

PART-III

PLAN OUTLAY 2014-2015

Government is implementing the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) from BE 2014-15 (Plan). Accordingly, 126 CSS have been restructured in 66 schemes, which include 17 flagship programmes. Underlying intent of the decision is to bring in greater synergy in programme implementation and a more focussed monitoring of implementation of schemes by administrative Ministries/ Departments. This will also prevent thin spreading of resources. For all such 66 schemes, funds have been placed with the

administrative Ministries for transfer through the Consolidated Fund of States/Union Territories concerned. This will infuse greater ownership of Plan scheme with the respective State/UT Government. In BE 2014-15, funds have been provided under these schemes as Additional Central Assistance to State Plan. A much higher allocation under State/UT plan is reflective of this.

The Plan outlay for 2014-15 compares with the outlay for 2013-2014 as under:

(₹ in Crores)

	Actual 2012-13	Budget Estimates 2013-2014	Revised Estimates 2013-2014	Budget Estimates 2014-2015
Budgetary Support for Central Plan	304739.24	419068.00	356492.88	216759.65
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Public Enterprises	193736.99	261055.39	257641.13	248173.94
Central Plan Outlay	498476.23	680123.39	614134.01	464933.59
Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans	108885.68	136254.00	119038.93	338562.35

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry: The strategy for increasing production of Agricultural commodities focuses on providing incentive to farmers through various development programmes. Outlay for programmes under Crop Husbandry is ₹3348.90 crore in Central Plan. This includes provision for Central Plan for restructured schemes viz. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material, National Food Security Mission, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, National Mission for Oilseeds and Oil Palm, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics and National Crop Insurance Scheme.

Soil & Water Conservation: Outlay under this head is ₹18.00 crore, under Central Plan, which is for All India Soil and Land Use Survey. This is being implemented as a component under Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

Cooperation: Outlay under this head is ₹96.50 crore in Central Plan. Provision is mainly for Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation which is for cooperative education and training, assistance through NCDC for developmental activities, etc.

Other Agricultural Programmes: The Outlay for this head is ₹647.09 crore in Central Plan, which is for restructured scheme Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing.

North East Areas: ₹194.51 crore is provided for North Eastern States in Central Plan.

Animal Husbandry: The outlay of ₹975.47 crore is for development of Livestock Health, National Livestock Mission, National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Cattle Development. In general, it 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.

Dairy Development: The outlay of ₹504.47 crore is for National Dairy Plan, Dairy Entrepreneurship and National Programme for Dairy Development.

Fisheries: The outlay of ₹377.96 crore is for National Fisheries Development Board, Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations, National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture and Assistant to Fisheries Institutes.

North East Areas: ₹208.10 crore is provided for north Eastern States including Sikkim.

Forestry and Wild Life: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Environment and Forests is ₹2480.00 crore. An amount of Rs.1275.90 crore is allocated for Ecology and Environment, which inter-alia includes ₹195.74 crore for National River Conservation and ₹75.00 crore for National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems. Provision of ₹355.00 crore has also been made for the National Ganga River Basin Authority. The amount of ₹1012.93 crore has been earmarked for Forestry and Wildlife and includes ₹318.15 crore for National Afforestation Programme, ₹80 crore for the newly launched Green India Mission, ₹68.25 crore for Intensification of Forest Management Scheme, ₹78.50 crore for Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, ₹23.20 crore for Animal Welfare and ₹185.02 crore for the Scheme of Project Tiger. ₹191.17 crore has been provided for the North Eastern Region, including Sikkim, ₹42.06 crore for SCSP and ₹16.00 crore for TSP under the Plan Budget of the Ministry.

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 terms of quality seed production, development of high yielding varieties/hybrids, application of biotechnology, addressing climate change impact, resource conservation, input use efficiency, production technology for organic farming, development of vaccine and diagnostics, value addition and gender related issues. The Plan Outlay for the Department is ₹3415.00 crore. Out of this, ₹2575.00 crore (inclusive of ₹113.00 crore for NE Region and ₹86.00 crore for TSP) has been allocated for Crop Husbandry; ₹225.00 crore (inclusive of ₹25.00

crore for NE Region and ₹25.00 crore for TSP) for Soil and Water Conservation; ₹100.00 crore (inclusive of ₹5.00 crore for NE Region) for Climate Resilient Agriculture Initiative; ₹230.00 crore (inclusive of ₹15.00 crore for NE Region and ₹10.00 crore for TSP) for Animal Husbandry; ₹95.00 crore for Fisheries (inclusive of ₹3.00 crore for NEH and ₹2.00 crore for TSP); ₹170.00 crore for Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal (inclusive of ₹1.00 crore for CAU, Barapani, under the NER); ₹10.00 crore for CAU, Bundelkhand and ₹10.00 crore for CAU, Bihar.

Food Storage and Warehousing: The Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing schemes for the procurement of food grains and its distribution for ensuring food security. A sum of ₹107.00 crore has been allocated in 2014-15 for the scheme "Construction of Godowns by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments" for implementation in Jammu & Kashmir, North East and in newly emerging major procurement States. For Computerisation of TPDS Operations, an outlay of ₹190.00 crore has been made in 2014-15. Beside this, a new umbrella scheme, consisting of existing schemes, namely, "Strengthening of PDS & Capacity Building and Consultancies and Research plus two new schemes, namely, Quality Control and Financial Assistance to States/UTs for non-building assets for State Food Commissions" is being implemented in 2014-15 with an outlay of ₹22.50 crore. These schemes would help in the proper implementation of the Food Security Act. The objective of the Plan scheme - Strengthening of Quality Control, is to monitor quality aspects of food grains during procurement, storage and distribution throughout the country. Component-I of the scheme for end-to-end computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations is at present being implemented for the modernisation of TPDS through digitization of ration card and other databases, supply chain computerization, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanism. Provision has also been made for Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority and various development schemes by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. The Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to augment its warehousing capacity by 1,75,780 MTs during the financial year 2014-15 at a total cost of ₹160.23 crore.

Food Processing Industries: The allocation of funds for development of food processing industries is ₹770.00 crore for 2014-15. The schemes of Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain and Modernization of Abattoirs have been further up-scaled during the 12th Plan. 12 new Mega Food Park projects, 75 Cold Chain projects and 50 Abattoir projects has been approved for implementation during the 12th Plan to attract more investment in this sector.

The new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "National Mission on Food Processing" has been launched on 1st April, 2012, for which ₹180.00 crore has been provided this year. The National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) will continue to receive support from the Government for development as centres of excellence to cater to the human resource development and research and development needs of the rapidly growing food processing sector.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Central Plan outlay for 2014-15 of the Department of Rural Development is ₹78,452.00 crore. Key constituents of the Central Plan outlay are Special Programmes for Rural Development, Rural Employment, Rural Housing, Roads & Bridges, and Social Security and Welfare.

Special Programmes for Rural Development: The central outlay for **Aajeevika/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** is ₹4,000.00 crore, out of which ₹335.00 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** was restructured as NRLM in June, 2010 to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM has now been renamed as 'Aajeevika'. The two major strategic shifts under Aajeevika vis-à-vis SGSY are that, (i) Aajeevika will be a demand driven programme and the States will formulate their own poverty reduction action plans under it based on their past experience, resources and skills base and, (ii) Aajeevika will provide for a professional support structure for programme implementation at all levels from National to sub-district level in different streams.

Universal social mobilization through formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Aajeevika will ensure that at least one member of each rural BPL household, preferably a woman member of the household, is brought under the SHG net. With a view to form strong People's Institutions, Aajeevika will focus on setting up of federations of SHGs from village Panchayat to district level. The goal of universal financial inclusion will be furthered through linking the SHGs with banks for securing credit. Aajeevika envisages Capacity Building and Training of the Community Institutions and the personnel engaged in programme implementation as well as other stakeholders like Bankers, Panchayat Raj Institution functionaries, etc. To meet the requirement both in terms of consumption and taking up the income generating activities, revolving fund is provided to the extent of ₹15,000 per SHG. Interest subsidy will be provided to SHGs for prompt repayment of loans to banks. The difference between 7% and Prime Lending Rates will be provided to the poor households for every loan accessed from the banks, up to a limit of ₹1 lakh per household.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) has been initiated as a sub-component of the NRLM to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

Another Scheme under NRLM is for setting up of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), one in each district of the country, for skill development training of the rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment.

Under NRLM, 20% of funds are available for placement linked skill development and innovative special projects. The objective of each Special Project for Skill Development would be to ensure a time-bound training and capacity building programme for bringing a specific number of Below Poverty Line families above the poverty line through placement ensuring regular wage employment.

The Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing a new scheme titled, "**Skill Empowerment and Employment in J&K (SEE J&K) ₹Himayat**". It envisages covering one lakh youth from rural & urban areas of J&K in the next five years. 70% of the funds will be utilized for wage employment and remaining 30% for self employment. It is a 100% central assistance scheme.

Rural Employment: The Central outlay for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is ₹34000.00 crore.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a flagship programme of Government of India implemented by Ministry of Rural Development from 2nd February, 2006. The main objective of the programme is to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the rural households by ensuring a legal right for at least 100 days of unskilled wage employment to willing adult members.

MGNREGA envisages creation of durable and productive assets which would contribute greatly to the economic and

ecological development of the rural areas. The objective of asset creation also takes into account local needs and priorities and calls for community participation and departmental convergence at the worksite.

To bring in transparency and accountability in public expenditure at the grass-root level, Ministry of Rural Development has notified the MGNREGS Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 delineating process and procedures of conducting social audit under MGNREGA. Among others, the Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 prescribed at least one social audit in each Gram Panchayat every six months.

It has also been decided to revise the wage rate on the basis of Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL) once every year and accordingly wages have been revised in 2012 vide notification dated 23.3.2012 effective from 1st April 2012.

Special emphasis has been laid on backward districts which are covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). To ensure timely wage payment to the MGNREGA workers in such IAP districts, cash payments have been allowed in areas where the outreach of Banks/ Post offices is inadequate. Construction of playgrounds and Anganwadi Centre under MGNREGA has been notified as one of the permissible activities to be taken up under MGNREGA. Aadhaar enabled payment of wages is being piloted in 46 rural districts out of the 51 taken up by the Government for Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT).

During the year 2012-13, total employment generation was 230.20 crore person-days whereas 155.90 crore person-days were generated during 2013-14 (up to 7th February, 2014). The share of SCs and STs in the total employment generation during 2013-14 (up to 7th February, 2014) was 36.2% and 25.2% respectively, whereas 51.1% and 40.9% of total employment generation were for SCs and STs respectively during 2012-13.

Other Rural Development Programmes: The total of Central Sector Schemes for 2014-2015 is ₹817.00 crore, which includes provision for National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) (₹50.00 crore), Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) (₹10.00 crore), Provision for Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (₹50.00 crore), Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and strengthening of district planning process (₹130.00 crore) and BPL Survey (₹577.00 crore). Out of this, ₹75.70 crore has been kept separately for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The NIRD is an apex institute for training and research in rural development in India. Besides, organizing courses on developmental issues, capacity building of rural development and Panchayati Raj functionaries is key concern of NIRD.

The **CAPART** aims at involving the people through non-Government voluntary organizations in the implementation of development programmes as also in need based innovative projects. CAPART works towards creating a people's movement for development in the rural areas by means of a higher degree of social mobilization, lowering of social barriers and empowerment of the rural poor.

The **PURA** aims to meet gaps in physical and social infrastructure in identified rural cluster to further their growth potential to stem rural urban migration.

The scheme **Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process** aims at providing technical support to district/block level administrative setup for proper planning, coordination and implementation of Rural Development Programmes, Training and skill development of Rural Development functionaries, creating awareness among the target groups of Rural Development Programmes, evolving a comprehensive system

for effective monitoring and evaluation of various Rural Development Programmes and to cater to the various aspect of Information Technology and International Cooperation.

The provision of ₹577.00 crore for BPL Survey is for providing financial assistance to the States for conducting BPL Survey to identify the rural households living below poverty line who could be targeted under various programmes of the Ministry/ Government.

Social Security and Welfare: The total outlay for 2014-15 for **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)** is ₹10,635.00, out of which ₹1063.50 crore have been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Assistance to States under NSAP covers the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme and the Annapurna Scheme.

Panchayati Raj: The Central Plan outlay of Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2014-15 is ₹7,000.00 crore out of which ₹700.00 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Areas including Sikkim. Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF) has been included in Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

An Important function of the Ministry of Panchayat Raj is to monitor the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution inserted by the 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.

BRGF is a Major Scheme of this Ministry with an Outlay of ₹5900.00 crore with N.E. component of ₹590.00 crore. 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 the 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 (BRGF).

Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan is an umbrella scheme with a total budget of ₹1006.00 crore to strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and Capacity Building of Panchayats, strengthening Gram Sabhas, Training to ERs, e-Governance and Incentives to the States to devolve functions, Funds and Functionaries to PRIs. The NE component is ₹110.00 crore.

The scheme of **Media & Publicity**, with a budget of ₹20.00 crore, is intended to provide vital information and create awareness amongst the public regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions through Audio, Video, Print and Electronic Media. Action Research & Research Studies with BE ₹3.00 crore is primarily to provide financial support for proposals that aim at in-depth analysis of long-term issues, impacts and experiences in Panchayati Raj across the country and evaluate the programmes implemented by the PRIs in the States.

Land Reforms: For Land Reforms, financial assistance is being provided to the States/UTs under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), inter-alia, for computerization of the Records of Rights (RoRs), digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology, computerization of registration, training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/

block level. The activities to be undertaken under the NLRMP are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee constituted under the NLRMP consider sanction of projects/proposals. Funds have been provided to 32 States/UTs and 389 districts under the programme.

The Department of Land Resources has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 with the objective of minimizing displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives, to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expedite the rehabilitation process.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and Medium Irrigation: The outlay of ₹722.88 crore under this component is meant for development of Water Resources Information System, Hydrology Project, Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme, Research and Development Programme for Water Sector, National Water Academy, Information, Education and Communication, River Basin Organisation/Authority and Infrastructure Development, Implementation of National Water Mission, Irrigation Management and Bodwad Sinchan Yojana.

Minor Irrigation: The outlay of ₹380.62 crore is for programmes that are to be implemented under this component including, (i) Ground Water Management and Regulation, (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Training and Research Institute for Ground Water, and (iii) Infrastructure Development.

Flood Control: The outlay of ₹446.50 crore for flood control component comprises of two categories of programmes viz., (i) flood control schemes/programmes, and (ii) assistance to various States for flood control works. The provision under this sector is for Flood Forecasting, River Management Activities in Border Areas, Brahmaputra Board and Infrastructure Development. The programme provides for 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.

Transport Services: There is an outlay of ₹150.00 crore in this component. It includes Farraka Barrage Project intended to preserve and maintain Kolkata Port by improving the design and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hooghly River System.

ENERGY

Power: The total outlay for the power sector is ₹60,384.02 crore, out of which ₹9,642.00 crore is budgetary support for schemes/projects - North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (₹518.46 crore), Scheme/Projects of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Limited (THDCIL) (₹62.92 crore), Central Electricity Authority (₹46.29 crore), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (₹4,782.73 crore including an amount of ₹239.89 crore for NER and ₹632.00 crore for Schedule Caste Sub Plan) and Restructured Accelerated Power Development Resource Programme (₹1249.04 crore including an amount of ₹62.95 crore for NER and ₹168.00 crore for Schedule Caste Sub Plan), Central Power Research Institute (₹295.53 crore), National Power Training Institute (₹60.52 crore), Energy Conservation (₹107.65 crore), Bureau of Energy Efficiency (₹139.55 crore), National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) (₹478.80 crore), Interest Subsidy - National Electricity Fund (₹50.69 crore), Strengthening of Transmission System in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (₹175.18 crore), 220 KV transmission line from Srinagar to Leh via kargil (₹268.14

crore) and Financial Support for Debt Restructuring of Discoms (₹1,200.00 crore) and Power System Improvement Project in NER (except Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh) (₹200.00 crore).

IEBR of ₹50,742.02 crore is for schemes/projects - National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (₹22,400.00 crore), NHPC (₹2,745.46 crore), Damodar Valley Corporation (₹2,764.99 crore), NEEPCO (₹945.88 crore), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (₹1091.93 crore), THDCIL (₹793.76 crore) and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (₹20,000.00 crore).

Nuclear Power: The total outlay under Power Sector for 2014-15 is ₹8213.42 crore. The Plan Outlay consists of ₹970.00 crore by way of budgetary support and ₹7243.42 crore by way of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). The budgetary support includes equity investment in Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI), Externally Aided Project at Kudankulam, being executed by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. with the assistance of Russian Federation. Neighbourhood Development Projects (in Kudankulam), Projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research to provide R&D support for the power programme are also included.

Petroleum: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is ₹80,677.82 crore including ₹43.00 crore of Gross Budgetary Support and ₹80634.82 crore of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Oil and Gas PSUs. The budgetary support includes ₹42.00 crore for Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) at Jais, Rae Barailly. The scheme of one-time assistance for domestic LPG connection to BPL families will be funded from CSR funds of PSUs in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector.

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 for the year 2014-15 has been projected at ₹12,561.00 crore. This will be met from budgetary support of ₹550.00 crore and partly from the Public Sector Undertakings to the tune of ₹12,011.00 crore out of their own Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources. Provision of 8.2 % is being made for Tribal Sub Plan in the schemes of Regional Exploration, Detailed Drilling, Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines.

New and Renewable Energy: The Plan outlay for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is ₹4,519.00 crore (inclusive of ₹3,000.00 crore as IEBR and ₹1078.00 crore from National Clean Energy Fund) for the year 2014-15. The following physical targets/activities have been set under the various programmes during the financial year:

(a) **Grid-Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power:** Provision of Central Financial Assistance for about 4500 MW Grid-interactive Power capacity addition from Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass Power/Cogeneration, Urban & Industrial Waste to Energy and Solar Power; and deployment of about 100 MW equivalent Off Grid/Distributed Renewable Power Systems. These figures include 1000 MW grid power and 60 MW equivalent off-grid/distributed solar power systems to be installed under Solar Mission. It also includes provision of Central Financial Assistance for Scheduled Castes beneficiaries.

(b) **Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:** The provision will be used for construction of 1.20 lakh family type Biogas plants and start of a new programme on Cook stoves. It also includes provision for Scheduled Castes beneficiaries.

(c) **Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications:** Deployment of Solar Thermal Systems and Promotion of Energy-efficient buildings and master plans for Solar Cities.

(d) **Research, Design & Development in Renewable Energy:** R&D activities on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies; support to MNRE Centers/Institutions (SEC, C-WET and NIRE); Standards & Testing; Renewable Energy Assessment (including Research Design & Development activities to be undertaken under Solar Mission).

(e) **Supporting Programmes:** Information, Publicity and Extension (IPE) of Renewable Energy Systems; International Relations; Administration and Monitoring including HRD & Training; Support to States (including HRD & Training activities to be undertaken under Solar Mission).

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Iron and Steel Industries: The total outlay of the Ministry of Steel is ₹15393.22 crore, out of which, an amount of ₹9,000.00 crore has been provided for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for various ongoing and new schemes/projects and research work.

An outlay of ₹1724.17 crore has been provided for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. Major portion is earmarked for expansion of RINL's production capacity. Balance outlay is for Addition, Modification and Replacement (AMR) schemes. RINL's outlay includes the outlays of two subsidiary PSUs viz., OMDC Ltd. and BSLC Ltd., which were constituents of erstwhile Bird Group of Companies.

An outlay of ₹4345.00 crore, has been provided for NMDC Ltd. for 3 MTPA Steel Plants at Nagarnar in Chhattisgarh. Balance outlay is for AMR/Township and R&D scheme.

An outlay of ₹50.00 crore has been provided for KIOCL Ltd. for AMR schemes and for Development of Ananthapuramu Mines and setting up of pelletisation and beneficiation plant at Ananthapuramu. Remaining outlay is for various ongoing scheme and R&D/feasibility studies.

An outlay of ₹192.05 crore has been provided for MOIL Ltd. for investment in joint venture for Ferro Manganese/ Silico Manganese Plant with RINL and SAIL and AMR schemes, township, R&D/feasibility studies etc.

An outlay of ₹5.00 crore has been provided for MECON Ltd. for expansion, modification & augmentation of office space/guest house at various locations.

An outlay of ₹45.00 crore, to be met out of I&EBR of the company, has been provided for MSTC Ltd. for setting up of Shredding Plant.

An outlay of ₹12.00 crore has been provided for Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. for AMR schemes.

Provisions of ₹6.00 crore has been made for Scheme for Promotion of Research & Development in Iron and Steel Sector, ₹12.00 crore for new component of R&D scheme for Development of Technology for Cold Rolled Grain Oriented (CRGO) Steel Sheets and other value added innovative steel products and ₹2.00 crore for new projects under existing R&D scheme for Development of Innovative Iron/Steel making Process/Technology.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry: The outlay for 2014-15 is ₹2379.39 crore, which includes Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of ₹1729.39 crore and GBS of ₹650.00 crore including ₹83.00 crore for construction programmes included in the Demand of Ministry of Urban Development. The outlay is mainly for National Aluminium Company Ltd., Hindustan Copper Ltd., Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, and Science and Technology Programmes.

Fertilizer Industries: Budgetary support is provided by Department of Fertilizers to three loss making PSUs namely,

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) and Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), keeping in view the overall allocation made by the Planning Commission and also considering the absorption capacity of the companies. On the basis of this financial aid, the loss making companies continue their units in operation without interruption and supply as well as availability of fertilizers is confirmed season-wise to farmers. A small amount has also been earmarked for schemes such as Management of Information Technology (MIT) and Science and Technology (S&T). The Plan outlay for 2014-15 is ₹621.64 crore, out of which an amount of ₹521.64 crore will be from IEBR and the balance amount of ₹100.00 crore will be by way of Budgetary Support. Department of Fertilizers is exploring possibilities of Joint ventures (JVs) abroad. Since no firm proposal is at hand right now, only a token provision of ₹5.00 crore has been kept. GBS for Brahmaputra Valley Fertilisers Corporation Ltd. is also the contribution of the Department towards the benefits of North Eastern Region.

Chemical and Petrochemical Industries: The outlay for Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals is Rs. 207.00 crore, out of which ₹102.98 crore is to the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology for setting up of specialised centres for training and physical testing/research on plastic materials.

Department of Heavy Industry: The plan outlay for the Department of Heavy Industry is ₹2,488.85 crore including IEBR of ₹1,788.85 crore and budgetary support of ₹700.00 crore. The budgetary support includes ₹70.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim, ₹436.94 crore for National Automotive Testing and Research & Development Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) and ₹113.06 crore for the re-structuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and project based support to CPSEs/Autonomous Bodies, modernization of office, professional and special services, advertising and publicity and information technology.

Industrial and Minerals Sector (Atomic Energy): The Outlay for 2014-15 is ₹1764.20 crore for Industries and Minerals Sector. The Plan Outlay consists of ₹1480.00 crore by way of budgetary support and ₹284.20 crore by way of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Public Sector Undertaking. The IEBR of ₹284.00 crore comprises of the provisions for the Public Sector Undertakings of the Department such as Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL), Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL). The budgetary support includes provisions for XI Plan continuing schemes and XII Plan new schemes of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Heavy Water Board and Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology. Budgetary support in the form of investment in equity in Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. is also envisaged.

Micro, Small and Medium Industries: The outlay for Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is ₹3,349.00 crore (including ₹372.00 crore as IEBR). This includes outlay for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (₹1418.28 crore), Assistance to Training Institutions (₹132.00 crore), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (₹372.00 crore) (IEBR), Performance and Credit Rating (₹70.00 crore), Marketing Assistance (₹14.00 crore) and Quality of Technology Support Institutions and Programmes (₹487.75 crore), Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building (₹199.50 crore), Scheme for Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (₹60.00 crore) and India Inclusive Innovation Fund (₹50.00 crore).

Textiles: The Outlay for Ministry of Textiles is of ₹4631.00 crore (including ₹463.10 crore for NER, ₹231.55 crore for SCSP and ₹55.57 crore for TSP) which is mainly for, (i) Technology

Upgradation Fund Scheme (₹2300.00 crore), (ii) Human Resource Development (₹268.00 crore), (iii) Integrated Textiles Parks (₹350.00 crore), (iv) Usage of Geo Textiles North Eastern Region (₹85.00 crore), (v) NER Textile Promotion Scheme (₹157.00 crore), (vi) National Handloom Development Programme (₹292.00 crore), (vii) Catalytic Development Programme (₹213.00 crore), etc.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Railways' annual plan outlay is ₹64,305.00 crore. Of this, Rs. 30,223.00 crore is met out of the Gross Budgetary Support, which includes Rs. 1,223.00 crore as Railways' share out of cess on diesel.

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 2014-15:

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Item	Allocation
1.	Grants to States	2607.06
2.	Grants to States for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	292.63
3.	Grants to UT Governments	35.94
4.	Grants to UTs for Inter State and Economically Important Roads	1.00
5.	Investment in NHAI	6477.81
6.	Capital outlay on National Highways	4500.00
7.	Rural Roads (from cess)	6262.50
8.	Railways (from cess)	1223.00
Total		21399.94

Provision towards Capital Outlay for National Highways, other than Investment in National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), is ₹5207.56 crore, which includes an amount of ₹4500.00 crore financed from Central Road Fund.

Shipping: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Shipping is ₹4483.32 crore for the year 2014-15 including ₹846.00 crore as GBS and ₹50.00 crore as EAP component. This is for development of Indian Shipping, Ports, Inland Waterways Sector and Shipbuilding Industry. This includes an Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of ₹3637.32 crore of Shipping Corporation of India, Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Dredging Corporation of India and Major Ports.

Civil Aviation: Budgetary support of ₹5500.00 crore has been earmarked for equity infusion in Air India Limited. Budgetary support of ₹50.00 crore has been earmarked to meet expenditure towards the Plan schemes of Ministry (Main). Airports Authority of India has been provided with budgetary support of ₹74.70 crore, out of which ₹22.00 crore has been earmarked for its project at Pakyong, Sikkim (North Eastern Region). Budgetary support of ₹50.00 crore has been provided to Directorate General of Civil Aviation to pursue their Plan schemes. A provision of ₹40.00 crore has been made for Bureau of Civil Aviation Security for meeting expenditure towards their Plan schemes. Budgetary support of ₹0.10 crore has been provided to Hotel Corporation of India for renovation of its hotels/flight kitchen. Aero Club of India has been provided grants-in-aid of ₹0.10 crore. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi is being provided with grants of ₹5.10 crore.

Rural Roads (Roads and Bridges): The total outlay for 2014-2015 is ₹13,000.00 crore, out of which ₹950.00 crore has

been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Special Category States, Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Planning Commission.

The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

Since inception, projects for about 5,13,774.60 km. roads to connect 1,38,187 habitations have been cleared with an estimated cost of ₹1,64,850.38 crore including upgradation up to December, 2013. A sum of ₹1,09,638.51 crore has been released to the States and about ₹1,07,962.11 crore has been spent by States up to December, 2013. A total of 3,89,646.25 km. road length has been completed and 95,497 habitations have been provided all weather roads up December, 2013.

Recently, PMGSY-II has been launched to consolidate the existing rural road network. It aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a criterion to make the road-network vibrant. The selection of routes would be with the objective of identification of rural growth centres and other critical rural hubs, rural places of importance (connectivity to other growth poles, market, rural hub, tourist places, etc.). Development of Rural Hubs and growth centres are crucial to the overall strategy of facilitating poverty reduction through creating rural infrastructures. Growth centres/rural hubs provide markets, banking and other service facilities enabling and enhancing self employment and livelihood facilities.

Coverage of overall 50,000 km. road length by upgradation to consolidate the rural network under the PMGSY-II programme at an estimated cost of ₹33,030.00 crore (at 2012-13 prices), including administrative and management cost of ₹530.00 crore has been taken for all the States/UTs. The cost will be shared between the Centre and States/UTs on 75:25 for the Plain Areas and 90:10 basis for the Special Areas. The estimated Central share is ₹27,022 crore (at 2012-13 prices), including administrative and management cost of ₹530.00 crore.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services: The Outlay approved for the Department of Posts for 2014-15 is ₹800.00 crore (including ₹80.00 crore for the North Eastern Region). The main thrust of the plan is on the schemes relating to, (i) Mail Operations (₹78.83 crore), (ii) IT Induction & Modernization (₹506.39 crore), (iii) Estates Management (₹55.40 crore), (iv) Premium Services (₹17.50 crore), (v) Human Resources Management (₹31.30 crore), (vi) Financial Services (Savings Bank and Remittances) (₹5.07 crore), (vii) Rural Business & Access to Postal Network (₹36.41 crore) and (viii) Postal Operations (₹52.91 crore).

Telecommunication Services: The Plan outlay for Department of Telecommunications for 2014-15 is ₹13,000.65 crore, comprising ₹7,000.00 crore as budgetary support and ₹6000.65 crore as Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). A provision of ₹3538.00 crore (including ₹363.00 crore for NER and ₹15.00 crore for TSP) for schemes under Universal Service Obligation, ₹3065.00 crore (₹305.00 crore for NER) for OFC based Network for Defence Services and ₹200.00 crore

(₹25.00 crore for NER and ₹2.25 crore for Tribal Sub Plan) has been made for C-DOT as budgetary support. The IEPR of Public Sector Undertakings or Autonomous Body comprises ₹6,000.65 crore - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (₹5132.19 crore), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (₹808.46 crore) and C-DOT (₹60.00 crore).

Information Technology: The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology is responsible for formulation, implementation and review of National Policies for promotion of Electronics and Information Technology in the country. The vision and mission for IT sector for the 12th Plan is e-Development of India through a multi-pronged strategy of e-Infrastructure creation to facilitate and fast-track e-Governance, Promotion of Electronics Hardware Manufacturing and Information Technology-Information Technology enabled Services (IT-ITeS) industry, providing support for creation of innovation/research & development (R&D), building knowledge network and securing India's cyber space.

The Plan Outlay of DeitY for the 2014-15 is ₹3315.00 crore (excluding IEPR of ₹795.78 crore). The budgetary support includes a provision of ₹332.00 crore for the benefit of NE Region and Sikkim, ₹67.00 crore for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and ₹222.50 crore for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). The focus of the Plan is on Central Sector/ongoing schemes relating to, (i) e-Government (₹1046.00 crore) which includes Electronic Governance (₹246.00 crore) and NIC (₹800.00 crore); (ii) e-Learning (₹495.11 crore) which includes National Knowledge Network (₹300.00 crore), Manpower Development including Skill Development in IT and IT for Masses (₹160.00 crore), NIELIT (₹10.00 crore), Education & Research Network (₹0.01 crore), Technology Development for Indian Languages (₹25.00 crore) and Facilitation of setting up of Integrated Townships (₹0.10 crore); (iii) e-Security (₹238.00 crore) which includes Cyber Security (₹230.00 crore) and Controller of Certifying Authorities (₹8.00 crore); (iv) e-Industry (Electronics Hardware) (₹220.00 crore) which includes Promotion of Electronics/IT HW manufacturing (₹100.00 crore) and Standardisation Testing & Quality Certification (₹120.00 crore); (v) e-Industry (IT-ITeS) (₹10.00 crore) which is meant for promotion of IT/ITeS industry; (vi) e-Innovation/R&D (₹457.00 crore) which includes Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (₹170.00 crore), Technology Development Council Projects including ITRA (₹60.00 crore), Micro-Electronics and Nano-Technology Development Programme (₹100.00 crore), Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (₹50.00 crore), Convergence, Communication & Strategic Electronics (₹30.00 crore), Media Lab Asia (₹10.00 crore), Component & Material Development Programme (₹27.00 crore) and R&D in Medical Electronics and Health Informatics (₹10.00 crore); and Others consisting of Secretariat (₹48.89 crore). Besides, the ACA component of e-Governance scheme has been re-structured as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, viz. National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) to provide Central assistance to State/UT Plans from the FY 2014-15. NeGAP comprises components of State Wide Area Network (SWAN), State Data Centres (SDC), Common Service Centres (CSC), e-District, State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) and Capacity Building of e-Governance Programme, and has a provision of ₹800 crore.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The Plan Outlay for 2014-15 is ₹3430.00 crore for Research and Development Sector which is for pursuing the continuing schemes of XI Plan and the new schemes of XII Plan and also for the continuing schemes of the Atomic Energy through its Research Centres such as, 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 and Fully Aided/Grant-in-Aid Institutions such as, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, National Institute of Science, Education and Research, Institute for Plasma Research, Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Institute for Mathematical Sciences etc. Further, the funding for 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 providing fund for expenditure towards International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) and DAE-UICT Centre for Chemical Engineering Education and Research. The outlay also includes provision for projects such as Survey, Prospecting and Exploration of Uranium by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research and for "Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership in Haryana".

Space Research: The Annual Plan Outlay (proposed) for the Department of Space for 2014-2015 is ₹6000.00 crore, which include provisions for the following:

- (i) ₹3545.63 crore for Space Technology.
- (ii) ₹527.37 crore for Space Applications.
- (iii) ₹375.60 crore for Space Sciences.
- (iv) ₹138.42 crore for Direction & Administration/
Other Programmes.
- (v) ₹1412.98 crore for INSAT Operational.

Oceanographic Research and Meteorology: The overall plan outlay for the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) for the year 2014-15 is ₹1,281 crore. The ministry implements a gamut of policies and programmes in the areas of Weather (General), Weather advisories specific to agriculture, aviation, shipping, sports, etc, Monsoon, Disasters (cyclone, earthquake, tsunami, sea level rise), Living and Non-living resources (fishery advisory, poly-metallic nodules, gas hydrates, freshwater etc), Coastal and Marine Ecosystems and Climate Change, UT through use ocean science and technology. In order to focus the activities for accomplishing the targets and meet deliverables, the Ministry had re-oriented and re-grouped into 14 major schemes. Programme-wise allocations are, (1) Atmospheric Observation Systems Network & Services (₹190 crore for operation and maintenance of Atmospheric Observation Systems Network for improving operational weather and climate forecast), (2) Atmospheric Processes and Modelling including launching of Monsoon Mission and severe weather predictions (₹100 crore for promotion of research), (3) Augmentation of capacity of High performance computing facility to run global models (₹90 crore), (4) Climate Change Research (₹47 crore), (5) Procurement of Airborne platforms for conducting studies of extreme weather events (₹20 crore), (6) Ocean Science and Services and Ocean Observations (₹135 crore towards providing a wide range of ocean advisory services in various sectors and issue of warning of ocean disasters of Tsunami and Storm surges on basis on 24x7 basis under Ocean Science Services), (7) Ocean Surveys for exploration of Mineral Resources, Hydro thermal sulphides and deep seas of the Indian Ocean and bathymetry of EEZ (₹80 crore), (8) Development of Ocean Technology for harnessing of ocean resources including conversion of seawater into potable water (₹100 crore), (9) Replacement of two coastal Research Vessels, initiation of operation and maintenance of new Research vessels (₹60 crore), (10) Polar expeditions and strengthening of research facilities for the Polar Sciences and Cryosphere activities and acquisition of Polar research vessel (₹200 crore), (11) Seismological (₹100 crore) and Geosciences (₹54 crore), (12) Research Education and Training and Outreach (₹105 crore towards promoting extramural research in various academic and

research institution and capacity development including training facilities for both India and neighbouring countries.

Science and Technology: The outlay for Plan schemes of the Department of Science and Technology is ₹3,000.00 crore, which is for programmes and activities under six major objectives, namely: Policy Formulation, Strengthening Human Capacities, Strengthening Institutional Capacities, Technology Development Programmes, Partnerships and Alliances and Societal Interventions of S&T.

The Department has planned to commission policy research and forecast studies in various knowledge domains related to Science & Technology.

Under the Programmes for Strengthening Human Capacities, Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) and Scholarships for Higher Education programmes will be further strengthened. The women scientists will get support from the department for R&D activities. Programmes for mobility of employed women scientists are also being envisaged.

The programmes for strengthening institutional capacity will be further strengthened with the objective to improve the S&T infrastructure in educational & R&D institutions.

The Department will work towards strengthening the technology development and deployment programmes. User needs for technologies will be accorded high priority in selection of technology goals. Work will also be initiated for technology development in specific areas by creating technology platforms. The programmes on development on Innovation Clusters, Security Technology, Solar Energy Research and the missions assigned to the Department on climate change will also be strengthened.

The State Science & Technology mechanism will be further strengthened. New mechanisms for Public Private Partnerships and Centre-State Technology Partnerships will be established.

Social contract of Science and Technology has remained an important programme of the Department. Due emphasis is being given for delivering technologies to Rural India. Entrepreneurship, and incubation programmes will be further strengthened by identifying new institutions for support. Funds have also been earmarked for SCSP and TSP for the benefit of SC, ST population of the country.

The S&T sector has been working on developing technologies and innovations which need to be scaled up and the benefits of these innovations have to reach the common man and in order to support and scale up these innovations a 'Fund for Inclusive Innovations for the Common Man' is being created.

Other Scientific and Industrial Research: The Plan outlay for Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is ₹2100.00 crore, including Grants-in-Aid of ₹1980.00 crore for Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to undertake R&D in diverse fields. The Plan activities are proposed to be pursued through ten schemes, six of which are ongoing and four are new. Under the National Laboratories Scheme (ongoing), R&D activities would be undertaken across the Biological Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Information Sciences and Physical Sciences clusters. Scaling and validating of leads for product/process development will be a focused activity. The activities under other ongoing schemes namely National S&T Human Resource Development; Intellectual Property & Technology Management; R&D Management Support; New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI); and Innovation Complexes will be taken up with well focused objectives. New Schemes namely: CSIR-800 scheme; CSIR Scheme for Open Innovation; CSIR Initiative for Inclusive, Participative and Collaborative Research & Development; and

National Civil Aircraft Development Programme will be taken up for necessary approvals.

The Plan activities of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) are being pursued through four Departmental Schemes, viz., (i) Promoting Innovations in individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs (PRISM), (ii) Patent Acquisition and Collaborative Research and Technology Development (PACE), (iii) Building Industrial R&D and Common Research Facilities (BIRD) and (iv) Access to Knowledge for Technology Development and Dissemination (A2K+) and schemes pertaining to two Public Sector Enterprises, viz., (i) Central Electronics Limited (CEL) and, (ii) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) and Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), an autonomous organization.

Biotechnology: The outlay for Department of Biotechnology for the year 2014-15 is ₹1500.00 crore. Key initiatives will be taken up towards innovation and promotion of excellence in system biology, synthetic biology, computational sciences, nano-biotechnology and other emerging areas. The major initiatives during the year include setting up of inter-institutional centres connecting fundamental research with product development in agriculture and health care; grand challenge programmes in the areas of molecular breeding for improved varieties for agriculture productivity, biotech interventions in pregnancy, childbirth and nutrition with separate management and governance mechanisms. The programmes of human resource development for attracting scientists from abroad to work in Indian Institutions/Universities will be supported. Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) as a Section 25 established, and the Council will be implementing ignition grant schemes, university-industry incubators and facilities. Construction activities at the main campuses of six new institutions established will be completed as per targets. The public private partnership schemes such as Small Business Innovative Research Initiatives (SBIRI) and Biotech Industrial Partnership Programme (BIPP) shall be reformed for implementation. Additional research resources such as regulatory testing facilities, knockout animal house and large animal facilities, translational platform and agriculture health care shall be established for services to industry and academia.

Pharmaceuticals: The outlay for Department is ₹207.00 crore, out of which ₹108.00 crore has been allocated to the 8 National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), having its centres at Mohali, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Rae Bareilly, Hyderabad, Hajipur and Madurai. An amount of ₹30.00 crore has been allocated to Jan Aushadhi Scheme. New schemes of Pharmaceuticals including development of Clusters have been allocated ₹15.00 crore.

Tourism: The outlay for the Ministry of Tourism is ₹1282.00 crore (including ₹129.00 crore for NER & Sikkim). The total outlay for the schemes is towards 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, Market Research including 20 years perspective Plan, Computerisation and Information Technology, Creation of Land Bank for Hotels and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion: The outlay for Department of Commerce is ₹2,226.00 crore, which includes provision of ₹800.00 crore (₹60.00 crore for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan) for Development of Export related Infrastructure; ₹130.00 crore for Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority; ₹506.50 crore for various Plantation

Boards, viz. Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Spices and Cashew EPC; ₹115.00 crore for Development of Marine Products Industries and Export of Marine Products; ₹200.00 crore under Export Market Access Initiative to act as a catalyst to promote India's export on sustained basis; Rs. 100.00 crore for Investment in Export Credit Guarantee Corporation; ₹213.50 crore for New Schemes introduced under Gem & Jewellery Sector, Pharma Sector, Leather and Leather Products Sector, Tea Board and Rubber Board, DGFT and ₹70.00 crore for Research and Development activities in Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and Indian Institute of Packaging.

OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Corporate Affairs: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for 2014-15 is ₹24.00 crore, which is mainly for conducting long-term and short-term courses in various disciplines of corporate affairs, establishment of NGO hub and providing other CSR related services to Corporates, advocacy and dissemination of Companies Act, 2013, and exploration on various potential collaborations for inter-disciplinary research and information/knowledge exchange with various international and national institutes of repute.

Financial Services: A provision of ₹13,400.00 crore has been made in 2014-15 for recapitalization of Public Sector Banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Export-Import Bank of India, India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited; and a provision of ₹600.00 crore for Grants-in-Aid to NABARD for Women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) Development Fund, Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for India Microfinance Equity Fund and National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company for Credit Guarantee Fund for Skill Development.

Ministry of External Affairs: The outlay for the Ministry of External Affairs is ₹4,000.00 crore. The provision is mainly for Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries to cater to India's bilateral aid and assistance programmes to neighbouring countries. These projects are located in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Myanmar. The project of establishment of Nalanda International University is also under progress at the site provided by the Bihar Government in Nalanda. The University is planned to develop as an international centre of academic excellence.

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs: The Plan outlay of ₹20.00 crore for the Ministry is for implementing the Swarnpravas Yojana which aims to enhance employability of Indian Youth abroad and move them up the wage-chain by providing training and certification which will be internationally recognized.

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: In keeping with priority of the Government for social sector programmes, an allocation of ₹51,198.00 crore has been provided for Department of School Education & Literacy and ₹16,200.00 crore for Department of Higher Education. An estimated receipt of ₹27,080.00 crore by way of proceeds from Education Cess will be credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh. The funds under the Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh will be utilized mainly for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal Scheme scheme.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): The SSA has been launched for universalizing elementary education, being implemented in partnership between the Central and State Governments/Union Territories. The programme seeks to provide access, equity, retention and quality in the area of elementary education. An additional component focusing on Girl Children in educationally backward blocks to promote Girls' Education is

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. An outlay of ₹27,758.00 crore has been provided for SSA including ₹2,771.30 crore earmarked for North Eastern Region (NER).

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM): The National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools, popularly known as Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme, has emerged as the world's largest school programme for children of primary and upper primary stage. With the success achieved at primary stage, the scheme has been extended to the upper primary stage in 3,479 educationally backward blocks from 1st October, 2007. From 2008-09, the programme covers children up to upper primary level (from Classes I to VIII) in all areas across the country. An outlay of ₹13,215.00 crore has been provided for this scheme, which is inclusive of ₹1,296.50 crore for NER and Sikkim.

Secondary Education: An allocation of ₹8,579.00 crore has been made for Secondary Education, which is inclusive of ₹857.30 crore for NER and Sikkim. This includes allocation, inter-alia, of ₹1,500.00 crore (₹150.00 crore for NER) for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and ₹853.00 crore (₹85.30 crore for NER) for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. 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, as a major policy initiative, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme has been approved with a provision of ₹5,000.00 crore (₹500.00 crore for NER). A provision of ₹1,200.00 crore (₹120.00 crore for NER) has been made for starting 6,000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence.

Adult Education: An allocation of ₹111.00 crore has been made for Adult Education (₹11.10 crore for NER and Sikkim). This allocation, inter-alia, includes allocation of ₹100.00 crore for Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education and Skill Development.

Higher Education: The Department of Higher Education has been provided an allocation of ₹16,200.00 crore. This amount also includes provision for various higher and technical institutions.

The University Grants Commission has been provided ₹3,905.00 crore, which is inclusive of allocation for Central Universities and Deemed Universities. For the "Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)", a provision of ₹2200.00 crore (including ₹384.02 crore) for NER) has been made. For the "National Mission for Education through ICT", a provision of ₹420.00 crore (₹42.00 crore for NER) has been made. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), which has been in the forefront of distance education, has been provided ₹125.00 crore (₹12.50 crore for NER).

Technical Education: There is a provision of ₹6,338.03 crore (₹672.00 crore for NER) for Technical Education that includes assistance to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), etc. Out of this, a provision of ₹2,500.00 crore (₹180.00 crore for NER) has been made for IITs including new ones. A provision of ₹1,300.00 crore (₹400.00 crore for NER) has been made for NITs including new ones. Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (including Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore) has been provided ₹810.00 crore. A provision of ₹300.00 crore has been made for IIMs.

Sports & Youth Services: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is ₹1093.00 crore. In the area of Youth Affairs, the provision is mainly for the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, National Youth Corps and Scheme for Development and Empowerment of Adolescents. On the Sports side, higher allocations have been kept for Sports Authority of India, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan,

Assistance to National Sports Federations and Urban Sports Infrastructure in urban areas. Further, provision has also been made for cash awards and pension to meritorious sports persons under the Scheme, Incentive to Sportspersons.

Art and Culture: The outlay of Ministry of Culture for 2014-15 is ₹1,535.00 crore. This includes provisions 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, financial assistance for promotion of art and culture, National Cultural Fund, Archeological Survey of India, National Archives of India, National Museum, National Council of Science Museums, Science Cities, Indian Museum, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Delhi Public Library, Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation, celebration of centenaries and anniversaries, and other ongoing and new schemes and programmes. An amount of ₹70.00 crore has been earmarked for the Building Projects of Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry of Culture. An amount of ₹153.50 crore has been earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. In addition, a sum of ₹30.70 crore has been allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan for various organizations/schemes.

Medical and Public Health: The Plan outlay for 2014-15 of the Department of Health and Family Welfare is ₹30,145.00 crore (CSS – ₹24,690.88 crore and CS – ₹5,454.12 crore) inclusive of ₹3,014.50 crores for the benefit of the Schemes/Projects in the NER and Sikkim.

The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), aimed at strengthening the tertiary sector, envisages setting up of new AIIMS-like institutions and upgradation of existing Government Medical College Institutions. A provision of ₹1,456.00 crore has been earmarked for the scheme during 2014-15.

Additional needs of human resources and medical education has been articulated and the outlay for the scheme has been kept at ₹2,778.88 crore.

Certain other Schemes such as Oversight Committee, Health Care of Elderly and also New Schemes like, Strengthening of Existing Branches and Establishment of 27 Branches of NCDC, Strengthening of Intersectorial Coordination of Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases, Health Insurance, Viral Hepatitis, etc. are also part of Plan Outlay.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in April 2005, now renamed as NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM), has strived to achieve progress in providing universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care, which is accountable as well as responsive to the needs of the people. Important initiatives for reducing child and maternal mortality as well as stabilizing population have been taken, immunization has been accelerated, and human resources development and training of Doctors, Nurses and Paramedics have begun in all earnest. 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 health care has been brought closer to the vulnerable groups by giving a boost to Health Education and Promotion.

Health Research: The Plan outlay of the Department of Health Research is ₹726.00 crore inclusive of ₹72.60 crore for the benefit of the schemes/projects in the NER and Sikkim.

The Indian Council of Medical Research, an apex body mandated to promote, co-ordinate and formulate biomedical & Health Research, receives maintenance Grants from the Central Government for Research in health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and basic research. The Council is also engaged in

research on tribal health, traditional medicines and publication and dissemination of information.

Department of AIDS Control: The Department of AIDS Control implements National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), a 100% Centrally Sponsored Programme, which in Twelfth Five Year Plan has phased out to National AIDS Control Programme Phase-IV (NACP-IV) with a goal to accelerate reversal of HIV epidemic in the country by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. The Approved Outlay for 2014-15 is ₹1,785.00 crore.

Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH): The objective of Department 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 Schemes 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 Plan outlay for Department of AYUSH for 2014-15 is ₹1069.00 crore.

Women and Child Development: The Plan outlay of the Ministry in 2014-15 is ₹21,000.00 crore including ₹2,100.00 crore for the benefit of North Eastern Region. The **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)** is the flagship scheme of the Ministry for which the allocation is ₹18,195.00 crore in the current year. The scheme seeks to provide an integrated package of health, supplementary nutrition and education services to children up to six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and includes supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and non-formal pre-school education. In order to universalize the scheme, the Government has approved a cumulative number of 7076 Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres/Mini Anganwadi Centres, including 20,000 Anganwadis on demand. The ICDS Scheme has now been merged with **National Nutrition Mission (NNM)** and World Bank assisted **ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)** with a total allocation of ₹18,691.00 crore during 2014-15 (₹300.00 crore for NNM and ₹196.00 crore for ISSNIP). Under National Nutrition Mission, the nationwide IEC campaign against malnutrition has been launched on 19th November, 2012 and roll out of the four stages campaign disseminated through multi-channel mode since 28th December, 2012. The framework for multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts has been prepared. This programme proposes to bring together various national programmes through strong institutional and programmatic convergence at the State, District, Block and Village levels. The ISSNIP has been designed to supplement and provide value addition on the existing ICDS programme, through systems strengthening for better service delivery, as well as to allow the select States/Districts to experiment, innovate and conduct pilots of potentially more effective approaches for ICDS, to achieve early childhood education and nutrition outcomes.

The Ministry launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme “**Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**” from 2009-10. The objectives of the scheme is to create a safe and secure environment for comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection, including children in conflict with law and other vulnerable children. Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)** is under implementation since 2010-11, formulated to address the multidimensional problems of adolescent girls (11-18 years). The scheme is being implemented in 205 districts across the country on pilot basis, to begin with. The allocation of SABLA for the year 2014-15 is ₹700.00 crore.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) was launched on 8th March, 2010, with a view to empowering women socially, economically and educationally. The Mission aims to achieve empowerment of women on all these fronts by securing convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments. Alongside, the Mission shall monitor and review gender budgeting by Ministries/Departments. The allocation of NMEW for the year 2014-15 is ₹90.00 crore. NMEW has now been merged with **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)** and a new Scheme called **SAAHAS**, with a total allocation of ₹715.00 crore (₹400.00 crore for IGMSY and ₹225.00 crore for SAAHAS). IGMSY- a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme, is a pilot intervention in selected 53 districts of the country using the framework of the existing ICDS programme. It is a mitigative measure in the form of conditional cash transfer to provide part compensation of wage loss as maternity benefit to women during pregnancy and lactation period. The scheme SAAHAS, includes Swadhar Greh, Restorative justice for rape victims, Assistance to States for implementation of Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Women's Helpline and One Stop Crisis Centre.

Other important women empowerment schemes of the Ministry include Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP); Priyadarshini Scheme, Rehabilitation and Support schemes like Swadhar, Micro-Credit Scheme of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), etc. The Ministry is implementing **₹Ujjawala** scheme, which provides support for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, and a component of the 'Bharat Nirman'. The objective of programme is to ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply through hand pumps, piped water supply schemes etc. to all rural areas and household. Under the programme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for provision of drinking water supply to rural areas of the country under the components of, (i) coverage of partially covered rural habitations with water supply, (ii) coverage of quality affected rural habitations with water supply, (iii) taking up source and system sustainability measures, (iv) supporting operation and maintenance of existing water supply schemes, (v) water quality monitoring and surveillance and, (vi) support activities like IEC, training, MIS, computerisation, R&D, etc. Assistance is provided in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and States for the components of coverage, water quality and O&M except for North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, to whom assistance is provided in the ratio of 90:10. Sustainability, Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance, and support components are funded on a 100% basis by the Central Government. Out of 16.92 lakh rural habitations in the country as on 01.04.2013, 11.61 lakh habitations are fully covered with safe and adequate drinking water supply. For 2014-15, a provision of ₹11,000.00 crore has been made for NRDWP and the rural water supply sector, including ₹1,100.00 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim. Further, 22% and 10% of the total allocation are earmarked for meeting expenditure on Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively. During 2014-15, the thrust will be on coverage of rural population with piped water supply schemes, completion of on-going schemes, prioritising coverage of quality affected habitations, focusing on convergence of water supply with rural sanitation, planning for the optimum use of the sustainability component especially in water stressed blocks and effectively using incentive funds to promote decentralisation of Management of Water Supply Schemes.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA): To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

NBA Projects have been launched in the entire rural India covering 607 districts in 30 States/UTs for which a provision of ₹4,260 crore has been made for the year 2014-15, including ₹426 crore for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim. Further, 22% and 10% of the total allocation are earmarked for meeting expenditure on Schedule Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively.

HOUSING

Rural Housing: The outlay for 2014-2015 for Rural Housing is ₹16,000.00 crore, out of which ₹1,601.00 crore is earmarked for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

The objective of **Indira Aawas 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 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. 3% of funds are reserved for disabled living below the poverty line in rural areas. The IAY funds and physical targets are also earmarked for the BPL Minorities (15%).

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. In case there is no eligible female member in the family, house can be allotted to a male member.

The financial assistance provided under the scheme for each house will be enhanced to ₹70,000/- in plain areas and ₹75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas from 1st April, 2013. Subsequently, funding of ₹75,000/- per house has been made applicable in 82 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected district/IAP districts also. The funding is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of NE States and Sikkim, funds are shared in the ratio of 90:10. Further, to ensure that IAY beneficiaries are able to access benefit under other Government schemes, IAY has been converged with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhutikarn Yojana (RGGVY), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Health Insurance, Swaranjanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Five percent of the total allocated funds under IAY are kept apart to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation under exceptional circumstances etc.

Urban Development: The total Plan outlay for this sector is ₹20,163.53 crore, inclusive of a sum of ₹7,060.00 crore for Centrally Sponsored Flagship Scheme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and ₹3616.53 crore through IEBR. This provision is for contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board, for achieving balanced and harmonized

development of National Capital Region to reduce the pressure of population of NCT of Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR), and other Urban Development Schemes. This also includes provision for Centrally Sponsored Flagship Scheme JnNURM for preparation of City Development Project, Detailed project reports and organizing technical seminar, symposium and consultancy under administrative expenses for JnNURM. The provision also includes North Eastern Urban Development Project, 10% lumpsum provision for NER, Research in Urban and Regional Planning, General Pool Accommodation - Residential and Non-Residential, equity investment, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Loan, Grants and Subordinate Debt in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, Kochi, Jaipur, Mumbai and Other Metro Rail projects.

Information, Publicity and Broadcasting: The budgetary allocation for Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is ₹1105.00 crore including ₹200.00 crore from IEER. This includes ₹243.82 crore for Information Sector, ₹115.15 crore for Film Sector and ₹746.03 crore for Broadcasting Sector. The plan allocation for Prasar Bharati is ₹705.03 crore of which IEER is ₹200.00 crore. The Ministry has also earmarked ₹90.50 crore for various activities to be undertaken in North East Region.

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), supports development projects in North Eastern Region. Infrastructure projects cover wide spectrum of areas like, Roads, Bridges, Power, Irrigation, Health, Education, Sports, Drinking Water Supply, combating soil erosion, etc. The provision to North Eastern Council (NEC) is ₹770.00 crore for supporting wide ranging schemes. ₹950 crore is being provided for filling critical gaps in infrastructure in NER under the NLCPR. ₹60 crore is being provided to North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited for enhancing microfinance and support to small scale sectors. For affordable power, Tuirial Hydro Electric Project is supported with ₹72.00 crore. ₹170.00 crore is being provided under the Social and Infrastructure Development Fund to create and upgrade infrastructure facilities.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes: An allocation of ₹6165.00 crore has been made for schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (including ₹229.50 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim). An allocation of ₹1260.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan including ₹28.60 crore for NER and Sikkim. About one lakh Scheduled Caste persons are likely to benefit from this scheme. There is a provision of ₹1500.00 crore (including ₹30.00 crore for NER and Sikkim) for Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes. About 65 lakh students are likely to be benefited. In the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs (₹785.00 crore including ₹78.50 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim), about 22 lakh students are likely to be benefited.

Disability Affairs: An allocation of ₹565.00 crore has been made for schemes/programmes of the Department of Disability Affairs of which ₹110.00 crore has been made for the scheme of Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting Aids and Appliances. About 2.80 lakh Disabled Persons are likely to benefit from this scheme. A provision of ₹85.00 crore has also been made for Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme to benefit 2.75 lakh disabled persons.

Tribal Affairs: The allocation of ₹4379.00 crore includes provisions for Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Scheduled Tribes (ST) including Coaching and Allied Schemes and Award for Exemplary Services (₹36.50 crore), Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (₹3.00 crore), Strengthening of Education

among ST girls in low literacy districts (₹40.00 crore), Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce (₹35.00 crore), Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (₹15.00 crore), Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) (₹207.00 crore), Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (₹70.00 crore), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (₹50.00 crore), National Overseas Scholarship Scheme (₹1.00 crore), Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP (₹317.00 crore), World Bank Project - Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (₹3.86 crore), Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others (₹25.64 crore), Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children (₹1058.00 crore), Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan (₹1200.00 crore) and Scheme under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution (₹1317.00 crore).

Minorities: The Plan outlay of the Ministry of Minority Affairs is ₹3711.00 crore including provisions of NER and Sikkim. The outlay includes 18 schemes viz. Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities, Research /Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes for Minorities including publicity, Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for professional and technical courses, Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities, Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities, Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students, Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) programme, Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women, Computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards, Strengthening of the State Wakf Boards, Interest Subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies, Scheme for containing population decline of small minority communities, Skill Development Initiatives, Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Services Commissions, etc. and Maulana Azad Medical Aid Scheme.

Labour and Employment: The Plan outlay of Ministry of Labour is ₹2446.00 crore on gross basis. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour, social security for unorganised sector workers, 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, Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes, SCSP, TSP and North Eastern Areas and Sikkim.

GENERAL SERVICES

Statistics & Programme Implementation: The Central Plan outlay of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation for the year 2014-15 is ₹528.00 crore including ₹52.80 crore for NER. Besides, the outlay for Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) for the year 2014-15 is ₹3950.00 crore. The Ministry shall be implementing the following 5 Plan schemes during 2014-15, besides the MPLADS:- (i) Capacity Development, (ii) Grants-in-Aid to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, (iii) Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes, (iv) Economic Census, and (v) Support for Statistical Strengthening. The main objectives of the Plan schemes are to strengthen the statistical system of the country in order to ensure availability of data with minimum time lag and assured quality including bridging the data gaps to facilitate better policy and Plan formulation for various sectors of the economy, monitor the Twenty Point Programme, performance of Infrastructure Sectors, central projects of ₹150.00 crore and above.

Planning: A sum of ₹2039.64 crore has been provided for 2014-15 to execute the task of implementing Unique Identification as entrusted to the Unique Identification Authority of India. ₹369.57 crore has been provided for Public Finance Management System to put in place suitable Management Information System/Decision Support System for tracking and reporting expenditure along with generation of State-wise/ District-wise reports on the expenditure, outputs and the unutilized amount under each Plan Scheme.

Administration of Justice: The Plan outlay of Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice is ₹1103.00 crore, of which ₹94.00 crore is for various Schemes under the National Mission

for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms viz. National Mission – Action Plan implementation (₹5.00 crore), Setting up of Model Courts (₹26.00 crore), Action Research and Studies on Judicial Reforms (₹5.00 crore), Access to Justice – Government of India (₹8.00 crore), E-Court Phase-II (₹50.00 crore). Further, an amount of ₹68.00 crore has been kept for ongoing project of computerization of district and subordinate courts in the country and ₹936.00 crore for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary (capacity building and infrastructure facilities), and ₹5.00 crore for Access to Justice for Marginalized people in India (Externally Aided Programme).