided for NRHM for 2007-08 out of which Rs.1089 crore is for North Eastern Region. In addition, Rs.120 crore (inclusive of Rs. 12 crore for North Eastern Region) will constitute AYUSH component towards the Mission.

The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Scheme, aimed at strengthening the tertiary sector, envisages setting up of 6 new AIIMS like institutions and upgradation of 13 existing Government medical college institutions. While the process of upgradation is likely to be completed by 2009, the 6 new AIIMS like institutions are likely to be operational by 2010-11. A provision of Rs.150 crore has been earmarked for the scheme during 2007-08.

To implement the recommendations of the Oversight Committee relating to 27% reservation for OBCs, a time bound action plan has been chalked out covering medical, non-medical and nursing courses. This will be operationalised through the existing institutions directly under the control of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare within a three year period. The allocation of seats amongst the institutions have also been identified and in 2007-08, the expansion will be in disciplines where seats can be enhanced with the existing infrastructure, by filling up vacancies against sanctioned strength and creation of additional faculty and support staff. Task forces will be set up in the identified institutions for monitoring and implementing all activities in this regard. Also, action will be initiated for developing necessary infrastructure such that 27% reservation for OBCs to be fully achieved by the end of the third year. Rs.600 crore has been earmarked for 2007-08.

Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH): The objective of AYUSH is to develop and promote the Indian systems of medicines in an organised and scientific manner. Towards achievement of this objective, the Department implemented a number of Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Central Sector Schemes. The involvement/integration of AYUSH systems in National Health Care Delivery by making them part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is also being given a thrust. The total outlay for the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy for the year 2007-08 is Rs.488 crore.

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 2007-08 is Rs. 5793 crore reflecting an increase of Rs. 997.15 crore over the previous year. This includes Rs. 579.30 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The flagship scheme of the Ministry is the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). The allocation for ICDS is Rs. 4761 crore in 2007-08. This scheme seeks to provide an integrated package of health, nutrition and education 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 outreach of ICDS. As on 31.01.2007, a total number of 6277 projects and 10.49 lakh Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned. From 2005-06, the Plan allocation of ICDS includes Central assistance to the States for Supplementary Nutrition to children and pregnant and lactating mothers who attend Anganwadi Centres. There is a North East component also for this.

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 scheme, as on date more than 27,000 crèches are functioning. Important women empowerment schemes of the Ministry include Self-Help Group based empowerment scheme – Swayamsidha, Micro-Credit Scheme of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Economic Empowerment Scheme – Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Rehabilitation and Support schemes – Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Scheme, continuing education schemes like Condensed Courses for Women's Education, etc. One important scheme proposed to be introduced by the Ministry is the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). As a centrally sponsored scheme, this is envisaged to address the issue of child protection and help build a protective environment for children through civil-society partnership. An allocation of Rs. 90 crore has been made for the year 2007-08. Provision has been provided for implementing the scheme in North Eastern States also.

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. Rural Drinking Water is one of the components of Bharat Nirman, which has been conceived as a plan to build rural infrastructure in four years period – 2005-2006 to 2008-2009. Under Rural Drinking Water Component of Bharat Nirman, it is envisaged to cover all uncovered 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 launched in February, 2006. A provision of Rs. 6500 crore has been made for Rural Water Supply sector for the year 2007-2008 out of which Rs. 650 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. Total Sanitation Campaign Projects have been launched in 570 Districts. The provision of Rs. 1060 crore has been made for Central Rural Sanitation Programme for the year 2007-2008 out of which Rs. 106 crore have been earmarked for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim. Hence, the total outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation in 2007-2008 is Rs. 7560 crore out of which Rs. 756 crore have been kept separately under the head "lump sum provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim."

HOUSING

Rural Housing: - The outlay for 2007-2008 for Rural Housing is Rs. 4040 crore, out of which Rs. 404 crore have 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 for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and non-SC/ST rural families living below the poverty line. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have also been extended to the families of the members of armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. A minimum of 60% of the funds under the scheme are earmarked for assistance to SC/ST families living below the poverty line. Three percent of funds are reserved for disabled, below the poverty line, beneficiaries in rural areas. The dwelling units should invariably be allotted in the name of a female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. Only in case there is no eligible female member in the family, house can be allotted to a male member. The ceiling on assistance for dwelling units was enhanced with effect from 1.4.2004. The assistance ceiling for each house in plan areas is fixed at Rs. 25,000 and for hilly/difficult area is Rs. 27,500. Up to 20 per cent of annual allocation of IAY can be spent for upgradation of kutcha houses and/or credit-cum-subsidy scheme. Rs. 12,500 is provided for upgradation and under Credit-Cum-Subsidy scheme, subsidy upto Rs. 12,500 and loan upto Rs. 50,000 is provided to households having an annual income of not more than Rs. 32,000. The funding pattern is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. From 2005-06 onwards, the criteria for allocation of resources amongst States has been modified to assign 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio, with the aim of addressing the acute problem of shelterlessness in a given time frame.

In order to facilitate immediate relief to the victims under emergency situations like riots, arson and fire, District Collectors are authorized to utilize funds from the district's allocation (including State share) or from their own resources to 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.

Urban Development : The total outlay for this sector during 2007-08 is Rs. 5165.75 crore which is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 2865.75 crore through IEBR. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made for contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board which finances projects in National Capital Region with the objective of achieving a balanced and harmonised development of National Capital Region and reducing the pressure of population of NCT of Delhi. A provision of Rs. 297 crore has been kept for other Urban Development Schemes viz; National Urban Information System, Pooled Finance Development fund, Urban Transport Planning, Research and Capacity Building in Urban Sector, Mission mode on IT, National Institute of Urban Affairs, Delhi, Urban Art Commission, Commonwealth games, National Urban Infrastructure Fund, Development of satellite cities/counter Magnet Cities, grants for DMRC and Capacity Building in Urban Transport Sector. A sum of Rs. 30 crore has been made to meet the expenditure for preparation of City Development Plans, DPRs and organizing technical seminars, symposium & consultancy under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Further, a provision of Rs. 1101.50 crore and Rs. 164 crore has been made for investment in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation and Bangalore Metro Rail Project respectively for execution of Mass Rapid Transport System in Delhi and Bangalore.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting: The allocation for the Information and Broadcasting Sector is Rs.475 crore which

includes Rs. 320.59 crore for Broadcasting Sector and Rs. 86.39 crore for Information and Publicity Sector. A provision has been earmarked for DAVP for conducting Public Information Campaign on various programmes and projects of the Ministries/ Departments. Provision has been made for Song and Drama Division for giving focused attention for Rural India. Special attention has been given to Jammu and Kashmir and North East package in respect of Prasar Bharti. Digitalization and Automation of AIR/Doordarshan etc. will be a priority area during the year 2007-08.

North Eastern Areas : Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region through its schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) and the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) takes up projects in North Eastern Region for infrastructure development in the sectors like, Roads and Bridges, Power, Irrigation, Health, Education, Sports, Drinking Water Supply, etc. The provision for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region as central assistance to the State Plans is Rs. 1300 crores which includes Rs. 600 crore as grant from the NLCPR, Rs.600 crore for schemes of the NEC and Rs. 100 crore for the special package for Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), which is a new scheme. The provision for Central Plan Schemes is Rs. 80 crore which includes Rs. 60 crore for the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi), Rs.12 crore for Technical Assistance & Capacity Building, Rs.6.50 crore for Advocacy and Publicity, Rs. 1.49 crore for Development of Inland Water Transport in the North East and Rs. 0.01 crore for Development of cities and roads in North Eastern States.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: An allocation of Rs. 2001 crore has been made for schemes/ programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment which includes Rs. 78.38 crore as lumpsum provision for projects/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim. This allocation includes provisions for Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (Rs.459.97 crore), Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (Rs. 611 crore), implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and prevention of Atrocities Act,1989 (Rs. 39 crore), Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme (Rs. 62 crore), Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped (Rs. 62 crore), Post Matric Scholarships for Other Backward Classes (Rs. 90.75 crore) and Pre-matric scholarship for Other Backward Classes (Rs. 22.50 crore), National Finance

Development Corporation for Weaker Section (Rs. 95 crore), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes (Rs. 88 crore) and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (Rs. 50 crore).

Tribal Affairs : The allocation of Rs. 503 crore includes provisions for Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of merit (Rs.163.19 crore), Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for STs including Coaching and Allied Schemes and award for Exemplary Services (Rs. 33 crore), Education Complex in Low Literacy Pockets (Rs.19.75 crore), Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (Rs.40 crore), Grants in aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (Rs. 20 crore), Support to TRIFED (Rs. 30 crore), Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys (Rs.34.50 crore), Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (Rs. 8.25 crore), Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (Rs. 20 crore), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (Rs.26 crore) and Institute of Excellence/Top Class Education (Rs. 10 crore).

Labour and Employment: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Labour is Rs. 345 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 XIth Plan period.

GENERAL SERVICES

Administration of Justice: Provision of Rs. 160.50 crore is for the computerization of districts & subordinate courts in the country, a provision of Rs. 49.50 crore is for the development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, a provision of Rs.1 crore is for the study of Judicial Reforms and assessment status, a provision of Rs. 1 crore is for external aid component and a provision of Rs. 7.50 crore for Administration of Justice India Project and Rs. 24.50 crore provided as lumpsum provision for NER & Sikkim which will also be utilized for infrastructure building for Subordinate Courts in that region. A provision for computerization of District and Subordinate Courts has also been included in the scheme.