

ANNUAL REPORT 2012-13



PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India
Planning Commission
New Delhi**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1.	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
2.	CAD	Current Account Deficit
3.	FII	Foreign Institutional Investment
4.	CSO	Central Statistics Office
5.	MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
6.	NAS	National Accounts Statistics
7.	IIP	Index of Industrial Production
8.	WPI	Wholesale Price Index
9.	MTA	Mid Term Appraisal
10.	GDP_{fc}	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost
11.	GDP_{mp}	Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices
12.	PE	Provisional Estimates
13.	QE	Quick Estimates
14.	AE	Advance Estimates
15.	GDS	Gross Domestic Savings
16.	GCF	Gross Capital Formation
17.	FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
18.	DAC	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
19.	RE	Revised Estimates
20.	BE	Budget Estimates
21.	RBI	Reserve Bank of India
22.	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
23.	PFI	Portfolio Investment
24.	NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
25.	MRP	Mixed Recall Period
26.	PLB	Poverty Line Basket

Chapter-1

Role, Composition and Functions

1.1 The Planning Commission was constituted in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India. It works under the overall guidance of the National Development Council. The Planning Commission consults the Central Ministries and the State Governments on formulation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and also oversees their implementation. The Commission also functions as an advisory Planning body at the apex level.

FUNCTIONS

1.2 The following functions have been allocated to the Planning Commission as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961:

- (a) Assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and formulation of proposals for augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient.
- (b) Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources.
- (c) Definition of stages in which the Plan should be carried out on a determination of priorities and allocation of resources for completion of each stage.
- (d) Determination of the nature of machinery necessary for the implementation of the Plan in all its aspects.
- (e) Identifying the factors which, are tending to retard economic development and determine the conditions which in view of current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan.
- (f) Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend adjustment of policies and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary.
- (g) Public Co-operation in National Development.
- (h) Specific programmes for area development notified from time to time.
- (i) Perspective Planning
- (j) Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
- (k) Unique Identification Authority of India
 - (i) Policy, planning and implementation of Unique Identification No. (UID) for residents in India and all matters related to it (UID)
 - (ii) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and connected matters.
- (l) All matters relating to National Rainfed Area Authority(NRAA).
- (m) All matters relating to Independent Evaluation Office(IEO)

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

1.3 Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission and the present composition of the Planning Commission (As on 27th July 2013) is:

1.	Dr. Manmohan Singh	: Chairman Prime Minister
2.	Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia	: Deputy Chairman
3.	Shri P. Chidambaram	: Member, Minister of Finance
4.	Shri Sharad Pawar	: Member, Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries
5.	Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde	: Member, Minister of Home Affairs
6.	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	: Member, Minister of Railways
7.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	: Member, Minister of Health & Family Welfare
8.	Shri Kamal Nath	: Member, Minister of Urban Development & Parliamentary Affairs
9.	Shri Kapil Sibal	: Member, Minister of Communication & IT & Minister of Law & Justice
10.	Shri M.M. Pallam Raju	: Member, Minister of Human Resources Development
11.	Shri Jairam Ramesh	: Member, Minister of Rural Development
12.	Shri Rajeev Shukla	: Member, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs & Planning
13.	Shri B.K. Chaturvedi	: Member
14.	Prof. Abhijit Sen	: Member
15.	Dr. (Ms.) Syeda Hameed	: Member
16.	Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri	: Member
17.	Dr. Mihir Shah	: Member
18.	Dr. Narendra Jadhav	: Member
19.	Dr. K. Kasturirangan	: Member
20.	Shri Arun Maira	: Member

1.4 Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission is in the rank of Union Cabinet Minister, whereas all full-time Members (from S.No. 13 to 20) of the above composition are in the rank of Union Minister of State.

1.5 The Prime Minister in his capacity as Chairman of the Planning Commission participates and gives direction to the Commission on all major issues of policy.

1.6 The Deputy Chairman along with the full time Members of the Planning Commission function as a composite body in the matter of detailed Plan formulation. They direct, guide and advise various Subject Divisions of the Commission in the exercises for preparing Approach Papers / Documents leading to Five Year Plans and Annual Plans formulations/ Mid-Term Appraisals etc. Their expert guidance is also available to the Subject Division for monitoring and evaluating the Plan Programmes, Projects and Schemes.

1.7 The Planning Commission functions through several Subject Matter Divisions and a few Specialist Divisions. Each Division is headed by a Senior Level Officer of the level of Joint Secretary designated as Adviser or Additional Secretary designated as Senior Adviser or by a Secretary level officer designated as a Principal Adviser.

1.8 These Divisions fall under two broad categories:

- (i) Specialist Divisions which are concerned with aspects of the entire economy e.g. Financial Resources, Development Policy and Perspective Planning Division etc. and
- (ii) Subject Divisions e.g. Agriculture, Human Resources, Health, Housing etc. which are concerned with specified fields of development in the related areas.

The Specialist Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are:

I. Development Policy and Perspective Planning Division

- II. Financial Resources Division,
- III. Economic Division,
- IV. Labour, Employment and Manpower Division,
- V. Plan Coordination and Management Division
- VI. Project Appraisal and Management Division
- VII. Research Division
- VIII. State Plan Division (including Island Development Authority Cell),
- IX. Decentralized Planning Division, Panchayati Raj and Special Area Programmes (Including Western Ghat Sectt..)
- X. Infrastructure Finance and Public Private Partnership Appraisal Unit
- XI. Direct Benefit Transfer Division

The Subject Divisions/cells as under:

- a. Agriculture Division,
- b. Social Justice and Social Welfare,
- c. Communication, IT & Information Technology,
- d. Human Resources Development Division
- e. Environment and Forests Division(including climate changes)
- f. Health, Family Welfare & Nutrition Division,
- g. Housing & Urban Affairs Division,
- h. Industry Division,
- i. Minerals Division

- j. Minorities Division,
- k. Ministry of Home Affairs Cell
- l. Power & Energy Division,
- m. Rural Development Division,
- n. Science & Technology Division,
- o. Transport & Tourism Division,
- p. Village & Small Enterprises Division,
- q. Voluntary Action Cell
- r. Water Resources Division
- s. Women & Child Development

Besides, the Planning Commission is also required to service various Committees and/or address such specific issues as may be assigned to it from time to time.

1.9 The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) is an integral part of Planning Commission with a responsibility to undertake evaluation studies to assess the impact of selected Plan Programmes/ Schemes in order to provide useful feedback to the Planners and implementing agencies. Apart from its Headquarters at Delhi, the PEO has seven Regional Evaluation Offices in a few State Capitals and eight field offices attached with them.

1.10 The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been constituted in January, 2009 as an attached office under aegis of Planning Commission. UIDAI shall have the responsibility to lay down plan and policies to implement UID Scheme, shall own and operate UID database and be responsible for its updation and maintenance on an ongoing basis. Headquarter of UIDAI is in Delhi and it has its Regional Offices in eight places.

1.11 With the transfer of National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) from Ministry of Agriculture to the Planning Commission, all matters relating to the NRAA will henceforth be looked after by Planning Commission

1.12 Independent Evaluation Office(IEO) is an attached office under aegis of Planning Commission, to carry out independent evaluation of various flagship programmes, schemes, etc. as may be entrusted to it by the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee(DEAC) or the Govt.of India, as the case may be from time to time.

1.13 Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) is an autonomous Institution under the Planning Commission, Government of India and is the only think-tank of the Planning Commission.

The primary objectives of the Institute include research, data collection, and education and training in all aspects of human capital planning and human resource development.

ADMINISTRATION

1.14 The Planning Commission has the status of a Department of the Government of India and, therefore, all the instructions issued by the Government of India through the nodal Department of Personnel and Training and also the provisions under various Services Rules for Central Govt. employees are applicable to the employees working in the Planning Commission also. The Administration in general functions in accordance with these guidelines and various Service rules. The Planning Commission Administration has also been sensitive to the career aspirations of the officers and the staff working in the Planning Commission and has been taking adequate steps from time to time in this regard. Simultaneously, the Administration

is also focussing on the requirement of rightsizing its staff strength and is scrupulously following the instructions issued by the DoPT on optimization of direct recruitment in civilian

posts. Planning Commission has also initiated an Internship Scheme for Post Graduate/ Research Students for aquanting them with the Planning Process.

Chapter-2

Economy and the Plan- An Overview

AN OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

2.1 The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) had aimed at achieving faster and more inclusive growth with an average annual growth target of 9.0 per cent, significantly higher than the 7.6 per cent growth rate achieved in the Tenth Plan. The Eleventh Plan started well with the first year achieving a growth rate of 9.3 per cent, however the growth decelerated to 6.7 per cent rate in 2008-09 following the global financial crisis. The economy recovered substantially to register growth rates of 8.6 per cent and 9.3 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. However, the second bout of global slowdown in 2011 due to the sovereign debt crisis in Europe coupled with domestic factors such as tight monetary policy and supply side bottlenecks, resulted in deceleration of growth to 6.2 per cent in 2011-12. Consequently, the average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) achieved during the Eleventh Plan was 8 per cent, which was lower than the target but better than the Tenth Plan achievement. Since the period saw two global crises - one in 2008 and another in 2011 - the 8 per cent growth may be termed as satisfactory. Table 2.1 gives year wise GDP growth rates at Factor Cost (GDP_{fc}) and at Market Prices (GDP_{mp}) during the Eleventh Plan. GDP_{mp} includes net indirect taxes (indirect taxes net of subsidies) over and above the GDP_{fc}.

Table 2.1

Growth Rates of GDP at Factor Cost & Market Prices at 2004-05 Prices

Year	GDP _{fc}	GDP _{mp}
2007-08	9.3	9.8
2008-09	6.7	3.9
2009-10 ^	8.6	8.5
2010-11 @	9.3	10.5
2011-12 *	6.2	6.3

*1st Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2nd RE; ^ 3rd RE
Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

B. SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROWTH

2.2 The realised GDP growth rate for the agriculture, industry and services sector during the 11th Plan period is estimated at 3.7 per cent, 7.2 per cent and 9.7 per cent against the growth target of 4 per cent, 10-11 per cent and 9-11 per cent respectively. The agriculture sector which registered a growth rate of 5.8 per cent during 2007-08 declined substantially in 2008-09 to 0.1 per cent. Although the growth in the agricultural sector increased impressively from 0.8 per cent in 2009-10 to 7.9 per cent in 2010-11 on the back of normal monsoon, it declined to 3.6 per cent in 2011-12. This decline may be explained in terms of fall in the growth of production of foodgrains which grew by 6.1 per cent in 2011-12 as compared to 12.1 per cent growth in the previous year according to the 'Second Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2012-

13' by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

2.3 The sluggishness in the industrial as well as the service sector was also seen during the period 2009-10 and 2011-12. The growth rate of the industrial sector declined from 9.2 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11 to 3.5 per cent in 2011-12. The slowdown in the industrial sector was mainly on account of decline in growth performance of 'mining and quarrying', and manufacturing sector as revealed by a decline in index of industrial production (IIP). The IIP recorded a decline from 8.2 per cent in 2010-11 to 2.9 per cent in 2011-12 with IIP for the mining and manufacturing sectors declining from 5.2 per cent and 8.9 per cent in 2010-11 to (-) 1.9 per cent and 3 per cent in 2011-12 respectively. While the growth in the GDP of 'mining and quarrying' sector declined from 4.9 per cent in 2010-11 to a negative growth of 0.6 per cent in 2011-12, GDP of manufacturing sector declined from 9.7 per cent in 2010-11 to 2.7 per cent in 2011-12. This downturn reflects the continued

effect of the global slowdown along with deterioration in domestic macro-economic parameters.

2.4 The services sector experienced higher growth in a more uniform and consistent manner in the range of 10-10.5 per cent during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan and thus helped to sustain the momentum of growth. However, the services sector could not remain immune from the slowdown in the world economy and the growth moderated to 9.8 per cent in 2010-11 and 8.2 per cent in 2011-12. This moderation of services sector is mainly attributed to a fall in the growth rate of trade, hotels & restaurants and transport, storage & communication from 11.5 per cent in 2010-11 to 6.2 per cent in 2011-12 and 13.8 per cent in 2010-11 to 8.4 per cent in 2011-12 respectively even though other sub sectors improved during the said period. The service sector continues to be the largest contributor to the growth of GDP. The Sectoral growth performance of the economy during the Eleventh Plan is given below in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

Sectoral Growth Rates (in %) (At Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services	GDP
Eleventh Plan Target	4.0	10-11	9-11	9.0
2007-08	5.8	9.7	10.3	9.3
2008-09	0.1	4.4	10.0	6.7
2009-10 [^]	0.8	9.2	10.5	8.6
2010-11 [@]	7.9	9.2	9.8	9.3
2011-12 [*]	3.6	3.5	8.2	6.2
Eleventh Plan Realisation	3.7	7.2	9.7	8.0

*1st Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2nd RE; ^ 3rd RE

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

C. GROWTH PROSPECTS IN TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

2.5 Acknowledging the strengths of the Indian economy as well the internal/external constraints, the Twelfth Five Year Plan aims to achieve faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. In this regard, the Twelfth Plan states that inclusive growth should result in lower incidence of poverty, broad-based and significant improvement in health outcomes, universal access for children to school, increased access to higher education and improved standards of education, including skill development. It should also be reflected in better opportunities for both wage employment and livelihood, and in improvement in provision of basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing.

2.6 The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) is launched in a more uncertain macroeconomic environment than the Eleventh Plan. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) had projected that the economy could target an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the 12th Plan period, provided supportive policies are put in place. However, the increased economic uncertainty around the globe and its impact on the domestic economy as reflected in the growth rate of 5.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent during the first two quarters of 2012-13 i.e. the first year of the Twelfth Plan, the growth target for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been revised to 8 per cent in the finally approved Twelfth Plan.

2.7 As per the Advance Estimates (AE) released by the CSO on 7th February 2013, the growth rate of GDP at factor cost (at constant 2004-05 prices) during 2012-13 is estimated at

5 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.2 per cent in 2011-12 showing a significant decline over the previous year. The sectors which are projected to grow above 5 per cent are 'Construction', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', and 'community, social and personal services'. There may be slow growth in the sectors of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (1.8 per cent), manufacturing (1.9 per cent) and electricity, gas & water supply (4.9 per cent). The growth in the mining and quarrying sector is estimated to be (0.4 per cent). The estimated growth in industrial sector and services sector are placed at 3.1 per cent and 6.6 per cent for 2012-13 as against growth of 3.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent during 2011-12 respectively. Thus the deceleration in all the three sectors accounts for a downturn in the estimated GDP growth rate for 2012-13.

2.8 While it is true that due to the present global economic scenario, it may not be feasible to achieve 8 per cent growth during the current year. There is a need to plan for a gradual build up to high growth in the next two years, accelerating further thereafter to take the economy back towards 9 per cent growth in the last two years of the Plan. The growth rate of GDP depends primarily on the two basic fundamentals i.e. savings and investment rate. On these counts, the economy has progressed well as the savings and investment rates continue to be robust although not as high as achieved during 2008-09 and 2009-10. It is expected that the economy will bounce back to the higher growth trajectory and on the whole, the target of 8 per cent annual average growth rate during the 12th Plan period may be difficult but not impossible to achieve.

2.9 In order to achieve the growth target of 8 per cent during the 12th Plan period, average investment rate of around 38-40 per cent of GDP would be required. Similarly, in order to finance the high level of investment, domestic savings rate of about 34-35 per cent of GDP would be required. The level of domestic savings is estimated to be around 30.8 per cent of the GDP in 2011-12 indicating requirement of a substantial improvement in the same during the 12th Plan period. While the household savings continue to be robust, there is some decline in the savings by the private corporate sector and substantial decline in the public savings. The strategy to improve the public savings during the 12th Plan period would be through increased tax mobilization and reducing the level of revenue deficit. Moreover, it is expected that as the investment opportunities open up, savings of the private corporate sector will go up in tandem. Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and debt inflows are expected to continue playing the important role of bridging the saving investment gap. However, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows are also expected to play major role in not only boosting the investment but also in minimising the saving investment mismatch.

2.10 An important facet of the 12th Plan's Strategy for growth is that there is an endeavor to increase the productivity as one of the key drivers of the growth. As the traditional sources of growth are not likely to be enough in the coming years, therefore, the focus has to be shifted to raising the overall productivity of the economy. Higher productivity leads to more efficient use of labour and capital and therefore is desirable for putting the economy on a higher growth trajectory.

2.11 Keeping in view the strong fundamentals in the form of robust Savings and Investment rates and the policy initiatives taken/ being taken by the Government, it is likely that the economy could go back to higher growth trajectory of around 8-9 per cent in the last two years of the 12th Plan. Moreover, in case the gloom presently engulfing the world economy lessens, there is a high probability and scope for significant improvement in the growth of the economy. Given the past record of resilience of the economy, a growth target of 8 per cent during the 12th Plan Period is feasible provided the worst case assumptions about the global economy do not materialize. The process of formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan took into account the different scenarios and targeted 8 per cent GDP growth rate to work towards positive economic environment.

D. SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT RATE

2.12 Higher investment rate is often identified as one of the necessary conditions for higher economic growth and for that it should be supported primarily by domestic savings. The Eleventh Plan set a target of 34.8 per cent for domestic savings and 36.7 per cent for investment after experiencing a rising level of domestic savings as well as investment and especially after emergence of structural break during the Tenth Plan period. In the terminal year of the Tenth Plan, the savings and investment rate were estimated at 34.6 per cent and 35.7 per cent of GDP, which increased further during the Eleventh Plan (see Table 2.3). During the first year of the Eleventh Plan, both the savings and investment rates were remarkably above the target and were estimated at 36.8 per cent and 38.1 per cent respectively. However, on account

of global factors there was a sharp decline in both savings and investment rates in 2008-09 estimated at 32.0 per cent and 34.3 per cent

respectively, even though it remained higher than the Tenth Plan average.

2.13 As the economy started recovering, the

Table 2.3

Savings and Investment Rate at Current Prices (As % of GDP)

Year	Savings Rate	Investment Rate
Ninth Plan (Average)	24.3	25.0
2006-07	34.6	35.7
Tenth Plan(Average)	31.1	31.0
Eleventh Plan-Target	34.8	36.7
2007-08	36.8	38.1
2008-09	32.0	34.3
2009-10 [^]	33.7	36.5
2010-11 [@]	34.0	36.8
2011-12 [*]	30.8	35.0
Eleventh Plan(Average)	33.5	36.1

*1st Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2nd RE; ^ 3rd RE

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

Note: Ratios for Eleventh Plan Target are at constant 2006-07 price; ratios for earlier years' Plans and for 2007-08-2011-12 are at current prices.

Savings and Investment rates for 2009-10 and 2010-11 showed some improvement as could be seen from the table above. However, the sovereign debt crisis of 2011 adversely affected the savings and investment rate estimated at 30.8 per cent and 35 per cent respectively for 2011-12. As a result, the domestic savings and investment averaged 33.5 per cent and 36.1 per cent of GDP at market prices respectively in the Eleventh Plan which is below the target but not very far.

E. COMPOSITION OF INVESTMENT

2.14 Investment is measured by Gross Capital Formation (GCF) which comprises of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and Changes in Stock (CIS). GFCF refers to creation of physical assets and hence captures the productive

capacity of economy, whereas Changes in stock primarily measures the inventories i.e. the working capital. It is the GFCF which is important for measuring the potential growth of the economy as it accounts for more than 90% of the Gross Domestic Investment.

2.15 The high growth trajectory of above 9 per cent during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 could be maintained because of the rising levels of investment. The average investment rate (measured by Gross Capital Formation at current prices) was 25 per cent during the Ninth Five Year Plan and increased to 31 per cent during the Tenth Five Year Plan. During the first year of the Eleventh Plan i.e. 2007-08, it was as high as 38.1 per cent which declined to 34.3 per cent in 2008-09, again rose to 36.6 percent in 2009-

10 and further fell to 35 per cent in 2011-12. The average investment rate realised during the Eleventh Plan is estimated at 36.1 per cent as against the target of 36.7 per cent.

2.16 The rate of fixed investment at current prices has come down from 32.9 per cent in 2007-08 to 30.6 per cent in 2011-12, the significant reduction being in private corporate sector from 14.3 per cent to 9.7 per cent during the said period. The fixed investment averaged 31.9 per cent during Eleventh plan with public fixed investment and private corporate investment averaging at 8 per cent and 11.1 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the household fixed investment which increased from 10.6 per cent in 2007-08 to 13.6 per cent in 2011-12 averaged 12.8 per cent during the Eleventh Plan.

2.17 The share of public investment in total investment was 23.2 per cent in 2007-08 which increased to 27.5 per cent in 2008-09 during the crisis period and declined to 22.4 per cent in 2011-

12. Share of public investment as a percentage of total investment during the 11th plan period averaged at 24.2 per cent as against the target of 21.9 per cent. Similarly, during the Eleventh Plan, public sector investment as a percentage of GDP averaged 8.7 per cent which is higher than the target of 8 per cent fixed in the Plan.

2.18 On the other hand private investment as per cent of GDP declined substantially from 28.1 percent in 2007-08 to 24.9 percent in 2011-12. This decline was mainly on account of fall in investment of private corporate sector which reduced by 6.7 percentage points from 17.3 per cent to 10.6 per cent between 2007-08 and 2011-12, even though the household sector investment improved from 10.8 per cent to 14.3 per cent during this period. Overall, the private investment as percent of GDP averaged 25.9 per cent in the Eleventh Plan much below the target of 28.7 per cent (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4

Composition of Investments

Years	Total Investment	Private Investment	Public Investment	Public Investment (as % of Total Investment)
	(As % of GDP)			
Ninth Plan (Average)	25.0	17.2	7.3	29.3
Tenth Plan (Average)	31.0	22.4	7.3	23.9
Eleventh Plan(Target)				
(2007-12)	36.7	28.7	8.0	21.9
2007-08	38.1	28.1	8.9	23.2
2008-09	34.3	24.8	9.4	27.5
2009-10 [^]	36.5	25.4	9.2	25.1
2010-11 [@]	36.8	26.5	8.4	22.8
2011-12 [*]	35.0	24.9	7.9	22.4
Eleventh Plan (Average)	36.1	25.9	8.7	24.2

*1st Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2nd RE; ^ 3rd RE

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO); Planning Commission

Note: Ratios for Eleventh Plan Target are at constant 2006-07 price; ratios for earlier years' Plans and for 2007-08-2011-12 are at current prices.

F. COMPOSITION OF SAVINGS

2.19 Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) are divided into public and private savings. Public sector savings consist of the savings of the Government departments (Centre and States) and public sector undertakings whereas private savings consist of household savings, including direct investment by households, and private corporate sector savings.

2.20 The average savings rate was 24.3 per cent of GDP during Ninth Five Year Plan which increased to 31.1 per cent during the Tenth Five year Plan, reflecting a rise of 6.8 percentage points. During the first year of the Eleventh Plan, i.e., 2007-08 the GDS reached a peak value of 36.8 per cent after which it dropped to 34 per cent in 2010-11 and further to 30.8 per cent in

2011-12 (Table 2.5). Thus, the aggregate savings rate declined by 6 percentage points between 2007-08 and 2011-12. Of this 6 percentage points decline, 2.6 percentage points is on account of decline in government savings due to the fiscal expansion to counter the effects of global crisis, 1.1 percentage points due to fall in the savings of departmental and non-departmental enterprises and 2.2 percentage on account of fall in the savings of private corporate sector. Overall, public sector as a whole accounted for as much as 3.7 percentage points of GDP decline in domestic savings between the period 2007-08 and 2011-12. On the contrary, improvement in the savings of the Government and retained earnings of the private corporate sector were the primary factors behind the rising levels of domestic saving in the period up to 2007-08.

Table 2.5
Composition of Savings (As % of GDP)

Year	Household Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Public Sector	Government Administration	Gross Domestic Saving
Ninth Plan (Average)	20.8	3.9	-0.3	-4.3	24.3
Tenth Plan(Average)	23.1	6.1	1.9	-2.7	31.1
Eleventh Plan- Target	23.0	7.3	4.5	0.5	34.8
2007-08	22.4	9.4	5.0	0.5	36.8
2008-09	23.6	7.4	1.0	-2.8	32.0
2009-10 [^]	25.2	8.4	0.2	-3.1	33.7
2010-11 [@]	23.5	7.9	2.6	-0.6	34.0
2011-12 [*]	22.3	7.2	1.3	-2.0	30.8
Eleventh Plan (Average)	23.4	8.1	2.0	-1.6	33.5

*1st Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2nd RE; ^ 3rd RE

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO); Planning Commission

Note: Ratios for Eleventh Plan Target are at constant 2006-07 price; ratios for earlier years' Plans and for 2007-08-2011-12 are at current prices.

2.21 In the household sector, overall savings has remained in the range of 22-25 per cent of GDP during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 and averaged to 23.4 per cent in the Eleventh Plan as against the target of 23 per cent. However, there has been a shift in the savings pattern by households away from financial saving to saving in physical assets. The rate of financial saving as percentage of GDP reduced from 11.6 per cent in 2007-08 to 8 per cent in 2011-12, while saving in physical assets improved from 10.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 14.3 per cent in 2011-12.

G. GROWTH SCENARIO AT STATE LEVEL

2.22 The aggregate growth rate of the economy is characterized by substantial inter-regional variations. While the economically weaker states are catching up in growth rates, there is growing concern about the backwardness of individual districts, several of which are located in States that are otherwise doing well. However one important feature of the growth experienced in the Eleventh Plan, which is relevant for inclusiveness, is that high rates of economic growth have been more broadly shared than ever before across the States. While most States have shown sustained high rates of growth, several of the economically weaker States have demonstrated an improvement in their growth rates and have started catching up with high income States in terms of their growth performance. Amongst them are Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and to some extent Uttar Pradesh. According to available data, most of the States have averaged GSDP growth of 6 percent or more during the Eleventh Plan period. Annexure - A provides states-wise growth performance during the Eleventh Plan along with state wise growth target for the Plan period.

H. FISCAL PERFORMANCE

2.23 In conformity with the fiscal restructuring mandated by FRBM legislation, the combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and States reached 4 percent of GDP in 2007-08. However, the combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and the States increased to 8.3 percent of GDP in 2008-09 and touched the level of 9.4 percent in 2009-10. In the following year (2010-11), the combined fiscal deficit moderated to 6.9 percent of GDP. As per the Revised Estimates (RE) of 2011-12, it again rose to 8.2 percent of GDP and is expected to be at 7.1 percent of GDP as depicted in the Budget Estimates (BE) of 2012-13. The initial increase in the Center's fiscal deficit in 2007-08 was on the grounds that all countries were embarking on a fiscal expansion path as a countercyclical move to the crisis but India's fiscal deficit expansion continued even after the crisis. As a consequence, the fiscal deficit of Centre increased from a moderate 2.5 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 6.0 percent of GDP in 2008-09 and 6.5 percent of GDP in 2009-10. Due to better expenditure management, fiscal deficit came down to 4.8 percent of GDP in 2010-11. However, as per the Revised Estimates, the realized level of fiscal deficit in 2011-12 is likely to be significantly higher than the budgeted level of 5.1 percent of GDP and it is expected to be 5.8 percent of GDP. As per the Budget Estimates (BE) of 2012-13, the Gross Fiscal Deficit of the Centre is estimated to be 5.1 percent of GDP. The Gross Fiscal Deficit of all States taken together increased from 1.5 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 2.4 percent in 2008-09 and further to 2.9 percent in 2009-10. However, it started improving from the year 2010-11 and was recorded at 2.1 percent of GDP in 2010-11, 2.3 percent of GDP in 2011-12 (RE) and further at 2.1 percent in 2012-13 (BE).

2.24 The Revenue Deficit of the Centre deteriorated much above the FRBM limit and increased from 1.1 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 4.5 percent of GDP in 2008-09 and further to 5.2 percent of GDP in 2009-10. Fiscal consolidation efforts improved the revenue deficit to 3.2 of GDP in 2010-11. However, it again worsened to reach 4.4 percent of GDP as indicated by the Revised Estimates (RE) of 2011-12 and is expected to remain at the level of 3.4 percent of GDP in 2012-13 (BE). Revenue Deficit of States has been eliminated completely by 2006-07 and all States were experiencing only a marginal deficit or surplus in revenue account since then. This was primarily on account of the higher tax collections and reduction in the non-plan revenue expenditure. However, the combined Revenue Deficit of all the states re-surfaced, although marginally, in 2009-10 at the level of 0.5 percent of GDP, though it again improved and came down to almost nil in 2010-11. As per 2011-12 (RE) and 2012-13(BE),the Combined Revenue Deficit of all states is expected to be (-) 0.1 percent and (-) 0.4 percent of GDP respectively. The Combined Revenue Deficit of the center and states deteriorated sharply from 0.2 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 4.3 percent of GDP in 2008-09 and further to 5.7 percent of GDP in 2009-10. However, as the economy started recovering, the revenue deficit showed signs of improvement and it came down to 3.2 percent of GDP in 2010-11.

It again decelerated to reach 4.4 percent of GDP in 2011-12 (RE) but as per the Budget Estimates (BE) of 2012-13, it is expected to recover to 3 percent of GDP. Table 2.6 indicates the fiscal performance of States, Centre and the combined fiscal performance of center and states for the last few years.

2.25 The total expenditure of Central Government increased from 14.3 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 15.7 percent of GDP in 2008-09 on account of economic slowdown coupled with implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations and expansionary fiscal policy due to global crisis. The expenditure stood at 15.8 percent of GDP in 2009-10 and with a fast recovery of the economy in the year 2010-11, expenditure reduced to 15.4 percent of GDP. As per the Revised Estimates of 2011-12, total expenditure as a percentage of GDP was 14.7 percent. It is expected to stay at the same level during 2012-13, according to the Budget Estimates. The Centre Plan expenditure as percentage of GDP stayed in the range of 4.1 to 4.9 percent between 2007-08 and 2011-12 (RE), the latest (2011-12) being 4.8 percent. The Centre Non-Plan expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased from 10.2 percent in 2007-08 to 10.8 percent in 2008-09 and to 11.1 percent in 2009-10. It declined to 10.5 percent in 2010-11 and further to 9.9 percent in 2011-12(RE).

Table 2.6

Trends in Centre and State Government's Deficit (As % of GDP)

Year	Centre		States		Combined	
	Gross Fiscal deficit	Revenue deficit	Gross Fiscal deficit	Revenue deficit	Gross Fiscal deficit	Revenue deficit
2007-08	2.5	1.1	1.5	-0.9	4.0	0.2
2008-09	6.0	4.5	2.4	-0.2	8.3	4.3
2009-10	6.5	5.2	2.9	0.5	9.4	5.7
2010-11	4.8	3.2	2.1	0.0	6.9	3.2
2011-12 (RE)	5.8	4.4	2.3	-0.1	8.2	4.4
2012-13 (BE)	5.1	3.4	2.1	-0.4	7.1	3.0

Source: Budget documents of the Central and State governments. Budget numbers are Budget Estimates for 2012-13 and Revised Estimates for 2011-12.

Note: RE: Revised Estimates; BE: Budget Estimates. Negative sign (-) indicates surplus in deficit indicators.

2.26 The total expenditure of all States increased from 15.1 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 15.7 percent of GDP in 2008-09 and remained at the same level in 2009-10. During 2010-11, it declined to reach a level of 14.9 percent of GDP; however, it is expected to increase to 16 percent in 2011-12 (RE). The total expenditure of states is expected to be 16.1 percent of GDP in 2012-13 (BE). The State plan expenditure dropped from 5.0 percent of GDP in 2008-09 to 4.8 percent in 2009-10 and further to 4.6 percent in 2010-11. However, as per the Revised Estimates in 2011-12, it increased to 5.3 percent of GDP. The State Non-Plan expenditure increased from 10.4 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 10.6 percent in 2008-09 and to 10.9 percent in 2009-10. It declined to 10.2 percent in 2010-11 before again rising back to 10.6 percent in 2011-12 (RE).

2.27 On the receipt side, the gross tax revenue of Central government improved significantly from 8.8 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 11.9 percent of GDP in 2007-08. However, it came down to 10.8 percent in 2008-09 and 9.6 percent in 2009-10. The Gross tax Revenue as a percentage of GDP again moved upward to 10.2 percent in 2010-11 and 10 percent in 2011-12 (RE). It is estimated to be 10.6 percent of GDP in 2012-13 (BE). The

State's own tax revenue declined marginally from 5.7 percent in 2008-09 to 5.6 percent 2009-10. It again picked up an increasing trend and scaled up to 5.9 percent of GDP in 2010-11 and 6.1 percent in 2011-12 (RE). It is expected to be 6.3 percent of GDP in 2012-13 (BE).

2.28 The Non-Tax Revenue of the Center declined from 2.1 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 1.7 percent of GDP in 2008-09. The decline in non-tax revenue has been largely due to a steep decline in interest receipts owing to debt consolidation and resetting of interest rates, and disintermediation in borrowings arising from the award of the 12th Finance Commission (FC). In 2009-10 it increased slightly and was recorded at 1.8 percent of GDP. It jumped up to 2.8 percent of GDP in 2010-11 before declining to 1.4 percent of GDP in 2011-12 (RE). It is estimated to increase to 1.6 percent of GDP in 2012-13 (BE). As may be seen from the table below, the non tax revenue of the states has increased slightly from 3.7 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 3.8 percent in 2008-09 and again dipped marginally to 3.7 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, it further declined to reach 3.3 percent of GDP. However, it rose back to 3.7 percent as per the Revised Estimates of 2011-12.

Table 2.7
Trends in Revenue of Centre and State Government (As % of GDP)

Year	Tax Revenue		Non-Tax Revenue	
	Gross Tax Revenue of Centre	Own Tax Revenue of States	Centre	Non-Tax Revenue of States
2007-08	11.9	5.7	2.1	3.7
2008-09	10.8	5.7	1.7	3.8
2009-10	9.6	5.6	1.8	3.7
2010-11	10.2	5.9	2.8	3.3
2011-12(RE)	10.0	6.1	1.4	3.7
2012-13 (BE)	10.6	6.3	1.6	NA

Source: Budget documents of the Central and State governments. Budget numbers are Budget Estimates for 2012-13 and Revised Estimates for 2011-12.

Note: RE: Revised Estimates; BE: Budget Estimates.

Negative sign (-) indicates surplus in deficit indicators.

2.29 The total outstanding liability of Central Government declined from 56.9 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 54.5 percent in 2009-10 and further to 50.5 percent in 2010-11. This reduction is despite the three successive stimulus packages provided to counter the effect of global slow down on Indian economy. During 2011-12 (RE), the central government's outstanding liability was 49.8 percent of GDP and is expected to be 49.5 percent of GDP in 2012-13 (BE).

I. EXTERNAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE

2.30 Exports increased at around an average of 20.2 percent per year in US \$ terms during the Eleventh Plan. As per the information available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Bulletin (December, 2012), the value of export was US \$ 185.3 billion during 2008-09 as compared to US \$ 162.9 billion in 2007-08, recording a growth of 13.7 percent. The value of exports for the year 2009-10 stood at US \$ 178.8 billion recording a decline of 3.5 percent over 2008-09 indicating the negative impact of slowdown in world economic activity on Indian exports. However, the economy performed better in the year 2010-11 on the back of market and product diversification measures by the government which helped raise the elasticity of India's exports to world GDP and the exports in 2010-11 jumped to a value of US \$ 251.1 billion recording a growth rate of 40.5 percent over the previous year. In the year 2011-12, the exports grew at an annual rate of 21.3 percent and the value of exports was recorded at US \$ 304.6 billion.

2.31 The import increased at an average rate of 22 percent over the Eleventh Plan period. The value of imports during 2008-09 was US \$ 303.7 billion as compared to US \$ 251.4 billion in 2007-08, thus recording an annual growth of 20.8 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 35.4 percent in 2007-08. The value of imports was US \$ 288.4 billion for the year 2009-10 and US\$ 369.8 billion

in 2010-11 recording annual growth rate of -5 percent and 28.2 percent respectively. In the year 2011-12, the imports grew at an annual rate of 32.4 percent and the value of imports was recorded at US \$ 489.4 billion.

2.32 The trade deficit has been increasing since 2007-08 from US \$ 88.5 billion in 2007-08 to US \$ 118.4 billion in 2008-09. It showed a decline in 2009-10 reaching a value of US \$ 109.6 billion but again increased to US \$ 118.6 billion in 2010-11 and to US \$ 184.8 billion in 2011-12. In terms of GDP at current market prices, the trade deficit registered a sharp increase from 7.1 percent in 2007-08 to 9.5 percent in 2008-09 but dipped to 8 percent in 2009-10. Trade deficit as percentage of GDP showed a decline in 2010-11 and stood at 6.9 percent but again rose to reach 9.9 percent of GDP in 2011-12. India's current account deficit (CAD) has also experienced gradual deterioration and reached 2.8 percent of GDP in 2009-10 from 2.3 percent in 2008-09. This increase in CAD is attributed to combined effect of world recession and deceleration in world trade. The CAD also widened both in absolute terms as well as a proportion of GDP in 2011-12, reflecting widening trade deficit on account of subdued external demand, relatively inelastic imports of petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) and higher imports of gold & silver. The CAD in 2011-12 at US \$ 78.2 billion was 4.2 per cent of GDP as compared with US \$ 45.9 billion, amounting to 2.7 per cent of GDP in 2010-11.

2.33 The net inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India during 2008-09 and 2009-10 were US \$ 22.3 billion and US \$ 17.9 billion respectively as compared to US \$15.9 billion in 2007-08. But in the year 2010-11 FDI inflows to India declined sharply to a level of US \$ 11.3 billion. However, in 2011-12, it again increased swiftly to reach an amount of US \$ 22 billion. The Net Portfolio Investments (PFI) registered a net outflow of US \$14 billion in 2008-09 as compared to net inflow of US \$27.4

billion in 2007-08. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, PFI registered a net inflow of US \$ 32.4 billion and US \$ 30.3 billion respectively. However, in 2011-12, the net inflow of PFI declined to US \$ 17.2 billion.

2.34 India's external debt increased to US \$ 306 billion by end March 2011 from US \$ 261 billion by end March 2010 and US\$ 224.5 billion by end March 2009, registering a rise of 17.2 percent and 16.2 percent respectively over the previous years. By end March, long term debt stood at US\$ 240.9 billion and short term debt at US\$ 65 billion. The value for India's debt for the year ending March 2012 was recorded at US \$ 345.8 billion. The rise in external debt is largely attributed to the increase in External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs), export credits and short-term debt. With increasing recourse to debt creating flows for financing the CAD, India's external debt is likely to rise further but will remain manageable. The long-term debt at US\$ 267.6 billion and short-term debt at US\$ 78.2 billion accounted for 77.4 per cent and 22.6 per cent, respectively, of the total external debt as at end-March 2012. The total debt to GDP ratio increased from 18 percent in 2007-08 to 20.3 percent in 2008-09. The ratio declined to 18.3 percent in 2009-10 and further to 17.8 percent in 2010-11. However, during the year 2011-12, the total debt again increased and stood at 20 percent of the GDP.

2.35 The Foreign Exchange Reserves (including gold, SDRs and Reserve Tranche Position with IMF) have been increasing continuously overtime and reached a peak level of US \$ 309.7 billion by end of March 2008. However, it declined to US \$ 251.9 billion by end of March 2009. The decline in reserves was mainly caused by global crisis. By end March 2010, the level of Foreign Exchange Reserves increased to US \$ 279.1 billion and further to US \$ 304.8 billion by end March 2011. The value of Foreign Exchange Reserves stood at US \$ 294.4 billion by the end of March 2012.

J. PRICE STABILITY

2.36 The Wholesale Price Index (WPI 2004-05 series) based inflation measured 8.1 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 4.7 percent in 2007-08. Again, the WPI has been very volatile throughout the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11. The annual inflation rate was measured at 3.8 percent in 2009-10 which increased to 9.6 percent in 2010-11. The year 2010-11 witnessed the worst phase of inflation with the rate peaking to a 10.9 percent level in April 2010. The year 2011-12 started with headline inflation of 1.74 per cent in April 2011 and entered negative zone during December 2011 measured at about -0.06 per cent. The annual inflation rate for the year 2011-12 was measured at 8.9 percent. The reasons for this persistently high inflation can be found in both supply and demand side factors. However, inflation rate during the first 9 months of the year 2012-13 over the corresponding period of 2011-12 has been 7.6 percent.

K. POVERTY ESTIMATES

2.37 The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimating the number and percentage of people living below the poverty line at the National Level and at State levels for rural and urban areas separately. The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time.

2.38 The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005 which submitted its report in December, 2009. As per Tendulkar Committee Report, the national Poverty line at 2004-05 prices is monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.446.68 in the rural areas and Rs.578.8 in urban areas. These poverty lines vary from state to state because of price differentials.

2.39 Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines and poverty ratios for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this, poverty line at all India level is estimated as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 672.8 for rural areas and Rs 859.6 for urban areas in 2009-10.

2.40 Based on the latest estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, poverty in the country has declined by 1.5 percentage points per year between 2004-05 and 2009-10. The rate of decline during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 is twice the rate of decline witnessed during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05. The poverty ratio for the years 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2009-10 based on Tendulkar methodology are as follows:

Table 2.8

Percentage and Number of Poor Estimated by Tendulkar Method

	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. 1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3	328.6	74.5	403.7
2. 2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
3. 2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
4. Annual Average Decline : 1993-94 to 2004-05 (%age points p.a)	0.75	0.55	0.74			
5. Annual Average Decline : 2004-05 to 2009-10 (%age points p.a)	1.60	0.96	1.48			

Source: Planning Commission.

2.41 A table indicating the number and percentage of population below poverty line by States for the year 2004-05 and 2009-10 based on Tendulkar Methodology is also enclosed (Annexure B and C).

2.42 Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to 'Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty'.

Annexure - A

State-wise and sector wise growth targets and realization during the Eleventh Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State\UT	Agr & Allied		Industry		Services		GSDP Growth	
		Target	Realisation	Target	Realisation	Target	Realisation	Target	Realisation
1.	Andhra Pr.	4.0	5.3	12.0	7.3	10.4	9.8	9.5	8.2
2.	Arunachal Pr.	2.8	4.2	8.0	11.1	7.2	11.5	6.4	8.5
3.	Assam	2.0	4.1	8.0	4.2	8.0	9.1	6.5	6.8
4.	Bihar	7.0	4.7	8.0	15.1	8.0	11.2	7.6	9.9
5.	Jharkhand	6.3	5.6	12.0	7.4	8.0	13.3	9.8	9.3
6.	Goa	7.7	3.5	15.7	6.8	9.0	12.0	12.1	9.1
7.	Gujarat	5.5	5.6	14.0	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.2	9.5
8.	Haryana	5.3	3.9	14.0	6.6	12.0	12.6	11.0	9.0
9.	Himachal Pr.	3.0	2.3	14.5	8.8	7.5	10.6	9.5	8.0
10.	J & K	4.3	2.2	9.8	3.3	6.4	9.2	6.4	5.9
11.	Karnataka	5.4	5.5	12.5	5.0	12.0	9.0	11.2	7.2
12.	Kerala	0.3	-1.3	9.0	6.2	11.0	10.6	9.5	8.2
13.	Madhya Pr.	4.4	6.9	8.0	9.7	7.0	10.3	6.7	9.2
14.	Chhattisgarh	1.7	6.9	12.0	5.6	8.0	11.1	8.6	7.7
15.	Maharashtra	4.4	1.9	8.0	8.1	10.2	9.9	9.1	8.6
16.	Manipur	1.2	8.6	8.0	4.2	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.2
17.	Meghalaya	4.7	1.7	8.0	9.8	7.9	8.9	7.3	7.8
18.	Mizoram	1.6	8.8	8.0	11.9	8.0	11.2	7.1	10.8
19.	Nagaland	8.4	4.3	8.0	9.2	10.0	6.5	9.3	6.2
20.	Odisha	3.0	2.3	12.0	6.8	9.6	9.5	8.8	7.1
21.	Punjab	2.4	1.9	8.0	7.8	7.4	9.0	5.9	6.7
22.	Rajasthan	3.5	7.4	8.0	7.3	8.9	10.1	7.4	8.5
23.	Sikkim	3.3	3.9	8.0	46.4	7.2	12.5	6.7	22.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.7	2.2	8.0	7.6	9.4	8.8	8.5	7.7
25.	Tripura	1.4	8.4	8.0	8.7	8.0	9.4	6.9	8.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3.0	3.2	8.0	5.7	7.1	9.8	6.1	7.1
27.	Uttarakhand	3.0	3.4	12.0	14.1	11.0	14.7	9.9	12.8
28.	West Bengal	4.0	2.4	11.0	5.1	11.0	9.7	9.7	7.3
	All India	4.0	3.7	10-11	7.2	9-11	9.7	9.0	8.0

Source: Plan-wise targets from Planning Commission and realisation are based on the data released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 27.02.2013.

Annexure - B

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states - 2009-10
(Tendulkar Methodology)

S. No.	States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		% of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	127.9	17.7	48.7	21.1	176.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26.2	2.7	24.9	0.8	25.9	3.5
3	Assam	39.9	105.3	26.1	11.2	37.9	116.4
4	Bihar	55.3	498.7	39.4	44.8	53.5	543.5
5	Chhattisgarh	56.1	108.3	23.8	13.6	48.7	121.9
6	Delhi	7.7	0.3	14.4	22.9	14.2	23.3
7	Goa	11.5	0.6	6.9	0.6	8.7	1.3
8	Gujarat	26.7	91.6	17.9	44.6	23.0	136.2
9	Haryana	18.6	30.4	23.0	19.6	20.1	50
10	Himachal Pradesh	9.1	5.6	12.6	0.9	9.5	6.4
11	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	7.3	12.8	4.2	9.4	11.5
12	Jharkhand	41.6	102.2	31.1	24.0	39.1	126.2
13	Karnataka	26.1	97.4	19.6	44.9	23.6	142.3
14	Kerala	12.0	21.6	12.1	18.0	12.0	39.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	42.0	216.9	22.9	44.9	36.7	261.8
16	Maharashtra	29.5	179.8	18.3	90.9	24.5	270.8
17	Manipur	47.4	8.8	46.4	3.7	47.1	12.5
18	Meghalaya	15.3	3.5	24.1	1.4	17.1	4.9
19	Mizoram	31.1	1.6	11.5	0.6	21.1	2.3
20	Nagaland	19.3	2.8	25.0	1.4	20.9	4.1
21	Orissa	39.2	135.5	25.9	17.7	37.0	153.2
22	Pondicherry	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.1
23	Punjab	14.6	25.1	18.1	18.4	15.9	43.5
24	Rajasthan	26.4	133.8	19.9	33.2	24.8	167
25	Sikkim	15.5	0.7	5.0	0.1	13.1	0.8
26	Tamil Nadu	21.2	78.3	12.8	43.5	17.1	121.8
27	Tripura	19.8	5.4	10.0	0.9	17.4	6.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	39.4	600.6	31.7	137.3	37.7	737.9
29	Uttarakhand	14.9	10.3	25.2	7.5	18.0	17.9
30	West Bengal	28.8	177.8	22.0	62.5	26.7	240.3
31	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.004	0.4	0.01
32	Chandigarh	10.3	0.03	9.2	0.9	9.2	0.95
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.9	1.0	17.7	0.3	39.1	1.27
34	Daman & Diu	34.2	0.2	33.0	0.5	33.3	0.75
35	Lakshadweep	22.2	0.03	1.7	0.01	6.8	0.04
	All India	33.8	2782.1	20.9	764.7	29.8	3546.8

Source: Planning Commission

- Notes:**
1. Population as on 1st March 2010 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (Interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population census)
 2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
 3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
 4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
 5. Poverty line of Goa is used for Daman & Diu and 6. Poverty Line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Annexure - C

Poverty Lines and Poverty Head Count Ratios (HCR) for 2004-05
(Tendulkar Methodology)

State	Poverty Line (Rs) 2004-05		Poverty Headcount Ratio (HCR) (%) 2004-05		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	433.43	563.16	32.3	23.4	29.9
Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	618.45	33.6	23.5	31.1
Assam	478.00	600.03	36.4	21.8	34.4
Bihar	433.43	526.18	55.7	43.7	54.4
Chhatisgarh	398.92	513.70	55.1	28.4	49.4
Delhi	541.39	642.47	15.6	12.9	13.1
Goa	608.76	671.15	28.1	22.2	25.0
Gujarat	501.58	659.18	39.1	20.1	31.8
Haryana	529.42	626.41	24.8	22.4	24.1
Himachal Pradesh	520.40	605.74	25.0	4.6	22.9
Jammu & Kashmir	522.30	602.89	14.1	10.4	13.2
Jharkhand	404.79	531.35	51.6	23.8	45.3
Karnataka	417.84	588.06	37.5	25.9	33.4
Kerala	537.31	584.70	20.2	18.4	19.7
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	53.6	35.1	48.6
Maharashtra	484.89	631.85	47.9	25.6	38.1
Manipur	578.11	641.13	39.3	34.5	38.0
Meghalaya	503.32	745.73	14.0	24.7	16.1
Mizoram	639.27	699.75	23.0	7.9	15.3
Nagaland	687.30	782.93	10.0	4.3	9.0
Orissa	407.78	497.31	60.8	37.6	57.2
Pondicherry	385.45	506.17	22.9	9.9	14.1
Punjab	543.51	642.51	22.1	18.7	20.9
Rajasthan	478.00	568.15	35.8	29.7	34.4
Sikkim	531.50	741.68	31.8	25.9	31.1
Tamilnadu	441.69	559.77	37.5	19.7	28.9
Tripura	450.49	555.79	44.5	22.5	40.6
Uttar Pradesh	435.14	532.12	42.7	34.1	40.9
Uttaranchal	486.24	602.39	35.1	26.2	32.7
West Bengal	445.38	572.51	38.2	24.4	34.3
All India	446.68	578.8	41.8	25.7	37.2

Chapter-3

The Plan

3.1 The Annual Plan (AP) 2012-13 allocation for the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) was made keeping in view the objectives and strategies outlined in the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Approach Paper proposes a three pronged strategy for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. To realize the objective of faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth, the AP 2012-13 laid focus on Agriculture, Education, Health, Rural Development, Women & Child Development, SC/ST/Minorities, Urban Development, Infrastructure (Irrigation, Road and Power) and Science & Technology.

3.2 While determining the Plan allocations, Planning Commission assessed the needs and requirements of Ministries/Departments in terms of their ongoing Major programmes including Flagship and Bharat Nirman programmes. Emphasis has been laid on ensuring physical infrastructure, quality higher education and a vibrant Science & Technology environment to expand the production base of the economy, enhance economic growth by pooling resources and provisioning adequate and timely employment. The Plan focus on primary education, health and other basic essential public services will not only ensure that the benefit of growth are evenly spread but also help to mitigate the perception of the masses of being excluded from the growth process.

BACKGROUND TO THE ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13

3.3 The Central Ministries/ Departments are advised by the Planning Commission to prepare

the Annual Plan proposals for 2012-13 keeping in view the following principles:

- (i) To relook at the schemes/projects for the Twelfth Five Year Plan/ Annual Plan (2012-13) keeping in view the priorities and objectives laid in the Approach Paper so as to utilize the available resources in the most judicious and efficient manner to maintain fiscal balance.
- (ii) To restructure the existing CSS Schemes in tune with the Twelfth Five Year Plan Priorities.
- (iii) To encourage public-private partnership in promoting infrastructure to leverage public funds to ensure better value of money and to improve the quality of service delivery, particularly, delivery of social services like health care, primary education, provision of quality transportation facilities in the form of roads, railroads, ports and airports and safe drinking water & sanitation.
- (iv) To focus on Zero Base Budgeting (ZBB) exercise for all schemes for preventing a mismatch between the requirement of funds and the Plan allocations. This enables greater focus on achievement of desired physical targets rather than financial allocation.
- (v) To improve the quality of implementation of development programmes, emphasis has to be laid on converting financial outlays into

outcomes. The target of intermediate output/ outcome of the Plan programmes/schemes implemented by Ministry/ Department need to be worked out and the achievement of the targets with respect to quantifiable deliverables be assessed in the lines of the Outcome Budget documents.

- (vi) To include the proposed Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in their respective Annual Plan proposals in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Planning process and the allocation of budgetary resources across the activity lines.
- (vii) To earmark at least 10 per cent of the budget for the North-East (except those specifically exempted). Special emphasis need to be given for gender budgeting and Schedule Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Besides adhering to the Planning Commission's revised guidelines on earmarking of funds under SCSP and TSP, the Central Ministries/Departments are required to submit Scheme/ Programme-wise earmarking of allocation under SCSP and TSP separately each year.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13

3.4 The allocations for the Annual Plan 2012-13 had considered the following as priority areas while determining the respective size of the Central Plan:

- Rural Development including Drinking Water Supply
- Education
- Health & Family Welfare

- Railways and Road Transport
- Women & Child Development
- Agriculture
- Power
- Social Justice & Empowerment

3.5 The budget 2012-13 pegs the total expenditure of the Central Government at Rs.14,90,925.29 crore which is roughly 14.67 per cent of GDP. Plan Expenditure includes both revenue and capital expenditure of the government on the Central Plan, Central assistance to State and Union Territory plans. The Plan expenditure constitutes around 35 per cent of the total expenditure or 5.13 per cent of GDP. Plan expenditure for 2012-13 at Rs.5,21,025 crore is estimated to record an increase of 18 per cent over the BE 2011-12 and 22 per cent over the RE 2011-12, terminal year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Central Assistance for States and UTs at Rs.1,29,998 crore in 2012-13 constitutes 25 per cent of the Plan Expenditure and or about 1.28 per cent of GDP.

CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY

3.6 Budget Support for Central Plan along with the Internal and Extra budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Public Enterprises constitutes the Central Plan outlay. The Gross Budgetary Support constitutes about 60 per cent of the Central Plan Outlay. During 2012-13, the total Plan Outlay has been kept at Rs.6,51,509.25 crore inclusive of GBS of Rs.3,91,027.00 crore and an IEBR component of Rs.2,60,482.25 crore. The Plan Outlay 2012-13 is 9.97 per cent more than Plan Outlay in 2011-12. The GBS and IEBR have registered an increase of 16.54 per cent and 1.38 per cent respectively in the Annual Plan 2012-13 as compared with the allocations

in Annual Plan 2011-12. The total Central Plan Outlay recorded a significant upsurge in the Annual Plan 2012-13 recording an increase of Rs.59,052.26 crore from Rs.5,92,457 crore in Annual Plan 2011-12 to Rs.6,51,509 crore in Annual Plan 2012-13. However, the Central Plan Outlay as per cent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined marginally during the year.

CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

3.7 Central Plan Outlay by Heads of Development indicates the Plan priorities remain consistent over the years. Social Services, Energy and Transport together constitute roughly 72 per cent of the total central plan outlay in both 2011-12 and 2012-13. During the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. 2011-12, 26.25 per cent of total central Plan Outlay has been allocated for Energy Sector, 25.96 percent for Social Services and 19.72 per cent for Transport. During 2012-13, these were 23.77 per cent 28.99 per cent and 19.24 per cent respectively. While the share of Social Services, Industry and Minerals, General Economic Services, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Irrigation and Flood Control recorded a marginal increase, there is a slight decline in the share of Rural Development, Energy, Science Technology & Environment and Communications. In terms of growth the highest increase is estimated in the case of Irrigation and Flood Control followed by General Economic Services and Industry and Minerals. The expenditure under the heads Rural development and Communications is expected to decline in FY 2012-13.

AGRICULTURE

3.7.1 The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has envisaged 4 per cent per annum growth in GDP from Agriculture and Allied Sectors. This

target is an important element of 'inclusiveness' since the global experience of growth and poverty reduction shows that GDP growth originating in agriculture is at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as GDP growth originating outside agriculture. About half of our population is either wholly or significantly dependent for their livelihoods on some form of farm activity - be it crop agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry or fisheries. Thus, the objective of inclusive growth can only be realized with the revitalization of this sector and by transforming the present agricultural scenario. Accordingly, during 2012-13 Agriculture and Allied Activities has been allocated an Outlay of Rs.17,692.37 crore which is 2.72 per cent of the total Central Plan Outlay and an increase of Rs.2,948.23 crore (20 per cent) over 2011-12 BE. The increase was mainly on account of increased allocation to Crop Husbandry, Other Agricultural Programmes and Agricultural Research and Education. All sub sectors except Co-operation has been provided with higher allocation in 2012-13 than during 2011-12.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.7.2 The Outlay for Rural Development Sector has declined by 12 per cent between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The central Plan Outlay for this sector was Rs.46,292.08 crore during 2011-12 which has reduced to Rs. 40,763.45 crore during 2012-13. This is mainly due to reduction in the Plan Outlay of MGNREGA from Rs 40,000 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.33,000 crore in 2012-13. Other sub sectors under Rural Development witnessed an increase in their Plan Outlay.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

3.7.3 In Annual Plan 2012-13 a significant increase in Plan Outlay of around 125 per cent has been made in Irrigation and Flood Control

Sector over the allocation for this sector in 2011-12 (from Rs.565.29 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1,275.00 crore in 2012-13). The Outlay for major and medium irrigation has increased from Rs.273.89 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.745.20 crore during 2012-13 (an increase of 172.08 per cent). Similarly, in Minor irrigation sector, Outlay has been increased from Rs.130.40 crore to Rs.336.80 crore and in Flood and drainage control sector, the Outlay has been increased from Rs.161.00 crore to Rs.193.00 crore.

ENERGY

3.7.4 The total Central Plan Outlay for Energy Sector has registered a 4 per cent decline from Rs.1,55,495.16 crores during 2011-12 to Rs.15,481.94 crore in 2012-13. Reduction in the total Plan Outlay is mainly due to reduction in the Outlay of two of its sub sectors viz. Power and Petroleum. Annual Plan Outlay for Power was Rs.72,753.50 crore in 2011-12, which has reduced to Rs 69,507.53 crore in 2012-13 despite increase in GBS. This is mainly due to decline in the IEBC of NTPC Ltd and National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd. Similarly, Plan Outlay for Petroleum has declined from Rs.72,753.50 crore to Rs.69,507.53 crore during the period. During 2012-13, the allocations for Coal & Lignite and New and Renewable Energy are pegged at Rs.8,021.03 crore and Rs.4,716.03 crore respectively. New and Renewable energy has witnessed a remarkable hike of 132 per cent in its Plan Outlay in 2012-13 over 2011-12.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

3.7.5 There are thirteen sectors which are grouped together to constitute the Industry & Minerals sector. The total Plan outlay for these sectors during the year 2012-13 is Rs.57,226.76 crore as against Rs.39,520.14 crore during 2011-12 implying an increase of roughly 27 per cent.

This increased outlay for Industry & Minerals is mainly due to increase in the Plan outlay of Petro-Chemical Industries whose share increased from 5 per cent of overall allocation to Industry & Minerals in 2011-12 to 15 per cent in 2012-13. All sub sectors excluding Cement and non-Metallic Mineral Industries, Fertilizer and Consumer Industries and other outlays on Industries and Minerals showed an increased Plan outlay.

TRANSPORT

3.7.6 Improvement in the quality of transport infrastructure is an essential prerequisite for high economic growth. High transaction costs arising from an inadequate and inefficient transport sector can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of progress on other fronts. Hence, the Outlay for Transport Sector has been enhanced from Rs.1,16,860.91 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1,25,357.06 crore in 2012-13 indicating an increase of 7.3 per cent. This increase is mainly due to the increased allocation for Roads and Bridges. The outlay for railways also showed an increase. These together accounts for almost 90 per cent of the plan outlay for the Transport Sector. The Outlay for shipping and Civil Aviation has been reduced by 40.57 per cent and 19.66 per cent respectively during the period.

COMMUNICATIONS

3.7.7 Central Plan Outlay for Communication Sector has been reduced by 23.92 per cent from 2011-12 to 2012-13. Major reduction of Rs.6,031 crore has been observed in Telecommunication Services; in 2011-12 the Outlay was Rs.16,423.09 crore which has been reduced to Rs.10,391.39 crore in 2012-13. This in turn was due to decline in IEBC from BSNL and MTNL. The Outlay for Postal services has

increased marginally by Rs 3.75 crore during the period (from Rs.716.25 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.720.00 crore in 2012-13).

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

3.7.8 Research and development in the scientific field acts as a multiplier for developmental activities and is crucial for making India a knowledge economy. Five sectors related to Science, Technology & Environment have been provided with Rs.16,591.65 crore in the AP 2012-13 which is Rs.405 crore more than the AP 2011-12 allocations. Out of the five sectors dealing with Science and Technology and Research and Development issues, three sectors viz. Space research, Oceanic research and Ecology & Environment witnessed negative growth in their allocation between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The Plan allocation for Atomic Energy and other scientific research experienced growth of 7.75 per cent and 8.19 per cent in their annual allocation during the given period.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

3.7.9 Central Plan Outlay for General Economic Services has increased by 56 per cent from Rs.15802.05 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.24777.28 crore in 2012-13. Within the sector, maximum growth is seen in the segment of Other General Economic Services (129.08 per cent) and Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries (87.50 per cent). The only sub sector which witnessed a reduction in total Plan Outlay is Census, Survey and statistic. Tourism and Foreign Trade and Export Promotion sector have been provided with an Outlay of Rs.1089.00 crore and Rs.1419.75 crore respectively.

SOCIAL SERVICES

3.7.10 Social sector comprising Health, Education and Water & Sanitation continue to be the focused areas for the Plan. Government spending in these services is important for human capital formation and sustainable development of the country. Present section will provide detailed information on the Plan allocation of some of the major social services during Annual Plan 2012-13. Education is treated as the greatest equalizer as it enables the masses to participate in the growth process. Therefore, General and Technical Education have been allocated Rs.55367.95 crore during 2012-13 which is about 8.5 per cent of the total Plan outlay. The 2012-13 allocation was Rs.8288.64 crore more than the allocation made during the AP 2011-12. Overall, there has been 17.61 per cent jump in the budgetary allocation for education during 2012-13 over 2011-12. In the Annual Plan 2012-13 the Sports & Youth Affairs and Art & Culture have witnessed 4.70 per cent and 10.02 per cent hike in their Plan allocation. The Twelfth Plan re-strategies to achieve faster progress towards the goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, which focuses on a comprehensive strategy for better health & ensures substantial improvement in health indicators such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, total fertility rate and anemia particularly among pregnant women. Accordingly, the overall Plan allocation to Health and Family Welfare Sector has increased from Rs.24,067.38 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.27,404.72 crore in 2012-13. Safe drinking water is essential to reduce the incidence of disease and for checking malnutrition. Sanitation is also an essential component of any health intervention and strategy. Hence, the total Annual Plan 2012-13 Outlay for the Water

Supply & Sanitation has been raised to Rs.12,625.00 crore from Rs.9,971.00 crore in 2011-12. Similarly, the allocation for Housing Sector which was Rs.16,278.28 crore during 2011-12, has increased to Rs.22,575.08 crore in 2012-13. To meet the needs and requirements of the SCs, STs and Minorities and other excluded groups and to bring them at par with the rest of the society, the Outlay for the Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities and for Social Security and Welfare has been raised to Rs.9,132.47 crore and Rs.18,191.30 crore in 2012-13 from Rs. 8,355.10 crore and Rs. 12,449.80 crore respectively in 2011-12. To meet the challenges of unemployment in the country, the Plan allocation for Labour & Employment has been raised from Rs. 1,164.60 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.2,216.73 crore in 2012-13. The Annual Plan 2012-13 Outlay for Urban Development is Rs.9,837.95 crore and Outlay for development of North Eastern Areas is Rs.27,987.96 crore.

GENERAL SERVICES

3.7.11 The Outlay for General services has been kept at Rs.8,700.67 crore in 2012-13, which includes Rs.945.00 crore for Administration of Justice, Rs.50.15 crore for General Secretarial Services, Rs.7,292.07 crore for Police, Rs.20.00 crore for Supplies and Disposal, Rs.128.50 crore for Public Works and Rs.264.95 crore for other Administrative Services. The sector has witnessed an overall growth of 20 per cent in Central Plan Outlay and maximum growth of 400 per cent is observed in Supplies and Disposal Sector.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

3.7.12 This year's budget allocation to the major Flagship Programmes indicates that out of 12 major development programmes, seven

programmes witnessed more than or equal to 15 per cent hike, three programmes experienced less than 15 per cent hike and two programmes have witnessed reduction over their previous year's budget allocations. ICDS has witnessed a maximum hike of 58.5 per cent between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The budget allocation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) experienced a decrease in allocation in 2012-13. There was only 10.75 per cent hike in the allocation for Indira Awaas Yojana during 2012-13 over 2011-12. Budget Allocation (Plan) for Major Flagship Programmes for 2012-13 is given in the table below.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS

3.8 The State's Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans are supported by the Central Assistance. The important plan grants that are transferred from Centre to the States are Normal Central Assistance (NCA) and Scheme based Central Assistance known as ACA (Additional Central Assistance). The NCA is formula based while ACA is assistance given in addition to normal central assistance for implementing certain schemes. e.g. AIBP, JNNURM, etc. In the Annual Plan 2012-13, Rs.129998 crores have been earmarked for Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans, which is roughly 25 per cent of the Plan Expenditure (GBS). This is roughly 23 per cent higher than Rs.106025.75 crore earmarked in 2011-12. Lion share (about 96 per cent) of this assistance is going to State Plans and the rest for Union Territory Plans. Normal Central Assistance accounts for almost 21 per cent of the central assistance for State Plans in 2012-13 against 23 per cent a year ago.

Budget Allocation (Plan) for Major Flagship Programmes				
(Rs. Crore)				
Sl. No.	Programme	2011-12	2012-13	% increase over 2011-12
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS)	40,000	33,000	-17.5
2	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	10,000	11,075	10.75
3	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	6,158	8,446.96	37.17
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	20,000	24,000	20
5	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	17,840	20,542	15.15
6	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	10,000	15,850	58.5
7	Mid-Day Meals Scheme (MDM)	10,380	11,937	15.00
8	Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA)	21,000	25,555	21.69
9	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	13,700	13,359	-2.49
10	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	7,810	9,217	18.02
11	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	12,650	14,242	12.58
12	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	9,350	10,500	12.30

Annexure - 3.1

CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY (BE) BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl No.	Major Heads of Development	2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	% to Total Outlay	BE	% to Total Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	14744.14	2.49	17692.37	2.71
2	Rural Development	46292.08	7.81	40763.45	6.26
3	Irrigation and Flood Control	565.29	0.10	1275.00	0.20
4	Energy	155495.16	26.25	154841.94	23.77
5	Industry and Minerals	45213.76	7.63	57226.76	8.78
6	Transport	116860.91	19.72	125357.06	19.24
7	Communications	20255.53	3.42	15411.38	2.37
8	Science Technology & Environment	16186.27	2.73	16591.65	2.55
9	General Economic Services	15802.05	2.67	24777.28	3.80
10	Social Services	153812.15	25.96	188871.69	28.99
11	General Services	7229.65	1.22	8700.67	1.33
	GRAND TOTAL	592456.99	100	651509.25	100

CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Annual Plan (2011-12) Approved Outlay			Annual Plan (2012- 13) Approved Outlay'			%Growth over 2011-12
		GBS	IEBR	TOTAL	GBS	IEBR	TOTAL	
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	9262.00	0.00	9262.00	10991.00	0.00	10991.00	18.67
2	Department of Agriculture Research & Education	2800.00	0.00	2800.00	3220.00	0.00	3220.00	15.00
3	Department Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fishries	1600 00	0.00	1600.00	191000	0.00	1910.00	19.38
4	Department of Atomic Enegy	5600,00	4412.00	10012.00	5600.00	6073.41	11673.41	16.59
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	800 00	0.00	800.00	1757.00	0.00	1757.00	119.63
6	Department of Fertilizers	225.00	3325.22	3550.22	256.00	3075.29	3331.29	-6.17
7	Department of Pharmaceuticals	175.00	0.00	175.00	188 00	0.00	188.00	7.43
8	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1700.00	7371 56	9071.56	4500.00	2793.37	7293.37	-19.60
9	Ministry of Coal	420.00	8882.85	9302.85	450.00	9182.78	9632.78	3.55
10	Department of Commerce	2000.00	0.00	2000.00	2100.00	0.00	2100.00	5.00
11	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	1300.00	0.00	1300.00	1365.00	000	1365.00	5.00
12	Department of Posts	800 00	000	800.00	800.00	000	800.00	0.00
13	Department of Telecommunications	3418.00	16463.09	19881.09	4800 00	10431.39	15231.39	-23.39
14	Department of Information & Technology	3000.00	619.07	3619.07	3000.00	2362 80	5362.80	48.18
15	Department of Consumer Affairs	225.00	0.00	225.00	241.00	0,00	241.25	7.22
16	Department of Food & Public Distribution	120.00	77,70	197.70	126.00	177.86	303.86	53.70
17	Department of Corporate Affairs	28.00	000	28.00	32 00	0.00	32.00	14.29
18	Ministry of Culture	785.00	0.00	785.00	864.00	0.00	864.00	10.06
19	Ministry of Development of NER	191.00	000	191.00	205 00	0.00	205.00	7.33
20	Ministry of Earth Sciences	1220.00	0.00	1220.00	128100	0 00	1281.00	5.00
21	Ministry of Environment & Forest	2300.00	0.00	2300.00	2430.00	0.00	2430.00	5.65
22	Ministry of External Affairs	800.00	0.00	800.00	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	87.50
23	Department of Economic Affairs	2040.00	0.00	2040.00	4040.00	0.00	4040.00	98.04

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Annual Plan (2011-12) Approved Outlay			Annual Plan (2012- 13) Approved Outlay'			%Growth over 2011-12
		GBS	IEBR	TOTAL	GBS	IEBR	TOTAL	
24	Department of Financial Services	7850.00	0.00	7850.00	16088.00	0.00	16088.00	104.94
25	Department of Expenditure	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	-20.00
26	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	600.00	0.00	600.00	660.00	0.00	660.00	10.00
27	Department of Health & Family Welfare	23560.00	0.00	23560.00	27127.00	0.00	27127.00	15.14
28	Department of AYUSH	900.00	0.00	900.00	990.00	0.00	990.00	10.00
29	Department of Health Research	600.00	0.00	600.00	660.00	0.00	660.00	10.00
30	Department of AIDS - New Ministry	1700.00	0.00	1700.00	1700.00	0.00	1700.00	0.00
31	Department of Heavy industry	399.00	1725.79	2124.79	553.00	2081.78	2634.78	24.00
32	Department of Public Enterprises	11.00	0.00	11.00	13.00	0.00	13.00	18.18
33	Ministry of Home Affairs	10000.00	0.00	10000.00	10500.00	0.00	10500.00	5.00
34	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1100.00	6854.78	7954.78	1155.00	12176.33	13331.33	67.59
35	Department of School Education & Literacy	38957.00	0.00	38957.00	45969.00	0.00	45969.00	18.00
36	Department of Higher Education	13103.00	0.00	13103.00	15458.00	0.00	15458.00	17.97
37	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	861.00	0.00	861.00	905.00	400.00	1305.00	51.57
38	Ministry of Labour & Employment	1300.00	0.00	1300.00	2470.00	0.00	2470.00	90.00
39	Ministry of Law and Justice	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	1050.00	0.00	1050.00	5.00
40	Ministry of MSME	2700.00	5500.00	3250.00	2835.00	341.00	3176.00	-2.28
41	Ministry of Mines	2200.00	1369.42	1589.42	243.00	2699.64	2942.64	85.14
42	Ministry of Minority Affairs	2850.00	0.00	2850.00	3135.00	0.00	3135.00	10.00
43	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1200.00	950.00	2150.00	1385.00	1970.00	3355.00	56.05
44	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	200.00	0.00	200.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	50.00
45	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance & Pension	260.00	0.00	260.00	279.00	0.00	279.00	7.31
46	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	40.00	74811.82	74851.82	43.00	79684.88	79727.88	6.51
47	Ministry of Planning	1600.00	0.00	1600.00	2100.00	0.00	2100.00	31.25

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Annual Plan (2011-12) Approved Outlay			Annual Plan (2012- 13) Approved Outlay'			%Growth over 2011-12
		GBS	IEBR	TOTAL	GBS	IEBR	TOTAL	
48	Ministry of Power	9642.00	56740.73	66382.73	9642.00	52782.50	62424.50	-5.96
49	Department of Rural Development	74100.00	0.00	74100.00	73175.00	0,00	73175.00	-1.25
50	Department of Land Resources	2700.00	000	2700.00	3201.00	0 00	3201.00	18.56
51	Department of Drinking Water Supply	11000.00	0 00	11000.00	14000.00	000	14000.00	27.27
52	Department of Science & Technology	2349.00	000	2349.00	2477.00	0.00	2477.20	5.46
53	DSIR	1930.00	0.00	1930.00	2013.00	000	2013.00	4.30
54	Department of Biotechnology	1400.00	0.00	1400.00	1485 00	000	1485.00	6.07
55	Department of Shipping	750.00	5774,92	6524.92	817 00	4858.47	5675.77	-13.01
56	Department of Road Transport & Highways	20000.00	7500.00	27500.00	23000.00	10000 00	33000.00	20.00
57	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	5375.00	0.00	5375.00	5915.00	0 00	5914.70	10.04
58	Ministry of Space	5700.00	0.00	5700.00	5615.00	000	5615.00	-1.49
59	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation	600.00	0,00	600.00	631 00	000	631.00	5.17
60	Ministry of Steel	40.00	2106271	21102.71	46.00	21756	21802.00	3.31
61	Ministry of Textiles	5000 00	000	5000.00	7000.00	0.00	7000.00	40.00
62	Ministry of Tourism	1 100.00	10.96	1110.96	1210 00	0 00	1210.00	8.91
63	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1430.00	0,00	1430.00	1573 00	0.00	1573.00	10.00
64	Ministry of Urban Development	6210.00	1844.00	8054.00	690800	2637.20	9544.93	18.51
65	Ministry of Water Resources	72000	0.00	720,00	1500.00	0 00	1500.00	108.33
66	Ministry of Women & Child Development	12650 00	0.00	12650.00	18500.00	0.00	18500.00	46.25
67	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1000 00	0.00	1000.00	1041.00	000	1041.00	4.10
68	Railways	20000.00	36589.37	56589.37	24000 00	34997.55	58997.55	4.26
	Central Plan-Total :	335521.00	256935.99	592456.99	391027.00	260482.25	651509.25	9.97

Chapter-4

Major Activities in Various Divisions of Planning Commission

4.1 AGRICULTURE DIVISION

4.1.1 The Agriculture Division in the Planning Commission is mandated for working out policy frame work for the development of agriculture & allied sectors in the country. The division scrutinizes programmes/schemes and recommends the allocation of funds required for implementing such programmes. To improve the quality of implementation, the division also monitors and reviews the implementation of programmes and recommends mid-term corrections, if needed.

4.1.2 The Agriculture Division reviewed the State Plans as they referred to agriculture and allied sectors and monitored the performance of the plan scheme by working group meetings and annual plan discussions with the departments, concerned.

WORKING GROUPS AND STEERING COMMITTEE

4.1.3 The 11 working group's reports has been submitted and uploaded on the Planning Commission website. These reports are related to:

- i) Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics
- ii) Horticulture & Plantation Crops
- iii) Animal Husbandry & Dairying
- iv) Development and Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- v) Outreach of Institutional Finance, Cooperatives and Risk Management

- vi) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy required for Internal and External Trade
- vii) Agriculture Research & Education
- viii) Management of Natural Resources & Rainfed Farming
- ix) Agricultural Extension in Agriculture & Allied Sectors
- x) Decentralized Planning in Agriculture
- xi) Disadvantaged Farmers including Women

4.1.4 The reports of the Steering Committee has been submitted and to be uploaded in due course.

XII PLAN CHAPTER ON AGRICULTURE

4.1.5 The Twelfth Plan chapter on agriculture was drafted by the division and has been approved by the National Development Council in its 57th Meeting held on 27th December, 2012. The Plan expenditure on Agriculture and Allied sectors of the States increased over two folds from Rs. 1,11,824 crore during XI Plan to Rs. 2,26,500 crore during the XII Plan. The National Plan is also more than double over its XI Plan expenditure. The XII Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for all schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture is Rs. 1,11,232 crore which comprises of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) - Rs. 71,500 crore, Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE)- Rs. 25,553 crore and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries - Rs.14,179 crore. The allocation for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) is also

projected to increase from Rs. 22,426 crore actual expenditure during XI Plan to Rs. 63,246 crore for XII Plan.

Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes

4.1.6 To make plan schemes of crops, horticulture, agricultural extension and critical inputs, animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries more inclusive with a cafeteria of interventions, the ongoing centrally sponsored schemes of XI Plan has been restructured as per the recommendation of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee. Accordingly, 13 centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) and 1 additional central assistance (ACA) schemes of Department of Agriculture Cooperation (DAC) has been restructured into 5 CSS and 1 ACA. Similarly, the 15 existing CSS schemes of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) has been restructured into 5 CSS schemes including Special Live Stock and Fisheries Sector's Package for Idukki and Kuttanand Districts of Kerala to be terminated by November, 2013. The 9 CSS and 1 ACA scheme to be implemented by Ministry of Agriculture during XII Plan are National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology Management, National Mission on Oil seeds and Oil Palm, National Livestock Mission, National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy, Livestock Health and Disease Control, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

4.1.7 A change in the allocation criteria of RKVY has been discussed for adopting 40:40:20 ratio i.e., 40% for infrastructure, 40%

strengthening of existing state's schemes/projects and 20% per cent for special programmes of national importance. It is 'in principle' agreed that at least 40 per cent of RKVY spending should be on infrastructure development. During the 12th Five Year Plan the RKVY will be reoriented to facilitate market and cooperative reforms, infrastructure expenditure in State Agriculture University and effective formulation and implementation of district agriculture plan.

4.1.8 Research & Development in Agriculture and Allied Sectors has been made more targeted with introduction of consortia research platforms involving inter-departmental arrangement for focused and tangible achievement and upstream research institutions.

4.2 SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

4.2.1 India is a welfare state, with legitimate obligation to the well-being and empowerment of its people in general and of vulnerable sections in particular. Considering the socio-economic and educational backwardness of certain deprived and vulnerable groups in Indian society, framers of Indian Constitution have made certain provisions in the Constitution of India to protect and promote the interest of socially, educationally and economically deprived sections of the society. Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights and certain specific Articles of our Constitution namely Article 38, 39, 275 (1), 340, 341, 342, 366 and 5th, 6th, 11th & 12th Schedules besides certain social legislations, stand testimony to its citizens. The successive Governments of Independent India have committed to planned development for reducing

inequality in income, status and opportunities and to eradicate social inequalities / discrimination.

4.2.2 The Social Justice and Social Welfare Division of the Planning Commission is principally accountable to provide overall guidance for formulation of policies, plans and programmes / schemes with an objective of advancing the quality of life of deprived and vulnerable section of society. The division is actively working for more inclusive socio-economic and educational empowerment of the socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Nomadic, Semi Nomadic & De-notified Tribes and other Vulnerable Groups such as Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Victims of Substance Abuse / Drug Addicts and Beggars. The Division also renders advice for formulation and implementation of the Scheduled Caste Sub- Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

4.2.3 Achievements: Details of various activities undertaken by the Division during the financial year 2012-13 are given below.

A. EMPOWERMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES:

4.2.4 Article 366 (24) denoted that "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of the Constitution. Scheduled Castes are constitutionally declared as group of castes and sub castes, which suffered from the practice of untouchability. They comprise within them more than 1208 Castes and Sub Castes, generally consisting of former "untouchables".

4.2.5 As per 2001 census, 16.67 crores population of India belongs to SCs, which constitute 16.2% of the total population. Estimated SCs population in 2011 is 19.47 crores. The decadal literacy rate of SCs has gradually increased from 1961 (10.3%) to 2001 (54.7%). In respect of health and nutrition, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) are comparatively higher than that of general population. The nutritional deficiency for SC children under age of 5 years is higher than the general population.

4.2.6 In respect of economic development indicators, 61.2% of the SC population is reported to be agricultural labourers. According to NSSO 2004-05 survey, the percentage of landlessness amongst SCs living in rural areas was 78% as against 57% for non SCs/STs. Though, the percentage of persons below poverty line for SCs is gradually decreasing, as compared to general population, however it is still higher.

4.2.7 National Development Council has approved the 12th Plan which provides way for more inclusive and rapid empowerment of Scheduled Castes. The principle goals for the 12th Plan towards empowerment of the Scheduled Castes, are:

- i. To ensure the security and dignity of all persons belonging to the scheduled castes, especially women and put a complete end to all forms of 'untouchability' and discrimination against them.
- ii. To bring members of the SCs-both men and women-at par, to the maximum possible extent, with their non-SC/ST counterparts, in terms of all developmental indices viz.-education,

health, nutrition, housing, income generation and employability.

- iii. To empower SCs to participate in society and in nation-building, on an equal basis with others.
- iv. To effectively implement SCSP as the essential instrument for accomplishing inclusive growth.

4.2.8 In the 12th Plan too education is considered as the most important instrument to empower the status of Scheduled Castes. It is proposed to promote educational development by providing needed support in the form of Scholarships for different levels of education, increasing the hostel facilities for boys and girls students; upgradation of anganwadis by including high quality pre-school institutions with qualified teachers, setting up of a network of residential schools of high quality throughout the country. A new Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme has been introduced, for SCs students studying in Class IX and X.

4.2.9 The economic empowerment is an important mechanism for achieving equal social status for SCs through employment and income generation activities. Various financial institutions viz., National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) are functioning for promoting economic development among the SCs and Safai Karmacharies. It is proposed to create a strong institutional mechanism during 12th Plan to facilitate the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs / artisans in marketing their products in an institutionalised manner. Other flagship programmes benefiting SCs are Bharat Nirman, ICDS, SSA, Mid-day meal, NRHM and MGNREGS.

4.2.10 The National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers has been in operation since 1992. Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was introduced in January, 2007 to completely eradicate the practice of manual scavenging. "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their rehabilitation bill, 2012" has been introduced in the Parliament during 2012. To protect the Scheduled Castes, from all forms exploitation and practice of untouchability two important protective legislations in operation are the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

4.2.11 Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes during 2011-12 an increased outlay of Rs. 4298 crores have been provided for empowerment of Scheduled Castes during 2012-13. While special focus has been accorded to their social empowerment especially through educational development, priority has also been given to economic empowerment through mitigating and reducing poverty gap between SCs and general population.

B. EMPOWERMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES:

4.2.12 Article 366 (25) of the Constitution denoted that Scheduled Tribes means "those tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities". The Scheduled Tribes generally consist inhabitants of forest and hill areas and other tribal groups. STs have historically been physically or geographically excluded. Nearly 700 such tribes / communities have been notified

as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. The most backward among STs have been recognised as Particularly Vulnerable Groups consisting 75 such tribes / communities.

4.2.13 As per 2001 census, tribal population of the country is 8.43 crores, constituting 8.2% of the total population. 91.7% of them live in rural areas and 8.3% in urban areas. About 15% of the country's area is inhabited by the tribal communities, who live in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains to forests and hills to inaccessible areas. The highest proportion of ST population have reported from Madhya Pradesh(14.51%) followed by Maharashtra (10.7%) and Odisha (9.66%) and other distinct areas are the North Eastern states.

4.2.14 The decadal literacy rate of STs has gradually increased from 1961 (8.53%) to 2001 (47.1%). In respect of health and nutrition, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) are comparatively higher than that of general population. NHFW survey revealed that barely 18 % of STs had deliveries in a health facility, compared to 51 per cent among other communities. 81.56% of the tribal workers are engaged in primary sectors. The level of rural poverty amongst the STs on all-India basis is 47.4 (2009-10) which is significantly higher than the average across different social groups. The various development indices indicate that the STs continue to lag significantly behind the other communities.

4.2.15 In the 12th Plan education is considered as the most important instrument to mainstream the STs at par with the rest of the society, to deal with low level of literacy among STs and

bridge the gap between dropout rates between tribals and non tribals. Many new initiatives are proposed during the 12th Plan.

4.2.16 Economic Development of the STs is being promoted through implementation of various income and employment generating programmes through the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) which is promoting market development of tribal products through TRIFED, grant-in-aids to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations, Vocational Training Centres in tribal areas and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Economic Development of STs largely depends upon agriculture and its allied activities. Besides, forest resources and minor forest produce contributes substantially to the tribal economy.

4.2.17 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR Act) and SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are two important social legislations to prevent all types of exploitation and atrocities on STs. Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, (PESA) 1996, is in force in 9 States such Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan to provide special powers to Panchayats in Scheduled Areas to formulate and implement need based schemes and programmes. There are various other flagship programmes not targeted exclusively for the STs but which also benefit the STs. Some of these programmes form part of Bharat Nirman, ICDS, SSA, Mid-day meal, NRHM and MGNREGS, Indira Gandhi Swasthya Bheema Yojana, Dhana Lakshmi Yojana etc.

4.2.18 Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and

development programmes during 2011-12, an increased outlay of Rs. 1573 crores have been provided for empowerment of Scheduled Tribes during 2012-13. While special focus has been accorded to their social empowerment especially through educational development, priority has also been given to economic empowerment through mitigating and reducing poverty gap between STs and general population.

C. SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP)

4.2.19 Despite Constitutional directives and a number of legislative and executive measures taken by the Government since independence, there are large gaps between the living conditions of the general population and those of SCs and STs. Successive Five Year Plans have attempted to reduce these gaps and while there is some evidence of convergence, the gaps still remain at a level that is unacceptably high.

4.2.20 The persistence of socio-economic backwardness of the SCs and the STs in spite of the development efforts had warranted a special and focused strategy, inter alia, to enable them to share the benefits of overall economic growth in a more equitable manner. This has been sought to be achieved through the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes, now known as Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes. Based on the SCSP & TSP Guidelines of the Planning Commission separate budget sub heads have been created for SCSP (789) and for TSP (796) and actual allocation for SCSP and TSP was also increased from 2011-12 onwards. SCA to SCSP and TSP is provided to states and UTs as an additive.

D. EMPOWERMENT OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES:

4.2.21 The Other Backward Classes (OBCs) comprise the castes and communities which are found common in the lists of the Mandal Commission Report. The Mandal Commission covered more than 3000 communities / castes and sub castes under Other Backward Classes (OBCs). OBCs form around 52% of the country's population. The National Sample Survey conducted during 2004-05 (61st Round), puts the figure at 41%. Generally, Other Backward Classes consists castes / communities of small and small & marginal farmers, agricultural labourer's, Artisans, Pastoral Communities and other such similar groups who have been considered as educationally and economically backward.

4.2.22 The socio-economic and educational status of Other Backward Classes is not far better than SCs and STs. 70% of OBC population resides in rural areas as a result many seats reserved for OBCs in elite institutions were not filled due to non-availability of candidates, number of vacancies in public service reserved for OBCs were not filled due to non-availability of candidates with adequate educational qualifications. The health status of OBCs is not far better than that of other sections of society.

4.2.23 Education plays key role in socio-economic empowerment of a community, as the educational status of OBCs is not far better than mainstream communities. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing certain schemes namely Pre- Matric Scholarship, Post- Matric Scholarship, Hostel for OBC boys and girls, National Overseas Scholarship, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme and Free Coaching Scheme to improve educational status

and reduce the dropout rate among OBCs students.

4.2.24 Economic advancement play a key role in social empowerment of OBCs. Since the economic status of OBCs is not much better than general population, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing certain schemes for improving socio-economic conditions of OBCs, such as Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of OBCs, Skill Development and subsidised loans through National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

4.2.25 Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes during 2012-13 an outlay of Rs. 900 crores have been provided for empowerment of Other Backward Classes.

E. WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT NOMADIC, SEMI-NOMADIC AND DENOTIFIED TRIBES (NTS, SNTS & DNTS):

4.2.26 The Nomadic, Semi Nomadic and De-notified Tribes cover more than 200 communities that were identified by the colonial Government as 'Criminal Tribes' under a notorious legislation called 'Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) 1871', have been referred to thereafter as the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs, SNTs and NTS). DNTs are found in almost all the States and belonging mostly to the SCs, STs & OBC and some communities are not covered by any of the three SC, ST and OBC categories. Even those covered under the three categories are often not able to avail the benefits because of either not having caste certificates, or because the quotas are exhausted by the non-nomadic/ non-denotified communities in the reserved categories.

4.2.27 The Nomadic, Semi Nomadic and De-notified Tribes face special problems of their own as at present there are no Central Government Schemes / Programmes for DNTs, as such though schemes meant for SCs, STs and OBCs can be availed by DNTs falling in the respective categories. The DNTs due to their social background as erstwhile criminal tribes face social stigma and are deprived of many facilities which are given to SCs/ STs and OBCs.

4.2.28 Empowerment and development of DNTs is one of the prime concerns in the 12th Five Year Plan. Access to Scholarship Schemes, Hostel facilities, capacity building programmes for skill development and loans for economic empowerment, housing and settlement and Integrated Infrastructure Development Programme etc., have been proposed in the 12th Plan.

F. EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES:

4.2.29 Differently Abled Persons usually known as Persons with Disabilities is defined in the Section 2 (i) & (t) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. "Disability" means a person suffering from not less than 40% of the following disabilities certified by a medical authority i.e., Blindness; Low vision; Leprosy- cured; Hearing impairment; Loco motor Disability; Mental retardation; Mental Illness. According to Census 2011, there were 2.19 Crore persons with disabilities in India constituting 2.13% of the total population. Data collected in 2002 by NSSO indicated that the Number of Persons with Disabilities was 1.85 crore.

4.2.30 Persons with Disabilities continue to face discrimination in education, employment,

transport and in terms of access to sports, recreation, and so on. The interests of PwDs are protected under certain constitutional and statutory provisions such as Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, 11th and 12th Schedule, besides that there are certain statutory Acts such as the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, Rehabilitation Council Act, 1992 and Mental Health Act 1987, The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2006.

4.2.31 The Twelfth Plan has proposed several social, educational and employment provisions for the self-reliance of PwDs. Education plays a pivotal role in socio-economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. In the 12th Plan new schemes are proposed for PwDs such as Pre-Matric Scholarships; Post-Matric Scholarships; free coaching; Special/Residential school for students with severe and multiple disabilities, in districts not having Government special schools; Hostels for existing Government special schools not having hostels and augmentation of seats in existing hostels of Government special schools; Support for establishment/modernisation/capacity augmentation of Braille Presses; Scholarships for 'Top Class' education, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship; National Overseas Scholarship; Establishment of a college for deaf in each of the five regions of the country and establishment of National Accessible Library.

4.2.32 Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes, during 2012-13 an

outlay of Rs. 500 crores have been provided for empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

G. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS:

4.2.33 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, defines "senior citizens" means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above. India has the second largest population of senior citizens (60+) in the world. As per 2001 Census, total population of senior citizens (60+) was 7.7 crore which constitutes 7.5% of total population.

4.2.34 The major problems of senior citizens are security, health care, need for care and maintenance. The major focus in the Twelfth Plan will be consolidation, expansion and strengthening of the various programmes into comprehensive coordinated systems to fulfill the aspirations of these vulnerable sections of the society through launching of proposed schemes such as, (i) setting up a National Commission for Senior Citizens (ii) establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens with integrated multi-facility centre of varying capacity (25, 60 and 120) in 640 districts of the country, through State Government; (iii) setting up of a Helpline and District level help lines for older persons; (iv) setting up of Bureau for Socio-Economic Empowerment of Senior Citizens at district level; (v) creation of National Trust for the Aged; (vi) issue of 'Smart' Identity Cards for senior citizens; and (vii) health insurance for senior citizens.

4.2.35 During the Annual Plan 2012-13 for protection and welfare of Senior Citizen outlay of Rs. 135 crore has been allocated based on the progress of previous year.

H. REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE / DRUG ADDICTS/ALCOHOLISM:

4.2.36 Section 2 of the Narcotics Drug & Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 defines "an addict as a person who has dependence on any narcotic drug or Psychotropic Substance".

4.2.37 Drug addiction is a chronic, relapsing disorder, characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, and by neuro-chemical and molecular changes in the brain. Drug abusers gradually spend more and more time and energy obtaining and using the drug.

4.2.38 Besides physical and health problems drug addiction is a major social problem with increase incidence of crime among drug / alcohol addicts. Drug addiction causes immense financial and psychological problems for the addict and his / her family. The National House Hold survey 2000-01, projected that currently in India there were approximately 6.25 crore alcohol users, 87 lakh cannabis users and 20 lakh opiate users are found.

4.2.39 Article 47 of Constitution provides for improvement of public health and the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health. Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 enacted, inter alia, to curb drug abuse. India is signatory to three United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and against illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The issues relating to drugs are tackled by the Government of India through a two-pronged strategy viz supply reduction and demand reduction.

4.2.40 The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, was enacted, inter alia, to curb drug abuse. Section 71 of the Act empowers Government to establish centres for identification, treatment, and so on of addicts and for supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Ministry of SJ&E has been supporting Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) under the Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services run by Voluntary Organisations.

4.2.41 For rehabilitation of victims of Substance abuse/drug addicts/alcoholism an outlay of Rs. 40 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 2012-13 based on the progress of previous year.

I. REHABILITATION OF BEGGARS:

4.2.42 Beggary is one of the major social problem and against the human dignity which hinders the national growth, hence it has to be addressed effectively and efficiently in a time bound manner. The alms seeking religious mendicants and religious Bhikshus are prevalent in all religions of the world for the good cause of the society with an intention to serve the deprived and weaker sections.

4.2.43 According to the un-published data of Census 2001, there were 7.03 lakh beggars and vagrants out of which 6.31 lakh were in non-worker category. For prevention of beggary there are two general legislations having provisions are (i) Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and (ii) Indian Railway Act 1989.

4.2.44 At present, there are no central schemes directly related to beggary. However, there are

programmes for welfare and development of older persons, physically challenged and drug abuse covering the issues/problems of beggary. Therefore, to address the problem in a holistic manner at the national level new schemes have been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan by Integrating Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars with Night Shelter cum- Work Production Centre; Multiple Skill Training; Mobile Health Care; Counselling; Awareness Generation; and Sensitisation programmes, convergence of existing programmes for the Vulnerable Groups implemented by the Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment, Rural Development, Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Women and Child Development etc.,

Allocated Outlay for 2012-13

4.2.45 Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes during 2011-12 an increased outlay of Rs. 5415.00 crore was allocated to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment out of which Rs.4298.00 crore for SCs, Rs. 900.00 crore for OBCs Development, Rs.500.00 crore for Disability and Rs. 175.00 crore for Social Defence Sector and other vulnerable groups. An out lay of Rs. 1573 crore was allocated to Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2012-13. While special focus has been accorded to their social empowerment especially through educational development, priority has also been given to economic empowerment through mitigating and reducing poverty gap between general population and SCs, STs, OBCs, DNTs and Other Vulnerable Sections to make these socially disadvantaged groups self-reliant and economically independent.

J. ANNUAL PLAN DISCUSSIONS 2012-13 OF STATES/UTs

4.2.46 To finalise the Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposals of States/UT governments, Working Group meetings/discussions were held under the Chairmanship of Adviser (SJE), which were attended by the State representatives. Representatives of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes also participated in few of these meetings. Besides, reviewing the progress of various programmes and policies, Working Groups also made an assessment of the financial requirements for each State and recommended allocation of the resources for the sector and the brief notes were prepared, which provided inputs for the meetings between the State Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for finalization of Annual Plans of States and UTs.

K. INTERACTION WITH THE NODAL MINISTRIES

4.2.47 The Division had interacted with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs on various issues pertaining to Working Groups meetings, SFC Meeting, etc. Besides, this division attended various meetings in connection with formulation, implementation and monitoring of various schemes and policies, etc.

L. INTRODUCTION OF NEW SCHEMES

4.2.48 For educational empowerment of SC and ST children, two new schemes namely "Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students of class IX and X and "Pre- Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students of Class IX and X were approved for implementation.

M. EXAMINATION OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS, RESEARCH REPORTS SENT BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION (SER) AND PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION (PEO)

4.2.49 The Division also critically examined and offered comments on proposals for research and workshop concerning welfare and development of disadvantaged groups/other special groups submitted by academic institutions and NGOs seeking grant under SER and PEO of the Planning Commission.

N. EXAMINATION OF NOTES FOR STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE (SFC)/ EXPENDITURE FINANCE COMMITTEE (EFC)/ CABINET COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CCEA) /CABINET COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS (CCPA)

4.2.50 Division has examined a number of Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/ Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) notes submitted by the Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs for the schemes in close consultation with Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD). Division also offered comments on various proposals submitted by these Ministries for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)/Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA).

O. PARLIAMENT QUESTIONS, RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, ETC.

4.2.51 Division also attended work relating to the Parliament Questions, VIP references and provided inputs for the Speeches by the Prime

Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission delivered at various occasions. Many field visits were carried out by the officers of the Division to have first-hand information on the progress and the impact of the various on-going programmes/schemes in different parts of the country. Besides the division has furnished information under Right to Information Act 2005 to individual applicants on various matters pertaining to issues and fund allocation under various schemes related to SC, STs, OBC, SNTs, DNTs, Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizens etc.

4.3. BHARAT NIRMAN

Background

4.3.1 Development of Rural India is an imperative for inclusive and equitable growth and to unlock the huge potential of the population that is presently trapped in poverty with its associated deprivations. The analysis of incidence of poverty across Indian States indicates that poverty is very closely linked to the absence of social infrastructure. The provision of infrastructure is therefore, a sine-qua-non for the development of rural India. The Government of India, in recognition of the role played by infrastructure in poverty removal, has taken up massive programmes for construction of rural infrastructure under different programmes in the past. In February, 2005, while addressing the Parliament, the Hon'ble President perceived an over-arching vision for building rural infrastructure in the areas of irrigation, roads, housing, water supply, electrification and telecommunication under the title 'Bharat Nirman'. A Committee on Rural Infrastructure has been setup under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. The committee has endorsed certain modified physical targets in each of the six areas.

4.3.2 To unlock huge development potential of rural India, the Government of India has launched a time bound programme titled 'Bharat Nirman' in 2005 initially for a period of four years i.e. 2005-2009. The programme was initiated by Government of India in partnership with State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions with the objective to build rural infrastructure and provide basic amenities in rural areas. Under the scheme, projects are taken up in the areas of irrigation, road, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity. Specific goals and targets were set in each of these areas. Under Bharat Nirman, the

effort is to impart a sense of urgency to these goals by up-scaling the physical targets under various components and making the programme time-bound, transparent as well as accountable. Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 and on the basis of the outcome, Phase II was implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. The effort under Bharat Nirman is to impart a sense of urgency to these goals and making the programme time-bound, transparent and accountable.

4.3.3 Phase-wise physical targets under the each of the components have been identified as under.

Component	Targets	
	Phase I	Phase II
Drinking Water	To provide drinking water to 55,067 uncovered habitations by 2009. All habitations with failed sources and water quality problems will be covered	Cover approximately 55 thousand uncovered habitations and provide safe drinking water to approximately 2.16 lakh villages affected by poor water quality.
Irrigation	To create 10 million hectare of additional irrigation capacity.	Remaining 3.5 million hectares to be brought under assured irrigation by 2012.
Roads	To provide all weather roads to every habitation over a 1000 population and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas): remaining 66,802 habitations to be covered.	Provide road connections to remaining 23,000 villages approximately with population of 1000 or 500 in case of hilly or tribal areas.
Electricity	To provide electricity to remaining 1,25,000 villages and to 23 million households.	Provide electricity to remaining 40,000 villages approximately and connections to about 1.75 crore poor households.
Housing	To construct 0.6 crore houses	Provide additional 1.2 crore houses at the rate of 24 lakh houses each year to be built by funds allocated to the homeless through Panchayats.
Rural Telephone Connectivity	To connect remaining 66,822 villages with telephone by 2007.	Increase rural tele-density to 40% and provide broadband connectivity and Bharat Nirman Seva Kendras to all 2.5 lakh Panchayats.

COMPONENTS WISE DETAILS OF BHARAT NIRMAN

Drinking Water Supply

4.3.4 Bharat Nirman envisages providing safe drinking water to all uncovered habitations by 2012. Supply of safe drinking water in uncovered, slipped back and quality-affected habitations is one of the components of Bharat Nirman. Thus Bharat Nirman envisaged covering 55,067 uncovered habitations, 2.8 lakh slipped back habitations and about 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations. The Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water Supply is responsible for meeting this goal in partnership with State Governments. Against 55,067 un-covered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,440 habitations have been covered during Phase-I. The implementation status of the NRDWP under Bharat Nirman Phase-II shows that all the uncovered habitations envisaged under Bharat Nirman have been covered and against an overall physical target of 1,05,479 quality affected habitations to be covered up to 2011-12, a total of 87,028 habitations have been covered upto 30th October, 2012.

Irrigation

4.3.5 Irrigation is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. There is huge gap between irrigation potential created and the potential utilized. Under Bharat Nirman it is planned to restore and utilize irrigation potential of 10 lakh hectare through implementation of extension, renovation and modernization of schemes

alongwith command area development and water management practices. There are considerable areas in the country with unutilized ground water resources. Irrigation potential of 28 lakh hectare is planned to be created through ground water development. The remaining target for creation of irrigation potential of 10 lakh hectare is planned to be created by way of minor irrigation schemes using surface flow. 10 lakh hectare of irrigation potential is also planned by way of repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies and extension, renovation and modernization of minor irrigation schemes.

4.3.6 The irrigation potential created was 7.3155 m.ha against a target of 10 m.ha during phase-I and during phase-II 4.460 m.ha irrigation potential was created upto October, 2012.

Roads

4.3.7 Road connectivity is a major component of Bharat Nirman. The aim is to connect all villages that have a population of 1000 (or 500 in hilly/tribal area) with an all-weather road by 2012. This is expected to generate multiplier effects in the rural economy of linking production to markets and services. This work, which is being undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana since 2000, has been modified to address the above goals within the stipulated time-frame. The funding for the programme is made under the CSS 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak' Yojana by Ministry of Rural Development which is 100% funding by the Centre to the states.

4.3.8 New connectivity is proposed to be provided to a total of 54,648 habitations under Bharat Nirman. This will involve construction of 1,46,185.34 km of rural roads. In addition to new connectivity, the scheme also envisages upgradation /renewal of 1,94,130.69 km of existing rural roads. Under the rural roads component of Bharat Nirman, 44,089 habitations have been provided all-weather road connectivity, 2,35,903 km road had upgraded and 1,89,897 km length road has been provided under new connectivity up to March 2012.

Electricity

4.3.9 Ministry of Power launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) as one of its flagship programme in March 2005 with the objective of electrifying over one lakh un-electrified villages and to provide free electricity connections to 2.34 Crore rural BPL households. This programme has been brought under the ambit of Bharat Nirman. Under RGGVY, electricity distribution infrastructure is envisaged to establish Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with at least a 33/11KV sub-station in a block, Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) with at least a Distribution Transformer in a village or hamlet, and standalone grids with generation where grid supply is not feasible.

4.3.10 Subsidy towards capital expenditure to the tune of 90% is being provided, through Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), which is a nodal agency for implementation of the scheme. Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households is being financed with 100% capital subsidy @ Rs.2200/- per connection in all rural habitations.

4.3.11 Rural Electrification Corporation is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

The services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSU) are available to the States for assisting them in the execution of Rural Electrification projects. The Management of Rural Distribution is mandated through franchisees.

4.3.12 The target is to take electricity to all villages and offer electricity connection to 1.75 crore poor households by 2012. By November 2011 1.75 lakh BPL households were electrified. 1.0 lakh unelectrified villages were electrified against a target of electrification of 1.0 lakh unelectrified villages.

Housing

4.3.13 Rural Housing is one of the six components of the Bharat Nirman package. The rural housing programme is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development through the Indira Awaas Yojana scheme, which is a centrally sponsored scheme where the cost is shared between the Centre and the States on a 75:25 basis. The criteria adopted for allocation of financial resources between the States/UTs gives greater emphasis to the states with higher incidence of shelterlessness. 75% weightage is given to housing shortage and 25% weightage to the poverty ratios prescribed by the Planning Commission for State-level allocations. For district-level allocations, 75 % weightage is given again to housing shortage and 25 % to SC/ST component of the population. Grant assistance is provided to the extent of Rs. 25,000 per house for normal areas and Rs. 27,500 for hilly areas. Funds are released to the DRDAs in two installments.

4.3.14 Against a target of construction of 60 lakh houses, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed during the Phase-I of Bharat Nirman under the component of Housing and against a target of

construction of 120 lakh houses, 95.1 lakh houses were constructed upto September, 2012.

Rural Telephone Connectivity

4.3.15 The Department of Telecom in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has the responsibility of providing telephone connectivity to the 66,822 villages that remain to be covered. The resources for implementation of universal services obligation are raised through a Universal Service Levy which has presently been fixed at 5% of the adjusted gross revenue of all telecom service providers except the pure value added service providers like internet, voice mail, e-mail service providers. The rules also make a provision for the Central Government to give grants and loans to the Fund. The balance to the credit of the Fund does not lapse at the end of the financial year.

4.3.16 Under Rural Telephony component of Bharat Nirman programme Phase II the objective is to achieve 40 per cent rural telephony by the year 2014, ensure broadband coverage to all 2.5 lakh Panchayats and set up Bharat Nirman Seva Kendras at Panchayat level by 2012. As on August 2011, rural teledensity of 36.23 per cent was achieved and broadband coverage was extended to 1,38,434 village Panchayats till September, 2011. 62,101 village telephones were provided against a target of 62,302 of VPTs.

4.4 COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION (CIT&I) DIVISION

4.4.1 ICT sector is predominantly a service sector and CIT&I Division is primarily concerned with the plans, programmes & policies relating to Telecommunications,

Information Technology, Postal and Information & Broadcasting Sectors. The major activities of this Division during the year (April 2012-December 2012) include examination of various policy issues, performance review of the sectors and work relating to formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan and preparatory work relating to Annual Plan 2013-14. In addition, the division also constituted an Expert Group on Privacy for identifying various issues relating to privacy. Besides the above, the Division also looks after maintenance of Planning Commission's web site as well as management of Soochna Dwar. Also, this Division monitored Planning Commission's two GIS based projects viz. (i) Computer Aided Digital Utility Mapping (CADM) project for six major cities (ii) Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-layered Geographical Information System (GIS). Both the projects have since been completed. Some of the important developments that took place in Communications, Information Technology and Information sector during the period are given below:

I. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

4.4.2 Telecom has emerged as a key driver of economic and social development in an increasingly knowledge intensive global scenario, in which India will play a leadership role. With 906.62 million mobile connections as on 30th September, 2012, mobile phones are no more a device in the hands of rich or upper middle class alone but are significantly emerging as a common man's device not only for voice telephony but also for accessing variety of services both for rural and urban people such as market information, agro-based information, health and education, financial services, entertainment and much more. The teledensity as on 30th September, 2012 has reached 40.36

percent in the rural and 161.13 percent in the urban areas with overall teledensity being 77.04 percent. (Source TRAI)

4.4.3 Recognizing that India is one of the fastest growing telecom markets in the world, the Government of India has approved the National Telecom Policy (NTP) -2012 on 31st May, 2012. The vision of NTP-2012 is to provide secure, reliable, affordable and high quality converged telecommunication services anytime, anywhere for an accelerated inclusive socio-economic development.

4.4.4 In order to connect every panchayat, provisions of Broadband services and telephone under Bharat Nirman Phase-I & II Programmes are playing very important role in connecting the remotely uncovered villages and providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) with the support of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). Under Bharat Nirman Programme Phase -1 (since Nov. 2004), 62,101 VPTs out of the total targeted villages of 62,302 have been provided as on November, 2012, which covers 99.67 percent of the target. Under Bharat Nirman Phase -II, as on October- 2012, broadband coverage has been provided to 1,57,371 village panchayats out of 2,50,000 Village Panchayats.

4.4.5 Broadband connectivity has been recognized as a proven instrument contributing to the GDP growth. In addressing the issues of accessibility, affordability and attractiveness of Broadband services, a policy decision has been taken to connect all Panchayats with optical fiber in order to provide every Panchayat with the broadband. The key thrust area is to connect all villages with population more than 500 on National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) to realize the vision of 'Broadband on Demand'. As far as achievement in this area is concerned,

the Internet Subscribers base has increased from 19.67 million (as on March 2011) to 24.01 million at the end of Sept. 2012, where as, the broadband subscribers has increased from 11.89 million to 14.68 million during the same period.

4.4.6 As per the NTP 2012 the aim is to provide affordable and reliable broadband-on-demand by the year 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps on demand. The NTP 2012 also aims to promote innovation, indigenous R&D and manufacturing to serve domestic and global markets, by increasing skills and competencies. Creation of a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services is also envisioned in the policy document.

4.4.7 Due to increased demand of spectrum, the Government has started exploring the vacation of spectrum in different frequency bands used in various government organizations namely defence, broadcasting, and space organizations by providing alternate system of communication infrastructure such as OFC network for their carriage medium. BSNL and MTNL were entrusted the work to prepare a DPR for an alternate communication Network for defence tri-services without compromising security and other requirements of the defence. The CIT&I Division was actively associated with the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted by the Government to look at the specifications and cost estimates for the proposed Defence network and optimize the same with reference to the scope of the work and the requirements of the Defence services.

After extensive meetings, the IMG submitted the optimization certificate and fine tuned the cost estimates. Based on that CCEA approved the project on 3rd July, 2012 at an estimated cost of Rs13, 334 crore.

4.4.8 Important gains have been made in the R&D sector and India has emerged as a key destination for high end work in the sector; generation of IPs and products has, however, been limited, even though there are numerous instances of IPs and products being registered outside India wherein the bulk of R&D has been carried out in India. Keeping in view the future exponential growth, in terms of creation of huge e-infrastructure, manufacturing of indigenous equipment have been given priority. Research and Development is another area where investment is necessary to boost indigenous manufacturing.

4.4.9 Pursuant to the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court on 2nd February, 2012, quashing 122 licenses issued after Jan 10, 2008, Department of Telecom constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC), comprising of representatives from DOT, MoF, DeitY, DIPP and CIT&I Division of the Planning Commission to supervise spectrum auction in 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands released by the 122 quashed licensees. The officers of the CIT&I Division were actively engaged in this exercise and auction of 1800 MHz band spectrum was successfully completed in 18 service areas. As regards the auction of 1800 MHz band spectrum in remaining 4 service areas i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Karnataka and Rajasthan there were no bidders. Similarly, the spectrum in 800 MHz band, the same could not be auctioned as there was no response from the bidders.

4.4.10 The IMC for auction of spectrum was again reconstituted by Department of Telecom

in December, 2012 with the Officers of the CIT&I Division among the members of the Committee to supervise the auction of spectrum in 1800 MHz, in four service areas and 800 MHz band in all the 21 service areas except Rajasthan, where the auction could not be held in November, 2012. In addition, the IMC has been entrusted the task of auctioning the spectrum in 900 MHz band in three services areas viz. Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. The spectrum in 900 MHz band in these three service areas will be released in 2014 when the license of existing service providers in this band will be due for renewal. The Committee has already initiated the exercise and has issued the Notice Inviting Applications from the prospective bidders.

4.4.11 During the year 2012-13 the following important projects/ schemes/ policy issues pertaining to Telecommunications sector were examined in the Division:

- (i) Annual Plan proposals of the D/O Telecommunications for the year 2013-14.
- (ii) National Telecom Policy - 2012
- (iii) Dedicated and fully secured Communication Network for Defence Services.
- (iv) De-merger or Hiving off of Surplus land of VSNL (now M/s TCL) into a resulting Company.
- (v) Creation of National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) for broadband connectivity to Panchayats.
- (vi) Revival plan of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI)
- (vii) All Matters relating to spectrum management and allocation of spectrum in 2G/CDMA band brought before the

consideration of Telecom Commission, Empowered Group of Ministers and the Union Cabinet.

II. POSTAL SECTOR

4.4.12 Department of Posts has been the backbone of India's communication and core of the country's social-economic development for the last 150 years. A network of 1.55 lakh (approx.) post offices in the country with more than 1.39 lakh (89.81%) post offices in rural areas is indicative of the commitment of the department towards its customers. The core activity of the Department is processing, transmission and delivery of mails. In order to fulfill Universal Service Obligation, subsidy is provided to all Branch Post Offices in rural areas, which ranges from 66.66% in normal rural areas to 85% on hilly, tribal, desert and inaccessible areas.

4.4.13 The department is implementing a major project for IT Induction and Modernization of Post Offices. Major components of the project include: Supply of Mail Office hardware, Development & deployment of Rural ICT solution, Development & deployment of Banking & PLI solutions, Data Centre and Disaster recovery system, Network Integration and deployment of Integrated scalable software & change management activities. Phase II for IT Induction programme was approved by the CCEA on 22/11/2012. During the last few years, the Department has computerized 24969 post offices and networked 22177 post offices in urban and rural areas as on June 2012.

4.4.14 During the year 2012-13 the following important projects/ schemes/ policy issues pertaining to Department of Posts (DoP) were examined in the Division:

- i) Annual Plan 2013-14 proposals of the Department of Posts.
- ii) IT Modernization Project Phase-II
- iii) Introduction of a new legislation, the Post Office Bill, 2011 in the Parliament to replace the Indian Post Office Act, 1898
- iv) Transfer of lands in Tamil Nadu belonging to Department of Posts to Chennai Metro Rail Project, Phase-I
- v) Transfer of land and Buildings at Sahar Posts & Telegraphs (P&T) colony to Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) for construction of Sahar Elevated Road
- vi) EFC memo on Rural business and access to postal network

III. ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

4.4.15 The Department of Electronics and Information Technology looks after the e-Development of India through multi pronged strategy of e-Infrastructure creation to facilitate and promote e-governance, promotion of Electronics & 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.

4.4.16 The National Policy on Information Technology 2012 was approved by the Government of India on 14th September 2012. The Policy aims to leverage Information & Communication Technology (ICT) to address the country's economic and developmental challenges. The Policy inter alia envisages the

growth of the IT market to USD 300 Billion and creation of additional 10 million employments by 2020. The policy objectives have laid special emphasis on HR development and aims at creation of a pool of 10 million additional skilled manpower in ICT and 3000 PhDs annually in specialized areas by 2020.

4.4.17 Development of domestic capabilities in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) is very crucial and therefore creation of a globally competitive ESDM sector to meet the country's need and serve the international market is essential for both economic and strategic reasons. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has formulated the draft National Policy on Electronics (NPE)-2012, which provides for a comprehensive set of policy initiatives to revive the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector in the country. National Policy on Electronics, 2012, lays the road map for the ESDM sector in the next decade.

4.4.18 Major policy issues/notes/schemes/projects examined in the IT Sector during the year 2012-13 are briefly as follows:

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Annual Plan 2013-14 proposals of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) (ii) Annual Plan 2012-13 proposals of all States & UTs in respect of IT sector and Special Plan Assistance (SPA) proposals relating to IT sector received from various States. (iii) Two projects of Planning Commission on (I) Multiplayer GIS mapping of 600 districts and (ii) Computer Aided Digital mapping project relating to six cities (Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Chennai, Mumbai and Hyderabad) being executed by NIC. (v) Preferential Market Access (PMA) for domestically manufactured electronic goods for all Government procurement (except Defence procurement) (vi) Scheme for National Rollout of e-District Mission Mode Project (vii) Bharat Nirman Common Services Centers Scheme (viii) The Delhi Geo-Spatial Data Infrastructure (Management, Control, Administration, Security and Safety) Bill, 2011 (ix) DIT's initiatives for Skill Development in IECT sector (x) Setting up of Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. (xi) Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme to provide world class infrastructure for attracting investments in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector (xii) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) to promote large-scale domestic manufacturing in the ESDM sector. (xiii) Centres of Excellence in Nano-electronics-Phase II" - a joint project between Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Indian Institute of Bombay, Mumbai. (xiv) Establishment of National Data Centre at NIC State Centre, Bhubaneswar |
|---|--|

- (xiv) Development of North-Eastern Region by enhancing the Training/Education capacity in the Information, Electronics & Communications Technology (IECT) area
- (xv) Setting up of "Electronics Development Fund"
- (xvi) Electronic Service Delivery Bill 2012
- (xvii) HR policy for e-governance/expert committee report.
- (xviii) Draft Cabinet note National policy on information Technology.
- (xix) Up-scaling of Multi-Layered GIS of National Informatics Centre.

IV. INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

4.4.19 Information and broadcasting sector comprise of three wings, viz. Film, Information, and Broadcasting. The Indian Media and Entertainment Industry has evolved as one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy over the last few years and it is expected to grow at an annual average rate on 13.2 percent in the coming years to reach Rs. 1.19 trillion in 2015. Digitalization, enhanced number of channels, increased number of private stakeholder, momentum in crossover movies and crossover audience, increasing share in the global market, domestic demand for animation and special effect are some of the salient features of this sector.

4.4.20 Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is the nodal multi-media advertising agency of the Government which carries information on policies, programmes and achievements of various Ministries and Departments to masses through various media. Public Information Campaigns (PICs) is one of

the important components of the Media Outreach strategy to raise awareness on flagship programmes of the Government. The introduction of IT/ electronics effects in the production of Radio /Video spots/ jingles have raised the penetration level of the messages among the targeted audiences.

4.4.21 During the year the Information Sector has focused on up-gradation of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC). Setting up of four regional Institutes of Mass Communication (IIMC) is a part of this initiative that will be carried out in the twelfth plan period. Initiatives like People's Empowerment through Development Communication Media, Outreach Programme and Publicity for Special Events, and Direct Contact Programme by Directorate of Field Publicity were undertaken.

4.4.22 The entertainment and media industry is increasingly growing in all spheres, like film production, marketing and exhibition. Over the year's investment have been made to produce short documentary/feature films and strengthening of two premier institutions viz, FTII Pune and Satyajit Roy Film Institute, Kolkata for capacity building. Policy interventions were made to reduce piracy in the film industry. National Film Development Corporation initiated a scheme for production of regional films to promote young first hand entrepreneurs.

4.4.23 The twin branches of broadcasting wing, All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan are engaged in providing programmes, unbiased information, and wholesome entertainment for educating, and empowering the people of India. One of the important steps taken in the broadcasting sector is the expansion of Community Radio network in the country. AIR has already started its first digital broadcasting

under Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM). Government has also approved a scheme for Digitalization of Doordarshan's network, 630 digital transmitters will be installed to reach present level of coverage. All the 67 studio centers including earth stations will be converted to digital. Further investments are required to be made in the 12th Plan to fulfill the target of complete digitisation by 2017.

4.4.24 Major policy issues/notes/schemes/projects examined in the I&B sector during the year 2012-13 are briefly as follows:

- i. Annual Plan 2013-14 proposals of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- ii. Development Communication and Dissemination of filmic content.
- iii. Setting up a Center of excellence for Animation, Gaming and VFX.
- iv. Supporting Community Radio Movement in India.
- v. Setting up of Permanent TV Studio In Dehradun.
- vi. Organizational Financial restructuring of Prasar Bharti.
- vii. Strengthening of Electronic Media Monitoring Center.
- viii. Broadcasting Infrastructure and network development for AIR and DD.
- ix. Human Resource Development.
- x. Media Infrastructure development Program.

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE CIT&I DIVISION

Adviser to PM on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations

4.4.25 The CIT & I division is the nodal division for the Office of the Adviser to the Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovations. The Office of the Adviser to the Prime Minister is engaged in overseeing the operationalization/implementation of the following important infrastructural initiatives:

1. National Knowledge Network to interconnect all educational and research institution.
2. Broadband connectivity to Panchayats and enabling citizen interface to improve delivery of public services and citizen empowerment through National Optical Fiber Network.
3. Greater use of Information Communications Technology in Public Transport and Justice Systems.
4. Developing an Action Plan for a Decade of Innovation.

4.4.26 Apart from the above mentioned Terms of Reference, the Office of Adviser would also undertake other activities that impact the creation of a knowledge society. As part of the programme for developing an action plan for a decade of innovation, National Innovation Council (NInC) has been set up which seeks to create a Roadmap for Innovations for the next decade by focusing on five key parameters: Platform; Inclusion; Eco-system; Drivers and Discourse. To drive the innovation agenda NInC has undertaken several initiatives at the national level which include - State Innovation Councils, Sectoral Innovation Councils, Industry Innovation Clusters, University Innovation Clusters, India Inclusive Innovation Fund, India Innovation Portal and Innovation Eco-system.

Expert Group on Privacy:

4.4.27 An Expert Group on Privacy was constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice A.P. Shah, Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court, to identify the privacy issues and make recommendations for the proposed Privacy Bill. The CIT&I Division not only serviced the Expert Group but also participated actively in the finalization of its Report which was submitted on 16th October, 2012. The Group reviewed privacy regimes around the world with a view to understand prevalent best practices relating to privacy regulation and also reviewed existing legislation and bills to identify prevalent privacy concerns in India. On the basis of the deliberations and in depth analysis, the group has identified and prepared a set of recommendations for the consideration of the government while formulating the proposed framework for a privacy act. The report covers international privacy principles, national privacy principles, rationale and emerging issues along with an analysis of relevant legislations/Bills from a privacy perspective. The report, proposes a detailed framework that serves as the conceptual foundation for the Privacy Act for India. The Act will be an overarching law and will regulate the interception and surveillance by the competent Authority in government and also by the Private Agencies.

Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of Department of Space

4.4.28 Department of Space has constituted a Technical Advisory Group under the INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) to consider and advise ICC on all technical matters relating to

allocation of transponders and utilization of INSAT capacity and any other matters that may be referred to it by the ICC. Sr. Adviser (CIT&I), Planning Commission is one of the members of the TAG. The group held several meetings during the year and discussed several issues relating to availability and allocation of transponder capacity, bandwidth requirement of various users and general framework for allotment of transponders.

Soochna Dwar

4.4.29 The management of 'Soochna Dwar' is another responsibility of the CIT&I Division. The facility enables visiting media persons to browse the Internet for information. It also provides information and publications to public at large. The Division also maintains and updates three web sites - website of Planning Commission, Economic Advisory Council to PM and RTI online/offline.

Internal Information Service

4.4.30 CIT&I Division also prepares a computerized "Daily Digest" of selected news items which are uploaded on the Internal website of Planning Commission at intrayojana.nic.in. The Newspaper clippings of important items are sent to the office of the Deputy Chairman on daily basis.

4.5 DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

4.5.1 The Development Policy Division is primarily entrusted with the responsibility of preparing briefs, reviews, notes on various aspects of economic policy matters and dealing with subjects of food security, consumer affairs, pricing issues in agriculture and import/ export of essential commodities. The Division examines the recommendations on Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of various

crops emanating from the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) on the basis of references received from the Ministry of Agriculture. As the nodal Division for the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, the Division examines the schemes of the Department of Food & Public Distribution and the Department of Consumer Affairs. Besides, this Division attends meetings of Monitoring Committees in respect of proposals and activities of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Committee on Sugar Development Fund (SDF), Buffer Stocking norms for central foodgrain stocks and issues relating to food & Targeted Public Distribution System. The Division also represents the Planning Commission in the meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to review inflation situation and IMG on cold chain infrastructure for agriculture and allied sectors.

4.5.2 During the year 2012-13, the following activities were performed by the Division:

- i. The Division examined and provided comments on the recommendations on Minimum Support Prices in respect of foodgrains (kharif and rabi), oil seeds, sugarcane, copra, jute, etc. made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices on the basis of references received from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- ii. The Division examined and conveyed the views of the Planning Commission from time to time on the proposed National Food Security Bill and Buffer Stocking Policy for central pool stocks.
- iii. The Division examined the recommendations and formalised the views of Planning Commission on the relevant agenda items received from various Ministries for the meetings of the Cabinet/ Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs/ Cabinet Committee on Prices/ Empowered Group of Ministers covering areas such as Targeted Public Distribution System, MSP of agricultural crops, policy with regard to sugar & pulses, import/ export of essential commodities, fixation of stock limits/ restrictions under Essential Commodities Act, inflation, consumer protection, National Food Security Bill, Forward Contract Regulation Act, etc. Besides, the briefs of the respective Agenda Notes were prepared from time to time.
- iv. At the behest of the Cabinet Secretariat, the Division had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission for encouraging investments in supply chains including provision for cold storages for more efficient distribution of farm produce. During the year under review, the report of the Committee was finalized and submitted to the Government. To facilitate implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, an Inter-Ministerial Group on cold chain infrastructure for agriculture and allied sectors has been set up under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

- v. In the context of formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Division provided inputs for the Plan Document covering the areas of Public Distribution System and Consumer Welfare & Protection.
- vi. The Division had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, to examine the issues pertaining to direct transfer of subsidies in respect of kerosene, LPG, food and fertilisers. A number of meetings of the Committee were held during the year.
- vii. Various Starred/ Unstarred Parliament Questions and VIP references pertaining to the Division were answered/ responded during the year. Besides, the references received from various States on the subject of Public Distribution System, storage of foodgrains and direct transfer of subsidy under PDS were examined and suitably responded.
- viii. The Division examined the scheme-wise proposals for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Gross Budgetary Support for Annual Plan 2013-14 in respect of the Department of Food & Public Distribution and the Department of Consumer Affairs.
- ix. The Division has been providing inputs on various developments with regard to rising prices and measures to contain inflation. The Division has also been participating in the deliberations of the IMG to review inflation situation and IMG on cold chain infrastructure for agriculture and allied sectors.

4.6 DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER (DBT)

Background:

4.6.1 To realise the PM's Vision for bringing about a paradigm shift in the delivery of services to the citizens, particularly common man and the under-privileged section of society of the country, the Government took a decision to start the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Programme. This Programme envisages a switch from the present electronic transfer of benefits to bank accounts of the beneficiary to transfer of benefits directly to Aadhar seeded bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

Implementation Strategy:

4.6.2 The Government constituted the National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers which with assistance from the Executive Committee on Direct Cash Transfer is required to coordinate action on the implementation of the DBT Programme. To ensure orderly and timely implementation, Mission Mode Committees namely, Financial Inclusion Committee, Technology Committee and Implementation Committee on Electronic Transfer of Benefits were also constituted.

4.6.3 A lot of preparatory work was required to be done for the implementation of this programme. The beneficiary databases needed to be digitised, bank accounts needed to be opened, Aadhar numbers needed to be issued and seeded into both the beneficiary databases and beneficiary bank account databases to allow rapid transfer of direct benefits through the Aadhar Payments Bridge (APB). The concerned Ministries, Banks, District Administration and UIDAI are required to work in close coordination to ensure successful implementation of the DBT Programme.

Roll Out Plan¹ :

4.6.4 A decision was taken in the meeting of the National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers held by the Prime Ministers that Direct Benefit Transfers will be rolled out from 1st January, 2013 in 43 districts for 26 selected Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in a phase wise manner beginning with 20 districts on 1.1.2013, 11 districts from 1.2.2013 and the remaining 12 districts from 1.3.2013. Subsequently, the DBT rollout would be further scaled up in a phase-wise manner in other districts.

Role of DBT Division, Planning Commission

4.6.5 The newly created Direct Benefit Transfer Division in Planning Commission has been assigned the role of a nodal agency between PMO and the concerned Ministries/ Departments/States/Districts in DBT implementation. It is required to provide secretarial service to PMO in this regard.

4.6.6 The DBT Division, since its inception, engaged in the following activities:

a) Disseminated information and coordinated action on the decisions taken at the various meetings of Executive Committee on Direct Cash (Benefits) Transfers and other Mission mode committees. Any inter-sectoral dependencies that came up were flagged and resolved at the earliest.

The DBT Division issued consolidated instructions to the concerned Ministries with approval of the Executive Committee. In this context, the Division prepared and shared a document on 'Information and Guidance on Direct Benefit transfer' laying out a roadmap for DBT roll out. Office Memorandum, dated

26.12.2012, was issued with regard to 'Guidelines on Standardized Formats for Collection of Basic Data to facilitate Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) in Pilot Districts'. Two OMs on 'Procedure for seeding Aadhar Numbers' and 'Procedure for sending Payment Advice to Banks' were issued on 8.01.13.

b) Reviewed the preparedness of the Districts and analysed the operational problems being faced in DBT implementation. In this regard, a Conference of the District Collectors of the 43 identified Districts was organised on 13.12.12 on issues pertaining to Aadhar enrolment, seeding of Aadhar and a camp based approach to achieve the same. Thereafter, Secretaries and the Nodal Officers of the concerned Ministries/ Departments visited the 43 identified districts in December, 2012, to assess their preparedness with reference to Direct Benefits Transfer roll out. Two video conferences were organized on 10.01.2013 and 23.01.2013 with District Collectors in the Planning Commission to monitor the progress and preparedness with regard to scheme-wise DBT rollout in the selected districts. These were also attended by the Nodal Officers of the concerned Ministries.

c) Monitored the DBT portal, that was launched for providing and sharing information regarding Direct Benefits Transfer, and DBT MIS, that was created for compiling information from Collectors pertaining to DBT roll out status in the districts. However, the 8 concerned Ministries are required to collect, verify and upload the data onto the DBT MIS System, as per the format prescribed by PMO. The DBT Division ensured that data compilation happens in a time bound manner.

¹ List of selected Schemes and Districts is provided in Annexure

Annexure - I

List of 20 districts for roll-out of Direct Benefits Transfer from 1.1.2013

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	Karnataka	Tumkur
2	Karnataka	Mysore
3	Karnataka	Dharwar
4	Puducherry	Puducherry
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
6	Punjab	SBS Nagar/Nawanshahar
7	Delhi	North-East Delhi
8	Delhi	North-West Delhi
9	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
10	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar (Khandwa)
11	Madhya Pradesh	Harda
12	Rajasthan	Ajmer
13	Rajasthan	Udaipur
14	Rajasthan	Alwar
15	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
16	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur
17	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
18	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari
19	Daman & Diu	Diu
20	Daman & Diu	Daman

List of 11 districts for roll-out of Direct Benefits Transfer from 1.2.2013

1	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
2	Haryana	Ambala
3	Punjab	Gurdaspur
4	Sikkim	Sikkim West
5	Sikkim	Sikkim East
6	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy
7	Goa	North Goa
8	Maharashtra	Wardha
9	maharashtra	Amravati
10	Jharkhand	Saraikela - Kharsawan
11	Jharkhand	Ranchi

List of 12 districts for roll-out of Direct Benefits Transfer from 1.3.2013

1	Kerala	Wayanad
2	Haryana	Sonepat
3	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib
4	Tripura	Khowai
5	Tripura	Tripura West
6	Tripura	Dhalai
7	Tripura	Tripura North
8	Maharashtra	Mumbai + Suburban
9	Maharashtra	Pune
10	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
11	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
12	Jharkhand	Hazaribag

Annexure - II

List of 26 Schemes Identified for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) - as on 21.01.2013

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	No. of Schemes	CS/CSS	Name of the Scheme
1	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	1	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students.
		2	CSS	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.
		3	CSS	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
		4	CS	Upgradation of merit of SC Students.
		5	CS	National Overseas Scholarship Schemes for SC Students.
		6	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs.
		7	CS	Top Class Education Scheme.
2	M/o Human Resources Development, D/o Higher Education	1	CS	Scholarship to Universities/College Students.
		2	CS	Fellowship Schemes of UGC.
		3	CS	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE.
3	M/o Human Resources Development, D/o School Education & Literacy	1	CS	National Means cum Merit Scholarship.
		2	CS	National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education.
4	M/o Tribal Affairs	1	CSS	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students.
		2	CS	Top Class Education System.
		3	CS	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship.
5	M/o Minority Affairs	1	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.
		2	CS	Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
		3	CSS	Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme.

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	No. of Schemes	CS/CSS	Name of the Scheme
6	M/o Women and Child Development	1	CSS	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
		2	CS	Dhanalakshmi Scheme.
7	M/o Health & Family Welfare	1	CSS	Janani Suraksha Yojana.
8	M/o Labour and Employment	1	CS	Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers.
		2	CS	Housing subsidy to beedi workers.
		3	CSS	Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project.
		4	CS	Stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Guidance and Vocational Training.
		5	CSS	Payment of stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).
	Total	26		

4.7 EDUCATION DIVISION

4.7.1 The Education Division with a new nomenclature of Human Resources Development (HRD) Division is concerned with all aspects of development planning in the field of education, sports, games and youth affairs. It does not, however, deal with education related to agriculture and allied sectors, public health, and medical education.

4.7.2 The scope of work of the HRD Division covers (i) various stages of education such as pre-primary, primary, middle, formal and non-formal education, secondary, higher and technical education and (ii) special areas such as education for girls, children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and children with disabilities. The major development programmes relate to: Universalisation of

Elementary Education, Universal Access to and Improvement of Quality Education at Secondary Stage; adult education; vocationalization of education; teacher education; science education; physical education; games and sports; scholarships; languages development; book promotion; libraries; youth service schemes; cultural institutions and activities, etc.

4.7.3 During the year 2012-13, the Division has been actively participating in the preparation and finalization of the XII Five Year Plan document. In addition, activities related to the continuation of Plan schemes, viz, granting of 'in-principle' approvals and examining the SFC/EFC/CCEA proposals in respect of the schemes of the Department of School Education and Literacy, the Department of Higher Education (under the MHRD), the Department of Sports and the Department of Youth Affairs (under the M/o YAS) continued in the period under review. The Annual Performance Review Meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Member (HRD) to review the pace of expenditure of these Departments during the current year, 2012-13. These reviews critically examined the progress, identified the problems in implementing schemes and suggested suitable solutions for better targeting/utilization of funds.

4.7.4 During the year, the officers of the Division participated in the review of programmes and policies organized by Institutes like the National University of Educational Planning the Administration (NUEPA), the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Project Approval Boards (PABs) of SSA, MDM, RMSA, PAB meetings of the National Mission on Education through ICT and its sub-committees such as

Technical Committee and Due Diligence Committee, Governing Body and Executive Council of NCRI and TEQIP, Teacher Education Project Approval board meetings of MHRD, the 59th and 60th CUBE meetings, CUBE sub-committee meetings of the National Mission on Teachers and Teaching and Extension of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 to Pre-School education and secondary education and Joint Review Missions (JRM) of SSA and RMSA.

4.7.5 Allocations under the sectors of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports were also made in respect of the Plans of States and Union Territories. In this context, the officers participated in a number of Working Group meetings for the finalization of States' Annual Plan 2012-13 proposals. Also, proposals for additional/ special central assistance of States were examined.

4.7.6 The Education Division took various initiatives on policy issues during the year, including the following:

- The Division participated in the presentation on the progress of the major flagship programmes viz. SSA and MDM. In view of the RTE Act, several mechanisms for RTE harmonization with SSA were discussed with the Ministry and finalized. The Division participated in the meetings of Joint Review Missions (JRM) on SSA and RMSA and the National Steering- cum- Monitoring Committee on Mid-Day Meal in Schools. Officers undertook field visits to States to have a first-hand experience about implementation of schemes at the state and district levels.

- The Division examined the major schemes under Secondary Education - RMSA, Information & Communication Technology in Secondary Schools, Girls' Hostels, Model Schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas etc.
- The Division examined the Cabinet Notes for approval of the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF), additional financing from external funding agencies for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), external funding from the World Bank for the 3rd Phase of SSA, transfer of schools administered by Central Tibetan Schools Administration to Central Tibetan Administration. The Division also examined EFC memoranda seeking revision of the CSS of National Meanscum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, RMSA and Model Schools.
- The Division has been actively preparing well-informed briefs and critiques for progress of elementary education, particularly, SSA, MDMS and RMSA in left-wing extremism affected districts.
- Education Division examined proposals sent by NGOs and autonomous bodies for funding research studies/evaluation studies and provided appraisal notes to the grant-in-aid committees. Some of the officers have been included in the evaluation committees for studies set up by the PEO in the Planning Commission.
- Education Division also handled Parliament Questions and assurances, comments for Parliamentary Standing Committees on issues relating to education sector and educational development of SCs and STs, VIP references, RTI related matters, preparation of outcome budget and provided material for inclusion in the President's Budget Speech, Economic Survey and Economic Editors Conference.
- HRD Division undertook ZBB exercise in line with B.K. Chaturvedi Committee recommendations and restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and attempted reduction of Ministry's Central Sector Schemes also. The total number of CSS in school education is reduced to 6 from 14 and CS to 5 from 10.
- The Higher Education unit organized a series of Lectures, Presentations, Seminars, Video Conferencing, Round Table Conferences, Workshops, etc on various topics/issues including Innovation, Community Participation in Higher Education, Leadership Development Strategy, Internationalization of Higher Education, Assessment of Higher Education Learning Outcomes, Higher Education in BRIC Countries, Learning Outcome and Teachers' Training, Faculty Development, Institutional Transformation, Role of Affiliating Universities in Improving the Quality of Engineering Education, Fostering Social Responsibility in Higher Education, etc by experts of international repute for the benefit of participants and to understand policy implications. To enhance corporate sector and private participation in higher education, a committee and a task force was set up. Many meetings

were conducted to resolve long pending issues in the higher education sector.

- Besides, various recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission in areas pertaining to education sector in the field of Libraries, Translation, Teaching in English Language in Schools, Integrated National Knowledge Network Portals, Right to Education, Higher Education, Vocational Education & Training, E-Governance, Legal Education, Open & Distance Education, Open Educational Resources, Management Education, Intellectual Property Rights, Traditional Health Systems, School Education, Attracting Talented Students to Maths & Science, Innovations, Attracting More Quality PhDs, Engineering Education, etc were examined, which are at different stages of implementation.

Youth Affairs and Sports

4.7.7 India is the nation of young people and blessed with the population of about 70 percent of persons below the age of 35 years. This "Demographic Dividend" is seen as offering a window of opportunity to accelerate the country's rate of growth. To harness the Yuva Shakti in nation-building, various programmes/schemes are being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. Therefore, the 12th Plan focuses on the problems related to adolescent and youth.

4.7.8 During the period under review, officials of the Division attended the meetings of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) for considering the proposals under NPYAD related to youth and adolescent development and grant for sports coaching and purchase of consumables and non-

consumables and sports equipments under the scheme for promotion of sports among person with disabilities. The meetings of Executive Committee and Governing Council of PYKKA were also attended for considering their proposals for financial assistance to create sports infrastructure at grass-root level. Several proposals for SFC/EFC/Cabinet Note relating to Disposal of Assets of the Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games, 2010, National Institute of Sports Science & Sports Medicine, National Institute of Sports Coaching, Patiala, and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development were examined and commented upon so as to ensure successful and timely completion of projects related to sports infrastructure and youth-related activities.

4.7.9 Proposals for Annual Plan for 2012-13 of the Department of Sports and Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports along with half-yearly performance review of the year 2012-13 were discussed and examined. Annual Plan 2012-13 proposals and proposals seeking ACA & SPA were received from NE States for sports infrastructure.

4.8. ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE PRIME MINISTER

4.8.1 The composition of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister as on 01.01.2012 is as under:

Dr. C. Rangarajan

Full-time Chairman in the rank of Cabinet Minister

Ex-Governor, A.P

Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri

Member, Planning Commission

Part-time Member in the rank of MOS

Dr. M. Govinda Rao
Director NIPFP
Part-time Member in the rank of MOS

Dr. V.S.Vyas
Professor emeritus Institute of Development
Studies, Jaipur
Part-time Member in the rank of MOS

4.8.2 The terms of Reference of the EAC are as under:

- Analyzing any issue, economic or otherwise, referred to it by the Prime Minister and advising him thereon;
- Addressing issues of macroeconomic importance and presenting views thereon to the Prime Minister. This could either be suo-moto or on a reference from the Prime Minister or anyone else;
- Submitting periodic reports to the Prime Minister on macroeconomic developments and issues with implication for economic policy.
- Attending to any other task as may be desired by the Prime Minister from time to time.

4.8.3 Administrative Arrangements and Budget

- The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for the EAC for administrative, logistic, planning and budgetary purposes.
- The EAC has been allocated a separate budget for the year 2012-13 under the Ministry of Planning.
- The EAC has established its office in Hall-'E' of Vigyan Bhawan. At the officer level, it has a full time Secretary (in the rank of AS/ JS to the Government), one officer in the rank of Advisor (JS level),

two officers in the rank of Director (including PS to Chairman), one in the rank of Dy. Secretary and one in the rank of Senior Research Officer.

4.8.4 Tasks Undertaken

In accordance with its terms of reference, EAC has brought out its six-monthly Economic Review (2011-12) & Outlook (2012-13) in January & July, 2012 respectively. These reports

provide a periodical independent assessment of the economy. Besides this, the EAC has advised the Prime Minister on a number of issues referred to it by the PM/PMO. Among the important issues addressed by the EAC are:

1. Tariff regulation in major ports & private terminals.
2. Imposing a mineral resource tax on iron ore.
3. Price Policy for Kharif Crops of 2012-13 season.
4. Improving the existing procurement procedure of food-grains.
5. Direct transfer of subsidies on petroleum products and BPL parameters.
6. Inflation and decontrol of diesel prices.
7. Management of Food Stocks and other issues relating to Agriculture.
8. Review of Foreign Investment Policy on Asset Reconstruction Companies and Policy on Investment by Foreign Institutional Investors in Security Receipts.
9. In addition to formal advice through notes, the Chairman of the Council also informally advised the PM as and when called upon, on important economic issues from time to time.

10. The Chairman of the EAC also chaired the Committee to look into issue of Deregulation of Sugar Sector in India; Committee on the Production Sharing Contract Mechanism in Petroleum Industry; and Expert Committee on Poverty Estimation. Reports have since been submitted on the first two Committees. These Committees were serviced by the EAC Secretariat. The Chairman EAC is also a member of Committee on Trade and Industry, Committee on Trade and Economic Relation, Apex Council of G 20, Council on Climate Change, High Level Committee on Manufacturing.

11. The full EAC met as required from time to time to deliberate on issues of economic policy and to concretize its views on advice to be given to the PM

4.9 ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS DIVISION

4.9.1 The E & F Division is concerned with Plans, Programmes and Policies relating to Environment, Forest, Wildlife, Animal Welfare and Climate Change. It coordinates activities with the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

4.9.2 During the year 2012-13, the following activities were undertaken:

- Finalisation of the XII Five Year Plan Chapter on Sustainable Development (Chapter 5) and Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (Chapter 7).
- The Steering Committee Report on Environment, Forestry Wildlife and Climate Change was submitted. The report attempted to reflect challenges

posed by the sector and strategies to meet the achievable targets and aspirational goals conforming to domestic imperatives as well as international commitments. The Vision, Monitorable Targets and Goals of the XII Five Year Plan are provided in Box 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

4.9.3 Rationalisation of Plan Schemes for the XII Five Year Plan

Pursuant to the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Report (September 2011) on CSS, Ministry of Environment & Forests rationalised the eight schemes existing in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to five in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Final 18 schemes of the Ministry (5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, CSS and 13 Central Schemes, CS) are as shown in Table 1.

4.9.4 Cabinet Notes

The following Cabinet Notes were approved during the year 2012-13

- Proposal for merger of National Lake Conservation Plan and National Wetlands Conservation Programme into a new scheme 'National Plan for Conservation for Aquatic Eco-systems' by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- Proposal (i) Operationalisation of regular Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) replacing the Ad-hoc CAMPA; (ii) not re-introducing the Compensatory Afforestation Bill, 2008 which was introduced in the parliament and landscaped with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in May 2009.

BOX-1: VISION

Managing Environment, Forests, Wildlife and challenges due to Climate Change for faster and equitable growth, where ecological security for sustainability and inclusiveness is restored, equity in access to all environmental goods and ecosystem services is assured through institutionalisation of people's participation;

AND

A future in which the nation takes pride in the quality of its environment, forests, richness of its biodiversity, and efforts by the State and its people to protect, expand and enrich it, for intra and inter-generational equity and welfare of the local and global community.

BOX-2: MONITORABLE TARGETS

The following Monitorable Targets and Goals have been identified in the Twelfth Five Year Plan:

A. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Assess and remediate 12 identified contaminated sites (hazardous chemicals and wastes) with potential for ground water contamination by 2017.
2. Clean 80 per cent of critically polluted stretches in rivers by 2017 and 100 per cent by 2020.
3. States to meet NAAQS in urban areas by 2017.
4. To reduce emission intensity of our GDP in line with the target of 20 to 25 percent reduction over 2005 levels by 2020.

B. FORESTS AND LIVELIHOOD

5. Greening 5 million ha under Green India Mission including 1.5 million ha of degraded lands, afforestation and eco-restoration of 0.9 million ha of ecologically sensitive areas.
6. Technology-based monitoring of forest cover, biodiversity and growing stock including change-monitoring on periodical basis through dedicated satellite by 2017 and establishment of open web-based National Forestry and Environmental Information system for research and public accessibility by 2015.
7. Engagement of Village Green Guards/Community Foresters for every Joint Forest Management (JFM) village by 2016.
8. Establish forestry seed bank in forest circles and Model Nursery in every district with information on public portal by 2014.

C. WILDLIFE, ECOTOURISM AND ANIMAL WELFARE

9. Twenty per cent of veterinary professionals in the country will be trained in treating wildlife.
10. Integrated Ecotourism District Plans covering 10 per cent of all potential Protected Areas (PAs) by 2017.
11. Promoting participation of private sector, civil societies, NGOs and philanthropists in animal welfare..

D. ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY

12. Restore 0.1 million ha of wetlands/inland lakes/water bodies by 2017.
13. Mapping and preparation of biodiversity management plans for deserts (both cold and arid), coastal areas, important coral zones, wetlands, mangroves and so on to be completed by 2017.

BOX-3: GOALS FOR 12TH PLAN

A. ENVIRONMENT

1. Epidemiological studies to assess improvement in health status due to better management of environment and ecology.
2. Promotion and adoption of cleaner technology, strengthening and initiation of reforms in regulations, policy making and enforcement institutions for environmental governance.
3. Move towards cumulative and strategic EIA.
4. Ensure ecological flows in all rivers by regulating abstractions so as to allow conservation of riverine ecosystems through developing a legal framework and management strategy for conservation of river basins.
5. Promotion of recycling and reuse of treated sewage in urban projects such as sanitation, landscaping, central air conditioning and so on.

B. FORESTS AND LIVELIHOOD

6. Improve forest productivity, production and sustainable management of biodiversity (equity in access to benefit sharing with local people).
7. Restoration and intensification of forest-rangelands/grazing-land management and establish community grazing land around forest fringe villages.
8. Build capacity of Village Forest Committees/Joint Forestry Management Committees for management of forest resources including ecotourism.
9. Revive seed orchards and silviculture plots for various forest types of the country, as well as, for enlisted species under Minor Forest Produce/Non Timber Forest Produce (MFP/NTFP) including genetic improvement of and establishment of clonal orchards.

C. WILDLIFE, ECOTOURISM AND ANIMAL WELFARE

10. Reducing and managing human-wildlife conflict.
11. Commercialisation of permissible marine products rich in poly unsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), vitamins and so on.
12. Promotion of ecotourism and participatory eco-development support livelihood of local population.

D. ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY

13. Develop national targets and indicators related to biodiversity and support actions to strengthen implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and ensure bio-safety for economic and social development of local communities.
14. Assess coastal biodiversity resources, ensure sustainable management, restoration of mangroves, coral reefs and wetlands and support livelihood.

Table-1

	Environment	Nature of the scheme
1	Environmental monitoring and Governance	CS
2	Pollution Abatement	CS
3	Research & Development for Conservation and Development	CS
4	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	CSS
5	Environment Information, Education & Awareness	CS
6	Climate Change Action Programme	CS
7	International Co-operation (IC) Activities	CS
8	National Coastal Management Programme	CS
9	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	CSS
	Forestry and Wildlife	
10	Grants-in-aid to Forests & Wildlife institutions	CS
11	Capacity building in forestry sector	CS
12	Afforestation and Forest Management	CSS
13	Strengthening Forestry Divisions	CS
14	Strengthening of Wildlife Division	CS
15	Wild Life Management	CSS
16	Project Tiger	CSS
17	National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board (NAEB)	CS
18	Animal Welfare	CS

- Proposal of negotiating strategy and the approach to be taken to the forthcoming climate change negotiations at the 18th Conference of Parties.
- Proposal for amendment to Sections 2,18, 22,33,35,36D and 38 of the Wild Life (Protection), Act, 1972 through a Bill, namely Wildlife (Protection), Amendment Bill 2012 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its introduction in Parliament.
- To give the mandate to the negotiating team as per the negotiating strategy to be taken to the forthcoming Rio+20 conference to be held on 20-22 June 2012 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

4.9.5 During the year, E & F Division of the Planning Commission initiated and worked on the following:

- Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth

The Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies appointed by the Planning Commission has submitted its interim report, which outlines the low carbon strategy for major potential carbon mitigation sectors namely, Power, Transport, Industry, Buildings and Forestry. It has also computed the emission reduction numbers bottoms-up using the inventory building approach in a way similar to the official greenhouse gas inventory building system. It projects emission intensity reduction over the 2005 levels (measured in grams CO₂ equivalents per rupee of GDP) by 23 to 25 percent by 2020 in the 'determined effort' scenario, which could increase to 33 to 35 percent by 2020 in the 'aggressive effort' scenario. The 'determined effort' scenario assumes effective implementation of mitigation policies that require continuous up-gradation of technology as well as finance from both public and private sources. The 'aggressive effort' scenario requires, in addition to determined effort, design and implementation of new policies that need to be supported through technology and finance from international sources.

The Expert Group has identified Twelve Focus Areas for the Twelfth Plan as mentioned below:

1. Advanced Coal Technologies
2. National Wind Energy Mission

3. National Solar Mission
 4. Technology Improvement in Iron and Steel Industry
 5. Technology Improvement in Cement Industry
 6. Energy Efficiency Programs in the Industry
 7. Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Program
 8. Improving the Efficiency of Freight Transport
 9. Better Urban Public and Non-motorized Transport
 10. Lighting, Labelling and Super-efficient Equipment Program
 11. Faster Adoption of Green Building Codes
 12. Improving the Stock of Forest and Tree Cover
- Expenditure Finance Committee Proposals

Proposals of various Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Environment and Forests were processed through EFC Memorandums. The appraisal notes for the following were issued for the period of January 2012 to March 2013 (During XII Five Year Plan):

1. EFC Memo for sewage works at Panipat
2. EFC Memo for "Pollution Abatement of river Mindhola at Surat, (Gujarat)"
3. EFC Memo for National Forestry Information System.
4. EFC Memo for Climate Change Action Programme.

5. Merger of National Lake Conservation Plan and National Wetlands Conservation Programme

- Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

The Planning Commission is in the process of developing an EPI to incentivise states for environmental performance through budgetary allocations. The Planning Commission's EPI may be a positive incentive for efforts by the States and UT's towards pollution abatement, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and tackling climate change. The proposed EPI criteria and indicators are presented in the Table 2.

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and AICHI Targets**

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is an international legally-binding treaty with three main goals: conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of biodiversity; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. Its overall objective is to encourage actions which will lead to a sustainable future. The CBD is also promoting the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Target and its five goals:

Strategic Goals:

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying

Table-2

S.No.	Criteria	Indicators	No. of variables
1	Air Pollution	SO _x , SPM/RSPM, NO _x	3
2	Forests	TFC as % of state GA and Contribution to national average, Increase/ Decrease in Forest Cover, Afforestation Effort	4
3	Water Quality	% waste water, (DOM) % Ground Water extraction (BOD,DO,TFC), surface water quality	3
4	Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste, Bio-medical waste, Industrial Waste - Hazardous	3
5	Climate Change	Existence of SDMAs, Percentage of Non-conventional Energy including Hydro in Total Energy Consumption, CH ₄ emission from enteric sources	3
		Total	16

causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

In the year 2012, Planning Commission held Inter-ministerial discussions to facilitate the achievement and realisation of scope of these targets, as a prelude to the COP11 (Conference of Parties) on CBD held in October 2012, at Hyderabad.

- **Appraising the Waste to Energy Technologies**

A meeting on Waste to Energy Resource Technologies chaired by Deputy Chairperson was held in November, 2012. The meeting aimed at creating a platform to discuss policy recommendations which could help upscale technologies focusing on converting waste to energy resources. These included the following:

- a) Municipal Sewage Sludge to Bio Fertilizers (BARC Technology)
Sludge Hygienization Research Irradiator (SHRI) Facility, Vadodara
- b) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to Energy

Timarpur Okhla MSW Treatment Facility, New Delhi

- c) Organic Waste to Bio-Gas (NISARGRUNA - BARC Technology)
Biogas Plant Delhi Secretariat

These recommendations will now be put forward and further reviewed for policy support to fast track for adoption and scaling up of Waste to Energy Resource Technologies.

- **B.K.Chaturvedi Committee Report on Green Bonus**

Environment and Forest Division has been constantly engaged in exploring and developing financial instrument and matrices, balancing green growth and rationalising regional afforestation accountability.

4.10. FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

- i. Assessment of Financial Resources of the States and the Centre is an integral part of the Planning process. While formulating the Plan, the availability of resources is thoroughly appraised, institutional structures studied and past trend in resources mobilization is considered. All attempts are made to study the absorptive capacity of different sectors while deciding on the Annual Plan and Five Year Plan size of both the Centre as well as the States.
- ii. The aggregate revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipt of the Centre net of non-plan expenditure and the budgeted borrowings decide the size of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). A part of the GBS is provided to States and UTs as Central Assistance (CA). The Central

- plan outlay includes the GBS less CA and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Public Sector Enterprises. Aggregate Resources of States' and UTs' Plan consist of States Own Resources (which includes borrowings) and Central Assistance. The Financial Resources Division is responsible for an assessment of financial resources for both the Central Plan as well as for the State and Union Territory Plans.
- iii. During the period under review, the Financial Resources Division has assessed the financial resources of all States and UTs for the Annual Plan

2012-13 and worked out GBS and its allocation to Central Ministries and Departments for the Annual Plan 2013-14. While formulating the Annual Plan for 2012-13, performance of Annual Plans of previous years has been evaluated.

Annual Plan 2012-13: Centre

4.10.1 The Annual Plan Outlay of the Centre for 2012-13 was finalized at Rs.651509 crore which includes budgetary support for Central Plan of Rs.391027 crore and IEBR of Central Public Enterprises of Rs.260482 crore. The financing pattern of the Central Plan is given in the Table - 4.10.1:

Table - 4.10.1
Scheme of financing GBS for Annual Plan of the Centre

(Rs. Crore)

S. N.	Resources	2011-12 BE	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
1	Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) including External Grants	-12865	-114895	-9490
1a	External Grants	2173	3477	2887
2	Balance from Non-debt Capital receipts	41595	19519	16925
3	Fiscal Deficit	412817	521980	513590
4	Gross Budgetary Support to Plan (1+2+3)	441547	426604	521025
5	Assistance to States & UTs Plan	106026	105199	129998
	(% share in Total GBS)	(24.01)	(24.66)	(24.95)
6	Budgetary Support for Central Plan (4-5)	335521	321406	391027
	(% share in Total GBS)	(75.99)	(75.34)	(75.05)
7	IEBR to CPSEs	256936	236766	260482
8	Central Plan Outlay (6+7)	592457	558172	651509

Annual Plan 2012-13 (All States and UTs)

4.10.2 Aggregate Resources for the Annual Plan 2012-13 of all the States and UTs with legislature

work out to be Rs.5,98,662 crore. The pattern of financing of the Plan is given in the Table - 4.10.2:

Table - 4.10.2
Aggregate Plan Resources of States' and UTs (with Legislature)

(Rs. Crore)

Sources of funding	2011-12		2012-13
	AP	RE/LE	AP
States' Own Resources*	3,81,887.82	3,66,100.81	4,72,038.25
(% share)	(78.6%)	(78.4%)	(78.8%)
Central Assistance	1,03,829.63	1,01,276.65	1,26,623.75
(% Share)	(21.4%)	(21.7%)	(21.2%)
Aggregate Resources	4,85,717.45	4,67,377.46	5,98,662.00

* Including Budgetary Borrowings, IEBR of PSE and Local Bodies.

4.10.3 The Official Level discussions with States and UTs on Financial Resources (FR) estimates for Annual Plan 2013-14 has begun in January, 2013 and have been completed except the states having Assembly elections. The finalization of the Annual Plan of all the States/UTs is expected before the commencement of the next fiscal year.

OTHER ACTIVITIES-REPORTS, REVIEW NOTES ETC.

- Finalization of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in consultation with the Ministry of Finance for the Annual Plan 2013-14 of the Centre.
- Preparation of notes on financial position of the States and Plan financing for a series of meetings between the Planning Commission and the State Governments for finalizing the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Twelfth Five Year Plan.

- Contribution to Economic Survey on financing of States/UTs plan and Centre plan and their annual plan achievements by heads of development.
- Preparation of chapter 3 on "financing the Plan" for 12th Five year Plan document.
- Co-ordination for review of implementation of the budget announcements of the Union Budget 2012-13.
- Issues relating to TORs of 14th Finance commission.

Central Sector Scheme

4.10.4 Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) was initiated as a central sector Scheme with the objective of capturing expenditure of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes on real time basis and generating a meaningful Management

Information System (MIS) and Decision Support System (DSS). The Scheme is being implemented by the Office of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) as plan scheme of the Planning Commission. Some of the significant achievements of the project, so far, are as follow:

- All releases/sanctions of Central Ministries/Departments are made through the web-based application of CPSMS portal which is integrated with COMPACT and e-Lekha, the core accounting application.
- CPSMS has established interface with the Core Banking Solutions (CBS) of 90 banks.
- CPSMS has been successfully rolled out on a pilot basis for four flagship Schemes in four States.
- E-payments have been facilitated through direct credit to beneficiaries (scheme and bank independent) and e-transfer to vendors, employees and other institutions.
- Treasury integration has been piloted in Maharashtra.
- The Government is now working on the national roll out of CPSMS during the 12th Plan period to establish a comprehensive and real-time financial management information and decision support system covering all schemes across the country.

4.11 HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

4.11.1 Introduction:

4.11.1.1 It is an accepted axiom that health sector reforms are fundamental to the sustained

economic and social advancement of a nation. To raise the level of health of the country and promote the physical and mental well-being of the people, a minimal level of health care needs to be assured to the population, irrespective of the socio-economic diversity spanning the country. Better access to and utilization of health, family welfare and nutrition services have been the core elements of the development strategy as orchestrated through various Plans.

4.11.1.2 Government initiatives made over the last six decades in the public health sector have brought forth considerable achievements in the health standards of the country in terms of eradication of smallpox and guinea worm from the country and no reported cases of poliomyelitis since last two years. Health indicators, while recording improvements over time, point to alarmingly high rates of malnutrition and mortality, especially among women and children. Infant and maternal mortality are good indicators to show how well nations are doing in protecting their most vulnerable members. Both infant and child mortality have continued their declining trend, yet remain at high levels in India. An unacceptably high proportion of the population continues to suffer and die from new diseases, which are emerging, apart from continuing and new threats posed by the existing ones.

4.11.1.3 The country is at the crossroads of rising costs of health care and growing expectations of the people. The challenge of quality healthcare services in remote and rural regions has to be urgently met. Given the magnitude of the problem, Eleventh Five Year Plan had stressed upon transforming public health care into an accountable, accessible and affordable system of quality services.

4.11.1.4 To review the commitments and make a balanced assessment of the progress in the Eleventh Plan, and to build evidence for the Health Chapter of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, an analysis of sectoral data, review of official documents and other reports, consultations with the experts in the field, nodal departments of the implementing Ministries as well as the State departments dealing with the subject was undertaken. Accordingly, areas of shortfall in plan performance have been identified along with reasons thereof for corrections that are required by modifications in policy measures/ plan strategies and also to identify the priority in the health sector.

4.11.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIVISION:

- Evolving policy and strategy guidelines pertaining to Health & Family Welfare, AYUSH and Nutrition, with a special reference to the flagship programme, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- Monitoring trends in the health sector viz., epidemiological, demographic, social and managerial challenges.
- Examining current policies, strategies and programmes in health & family welfare and nutrition, both in the State and in the Central sector and suggesting appropriate modifications /mid-course corrections.
- Suggesting methods for improving efficiency and quality of services.
- Evolving priorities for basic, clinical and operational research essential for improving health status of population/ and achieving rapid population stabilization.

- Looking into inter-sectoral issues and evolving appropriate policies and strategies for convergence of services so that the population benefits optimally from on-going programmes.
- Drawing up short, medium and long term perspectives and goals for each of these sectors.
- The Division represents the Planning Commission in :
 - i. Various committees of Department of Health & Family Welfare, AYUSH and Ministry of Women & Child Development.
 - ii. EFC/SFC pertaining to Department of Health & Family Welfare, AYUSH and Ministry of Women & Child Development.
 - iii. Scientific Advisory Groups of Indian Council of Medical Research, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Public Health Foundation of India, etc.

Expert Panels are set up from time to time to advise the Planning Commission on the priorities and targets in the Plans and Programmes related to Health, FW and Nutrition, the resources including manpower and material required, the training programmes to be initiated, standards of construction and equipment for health facilities and the development of health research etc.

4.11.3 THE TWELFTH PLAN FORMULATION PROCESS

4.11.3.1 Steering Committee Health & AYUSH: With a view to formulate the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) for the Health Sector, two

Steering Committees one on 'Health' and the other on 'AYUSH' were constituted under the Chairpersonship of Dr. (Ms) Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India. It was for the first time that a separate Steering Committee on AYUSH was constituted with a view to mainstream the AYUSH system and its role in the health sector.

Presentations were made before the Steering Committee on emerging cross cutting issues namely,

- Making Universal Essential Health Care operational;
- Ensuring Essential medicines for all;
- Building Health Information System (based on full registration of births and deaths) and disease surveillance (for Communicable and NCD);
- Regulation of Food and Drugs, Public Health and Practice in medicine;
- Research for National Health goals; frame and ensure practice of clinical guideline;
- Developing Human Resource in health: NCHRH;
- Strengthening tertiary care, including through PPP and self-financing models;
- Convergence with other social sector programs, particularly ICDS;
- MoU with States as a financing and performance tool: addressing Public Health (including Behavior Change Communication) and Health Management challenges;
- Integrating AYUSH in health research, teaching and practice.

The Health Division achieved a milestone by publishing both the Steering Committees reports on Health and AYUSH, for the 12th Plan formulation. These documents are a compilation of the challenges and opportunities on key health related issues for the 12th Five Year Plan.

4.11.3.2 High Level Expert Group (HLEG): The Planning Commission on the directions of Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted a HLEG on Universal Health Coverage to define a comprehensive Strategy on health for the Twelfth Plan. Final copies of HLEG report were submitted on 25th January 2012. The HLEG report submitted to the Planning Commission has been accepted as one of the inputs for the formulation of the 12th Plan Health Chapter. In this regards presentations on key issues relating to Universal health coverage were made at the Planning Commission. The report has been scrutinized through extensive consultations with experts, both from the Government and Non-Government sector.

4.11.3.3 Extensive Consultation process for the draft versions of the Health Chapter: The process of preparation of the Health Chapter was based on extensive consultations with experts in the field and accorded high priority by the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Following are the consultations held with various stakeholders:

4.11.3.4 Ministry and other Government Organizations: Extensive consultations with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and all its four Departments along with the views and comments of other government organizations have been given high priority and due diligence in the Health Chapter formulation. The Draft Health Chapter was circulated three times to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for

incorporating portions on achievements, observations/comments for the 12th Plan. Comments and observations on the health chapter were received twice from Department of NACO, Department of Health Research, Department of AYUSH and Department of H&FW respectively. Comments and observations on the health chapter were also received twice from Hon'ble Union Minister of Health. A meeting of Hon' ble DCH, Planning Commission with Hon' ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare was held on 6th April 2012 on Universal Health Coverage and direction for the Health Sector. Also, a meeting of Secretary, Planning Commission with Secretary, Health and Family Welfare was held on 17th May 2012 on identified Priority Areas for Health in 12th Five Year Plan. After the Full Planning Commission meeting on the 12th Five Year Plan a meeting was also held between Hon' ble DCH, Planning Commission, Hon'ble Member, Health, Planning Commission and Secretary, Planning Commission with Hon' ble Minister of Health, Health and Family Welfare on 17th September 2012 to discuss the issues related to health sector for the 12th Five Year Plan.

4.11.3.5 Civil Society: There was active participation on part of the representatives of civil society through their comments and observations. These included Public Health activists, representatives of Population Foundation of India and representatives of Council for Social Development etc.

4.11.3.6 Experts: A large number of experts were also consulted for finalization of the 12th Plan Health Chapter. These include Dr. William Hsiao, Professor, Harvard University; Shri Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission; Mrs. Sujata Rao, former Secretary, Ministry of Health

and Family Welfare; Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury, former Chairman INCLIN; Mr. George Mathew, Chairman, Institute of Social Sciences; Ms. Kaveri Gill, independent researcher; Dr. Abhay Shukla, public health researcher; Mr. Anirban Dasgupta, Faculty in Economics, South Asia University; Mr. Aparjit Mahajan, Faculty, Department of Economics UCLA, Stanford; Mr. Rajesh Bhattacharya, Faculty in Economics, South Asia University; Mr. Rakhal Gaitonde, public health researcher; Mr Zachary Jones, CEO Portea Medical, etc.

4.11.3.7 National Advisory Council: Comments were also received from National Advisory Council Members, Shri A.K. Shiva Kumar and Mrs. Mirai Chatterjee. A meeting was also held at the National Advisor Council on 24th August 2012 to identified Priority Areas for Health in 12th Five Year Plan.

4.11.4 PRIORITIES FOR HEALTH IN THE TWELFTH PLAN

4.11.4.1 The Health Chapter for the 12th Plan is based on the Working Group Reports, the Steering Committee reports, the HLEG report, inputs given by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, experts and the civil society representatives. The Health Division with its limited available human resource worked conscientiously for the preparation of the Health Chapter.

4.11.4.2 The novel features and priority areas of the 12th Plan Chapter are as follows:

4.11.4.2.1 Financing:

- Funding as an instrument of incentive and reform. The 12th Plan would leverage enhanced funding with flexibility in central funding to incentivize States to expand their health budgets appropriately.

4.11.4.2.2 National Health Mission:

- Paradigm shift towards building a holistic health-systems-approach.
- National Rural Health Mission expanded it into a comprehensive National Health Mission ensuring the principal of universal coverage, achieving quality standards, continuum of care, effective governance structures and decentralized Planning.
- Convergence and coordinated delivery of services within and across sectors.
- Promotion of essential, generic medicines, and make these universally available free of cost to all patients in public facilities. A National List of Essential Medicines would be made operational with the introduction of Standard Treatment Guidelines, including for AYUSH.

4.11. 4.2.3 Regulation:

- Focus on Public Health through a dedicated Public Health cadre backed by appropriate regulation at the state level. Enact and enforce Public Health Act. Effective Regulation of Health, Medical Practice, Drugs and Food. Extend and enforce Central Clinical Establishment Act.

4.11. 4.2.4 Human Resource:

- Develop Human Resource for Health by improving the current availability of health personnel in the country which is below the minimum requirement of 250 per lakh of population to 500 health workers per lakh population by the end of Thirteenth Plan and the improving the ratio of doctors to nurses from 1:1.6 in

2012 to 1:2.8 in 2017 and reach 1:3 in 2022.

- Expand medical education in States which are at present under-served by converting district hospitals to teaching institutions.

4.11.4.2.5 Health Information Systems:

- Build a Health Information System by networking of all health service providers for evidence based decision making, disease profile to be based on established state level disease surveillance systems, universal registration of births and deaths to give accurate picture of health of the population.

4.11.4.2.6 Universal Health Coverage:

- The long term objective will be to establish a system of Universal Health Coverage. UHC pilots in minimum 1 to maximum 3 districts in each State.

4.11.5 ANNUAL PLAN WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH MINISTRY OF H&FW AND STATE'S/UT'S:

The Health & Family Welfare Division had detailed (Working Group) discussions with all States/UTs as well as the Central Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the Annual Plan 2012-13. The States were encouraged to enhance outlays in respect of Health Sector for the year 2012-13 for providing health care services to the common man. The Annual Plan outlay of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 2012-13 was substantially increased by 31.67% (comparing AE of 2011-12 with BE for 2012-13, source CCA, M/o H&FW).

4.11.6 ROLE OF THE HEALTH DIVISION RELATED TO PLAN SCHEMES:

One activity running throughout the year under review, related to ongoing Plan schemes, viz, granting of 'in principle' approval and examining the Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/ Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/ Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) proposals in respect of the schemes of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, Department of Health Research and Department of NACO.

The following proposals were scrutinized by the Health Division, Planning Commission:

4.11.6.1 Department of Health & Family Welfare

4.11.6.1.1 Standing Finance Committee (SFC):

- Strengthening of Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing
- SFC memorandum regarding Construction of New Laboratory Building - Lab. I & Lab. II (Floor 2, 3 & 4) and Renovation/ expansion of Existing main building, library building and guest house building at National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmadabad at an estimated cost of Rs.41.10 crore.

4.11.6.1.2 Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC):

- Proposal for project of Increasing of Under graduate seats from 100 to 500 seats per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 229.43 Crore at Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal.
- Appraisal Note for NUHM of M/o Finance.

- Proposal for National Urban Health Mission- as a Sub Mission of an overarching National Health Mission
- Proposal for development of second complex of CNCI at Kolkata
- Proposal for Establishment of a network of laboratories for managing epidemics and natural calamities during 12th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.1083.63 crores
- Proposal for Up-gradation of All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore as centre of excellence
- Proposal for Revitalization plan phase IV of Dr. V. Boroah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam to be funded under Tripartite Agreement between NEC Deptt of Atomic Energy and Govt. of Assam for the period 1.04.2012 to 31.03.2017 for Rs. 19.75 crore.
- Proposal for Re-development of Safdurjung Hospital, New Delhi
- Proposal for Strengthening of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur college of nursing as centre of excellence
- Proposal for Re-development of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi

4.11.6.1.3 Cabinet Notes Commented upon:

- Amendment of Indian Medical Council Act,1956
- Continuation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for 5 years (i.e. co-terminus with the 12th Five Year Plan)
- Establishment of Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) at Chengalpattu,

- Kanchipuram Dist. by M/s HLL Life care Ltd.
- National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) Bangalore Bill 2010- Further amendments on the recommendation of Govt. of Karnataka.
- Proposal for Promulgation of Ordinance to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
- Cabinet proposal for implementation of Intervention/Activities for prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome as recommended by Group of Minister.
- Approval for signing of a memorandum of understanding for cooperation in the field of Health & Medical Sciences between the Govt. of the republic of India and the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- Proposal for Revised Administrative Approval to the Project Construction of a New Multi Storied Command Hospital Complex including accommodation for essential category staff of Command Medical Dental Centre, Pune

4.11.6.1.4 Committee of Secretaries (COS) Proposals:

- The Mental Health Care Bill, 2012.

4.11.6.1.5 Meetings Organized by the Health Division within Planning Commission:

- One day Workshop on promotion innovation in Social Sector and their Scale up on 16.04.2012 under the chairpersonship of Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission.

- Meeting of Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission with the representatives of Special Envoy for Malaria Chair MDG Health Alliance, United Nations on the achievement of the health related MDGs held on 27.04.2012.

4.11.6.2 Department of AYUSH

4.11.6.2.1 Standing Finance Committee (SFC):

- Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) for Extension of the project up to the end of the 12th Plan period.

4.11.6.2.2 Cabinet Notes Commented upon:

- Cooperation in Traditional Systems of Medicine between the Deptt of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare of the Govt. of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Health & Population of the Govt. of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

4.11.6.3 Department of Health Research

4.11.6.3.1 Standing Finance Committee (SFC):

- Proposal for construction of new laboratory building and renovation of existing main building of National Institute of Occupation Health (NIOH) Ahmedabad.
- Proposal for renovation of Laboratory building, Hostel Residence quarters, canteen & recreational club and clinic building at National AIDS Research Institute, NARI, Pune.
- SFC memorandum regarding revised cost estimates regarding strengthening

and scaling-up of Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Science, Patna to function as tropical diseases research centre at an estimated cost of Rs.99.64 crores.

4.11.6.3.2 Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC):

- Proposal for Establishment of multi-disciplinary research unit in state medical colleges and research institutions of development of infrastructure for health and research
- Proposal for Establishment of model rural health research unit in states during 12th Plan under the initiative of development of infrastructure for health research

4.11.6.3.3 Cabinet Notes Commented upon:

- Creation of an additional post of Joint Secretary in the Dept. of Health research in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

4.11.6.4 Department of NACO

4.11.6.4.1 Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC):

- Proposal for four metro blood banks as Centre of Excellence in Transmission Medicine.
- Proposal of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare setting-up of Metro Blood Banks as centre of excellence in transmission medicine.
- Proposal for World Bank National HIV/AIDS central support project for Rs.2,275 crores
- Proposal for National AIDS control project phase IV

4.11.6.4.2 Cabinet Notes Commented upon: Draft HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Bill

4.12 HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS DIVISION

Introduction

4.12.1 The demographic and economic importance of cities has grown in India, and therefore, they need far greater attention than they have so far been given. As per census estimates, India's urban population has grown from 290 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011; accounting for over 31% of the country's population. The number of towns increased from 5161 in 2001 to 7935 in 2011. This rapid urbanisation has shown significant positive linkages with economic growth. As per an estimate, Urban India accounted for 62-63% of the country's GDP in 2009-10. This growth in urban areas also creates opportunities for the rural economy and helps improve its productivity, especially in rural areas adjacent to urban centres.

4.12.2 While the true scale of urbanisation is yet to unfold, Indian cities are struggling at the current levels. Quality of life in our cities is poor as the majority of citizens find it difficult to avail of sustainable livelihood opportunities and basic services. A large number of urban population lives in slums and many slum dwellers do not have access to basic sanitation facilities and potable water. Urban poverty is one of the key focus areas to be tackled in India. Urban Poverty is not uni-dimensional, but it is multi-dimensional. The urban poor suffers from multiple deprivations and vulnerabilities that include lack of access to basic amenities including water supply, sanitation, health care, education, social security and decent housing

and absence to opportunities to participate in the governance process. In India, there is a high congruence between the informal sector and urban poverty as a predominantly large section of urban poor are engaged in informal sector which has low productivity, low wages and is marked by vulnerability as many of them are run in violation of numerous rules and regulations. Manufacturing sector so far has played a minor role which partially explains India's low elasticity of poverty reduction to growth in urban areas.

Division Allocation

4.12.3 Housing and Urban Affairs (HUA) Division has the responsibility of planning, coordination, formulation, processing, examination, analysis, monitoring etc. of Schemes / Programmes implemented by Ministries of Urban Development (MoUD) and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA). The broad sector comprises Social Housing, Urban Development, Urban Transport, Urban Poverty Alleviation, Up gradation of Slums, etc.

4.12.4 To overcome these issues, the Government has stepped up its focus and launched multiple schemes to facilitate urban renewal and development. This includes the flagship scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and schemes like Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) among many others.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

4.12.5 Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a reform linked flagship program which was launched on Dec. 3, 2005 for 7 years. For maintaining focus, 65 Mission Cities comprising of mega cities, million plus

cities and other cities of historical/cultural importance or State capitals have been selected. The Mission seeks to achieve the objective of integrated development of 65 mission cities, for which each city is required to formulate its City Development Plan (CDP), bringing out long term vision for the city and support its efforts by infrastructure project. An essential requirement of the Mission is implementation of urban reforms. It also aims to leverage and incorporate private sector efficiencies in development, management, implementation and financing of projects, through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, wherever feasible.

Status of Implementation

4.12.6 Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has led to a significant step up in investment in urban sector. Under this programme, 2973 projects with a central assistance of Rs. 62,932 crore have been sanctioned during the Mission period. In turn, this central assistance has been matched by Rs. 56,054 crore in complementary commitment from the states and the ULBs, translating to a total of Rs. 1,18,986 crore of new committed investment into urban projects. However, the sector continues to suffer from low level of service delivery, structural problems, grossly inadequate availability of resources and lack of capacity at different levels of the Government.

4.12.7 Public transport has been major trust area. Under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and UIDSSMT component of JNNURM, 21 projects with an approved cost of Rs.5,204 crore were sanctioned for improvement in public transport. Another 117 projects like roads, flyovers, Roads Over Bridges (ROBs) and parking projects with an approved cost of Rs. 9,788 crore were sanctioned for traffic

improvement and parking. Significant financial assistance was provided for purchase of more than 15,000 buses for 65 mission cities under the programme and also for the creation of BRT corridor in large cities.

Metro Rail Projects:

4.12.8 Delhi metro phase-II which included extension of metro line to NOIDA, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad has been successfully completed under the 11th Plan. Metro rail projects in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata involving an investment of Rs. 31,084 crore are under implementation as project under Govt. sector and projects in Hyderabad and Mumbai involving investment of more than Rs. 22,000 crore are being developed on a Public Private Partnership basis. To improve mobility in NCR region, phase-III of Delhi metro, involving an expenditure of Rs. 35,242 crore and extension of Delhi metro network to Faridabad at cost of Rs. 2949 crore have also been sanctioned and are under implementation.

Urban Reforms

4.12.9 Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has helped initiate a comprehensive process of urban reforms within States and ULBs. However, the pace and depth of reforms needs to pick up. The seven years of the programme have seen some reform progress at the state and ULB level, though; many critical reforms such as transfer of all the functions as per 74th Constitution Amendment Act to Urban Local Bodies, recovery of reasonable user charges to cover O&M Costs in water collection efficiency & coverage of property tax are yet to be implemented by many States/UTs & ULBs.

Addressing Urban Poverty

(a) Slum rehabilitation under JNNURM

4.12.10 The major initiatives for rehabilitation of slums were under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which were implemented in 65 Mission cities and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM, implemented in non-Mission cities. Under this 1517 projects for 927 cities/towns were approved and 16,06,917 dwelling units were sanctioned with an committed Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 21,770 crore.

(b) Rajiv Awas Yojana

4.12.11 To supplement the efforts under JNNURM for rehabilitation of slums, a pilot phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana has been launched in June 2011 with a 2-year budgetary outlay of Rs. 5000 crore. A major innovation in the scheme is the requirement for the states to provide property rights to slum dwellers. RAY also requires states to legislate 'pro-poor reforms' viz. reservation of 10-15% of developed land or 20-25% of dwelling units for economically weaker section/low income group and a non-lapsable earmark of 25% of the budget of all municipalities for projects benefitting the urban poor. Yet another innovation in the scheme is creation of a Credit Mortgage Fund that would partly cover the losses of banks in the event of non-repayment of loans. This is indicative of the challenges being faced in slum rehabilitation schemes. Lack of capacity, poor planning and sub-optimal land use pattern are largely responsible for lukewarm response to this scheme.

4.12.12 In addition, two schemes, namely, the Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) that aims to promote various kinds of public-private partnerships to stimulate economic activities for affordable housing and the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the

Urban Poor (ISSHUP) were launched to augment flow of institutional credit to the urban poor. These schemes evoked poor response, underlying, the need to adopt a holistic approach to address the housing needs of the urban poor.

(c) Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgaar Yojana (SJSRY)

4.12.13 This Centrally Sponsored Scheme, launched in 1997, was designed to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed / under-employed. The scheme was re-structured in 2009 and presently has 5 key elements:

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme;
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme
- (iii) Provision of Skills Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor,
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme and
- (v) Urban Community Development Network.

4.12.14 The activities involved include assistance to the urban poor to set up micro-enterprises, formation of women self -help groups, imparting of skills training to the urban poor and the formation of thrift and credit societies. Under this scheme, 3941 towns have been covered and a total of Rs. 3360 crore has been released. In view of the importance of skilling the urban poor to enable them to participate in the job market on favourable terms and the continued need to promote self-employment, the actual budgetary provision was much higher than the Plan outlay of Rs. 1750 cr.

(d) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

4.12.15 The objective of the scheme is to foster the prohibition of manual scavenging by converting dry and unsanitary latrines into low

cost sanitation units such as sanitary two-pit, pour flush latrines with super structures and other appropriate variations to suit local conditions. The funding pattern is 75:15:10 between the Centre, state, and beneficiaries. The scheme has helped construct/convert 28 lakh latrines to liberate over 60,000 scavengers. All States have declared themselves free of the menace of dry latrines.

Other Activities

4.12.16 The HUA Division intensively examined various new proposals, to be implemented in the 12th Five Year Plan including Rajiv Awas Yojana Phase-II, Rajiv Rinn Yojana and the National Urban Livelihood Mission. Comments were offered on Cabinet Notes, CCEA Notes, EFC/SFC proposals. The Division undertook extensive exercise for finalization of 12th Plan Chapter. The Division associated with the finalization of State/UTs Annual Plan 2012-13. The division attended to miscellaneous activities including replies to the Parliament Questions and PMO/Cabinet Secretariat/VIP references, preparation of material / information for President's Address, Economic Survey, Budget Speech, issues pertaining to allocation for Flagship programme JNNURM/Metro Projects. The Division has also finalised Annual Plan 2013-14 in respect of the Ministries of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

4.12.17 Under the Twelfth Plan period, JNNURM-II would be launched as a State sector ACA scheme. The scheme will have a focused approach on urban reforms, capacity building and help achieve fiscal prudence across ULBs with the focus on alleviating urban poverty, improving service delivery standards in urban,

areas including basic services for urban poor, empowering urban local bodies, facilitating participatory governance, effectively managing land resources, fostering sustainable, inclusive and faster growth.

4.13 INDUSTRY DIVISION

4.13.1 Industry Division is the nodal division for the following Ministries/Departments:

- Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
- Ministry of Textiles
- Department of Fertilizers
- Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
- Department of Heavy Industries
- Department of Public Enterprises
- Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- Ministry of Steel
- Department of Pharmaceuticals

4.13.2 In addition, the Division deals with the industry components of the Plan Schemes in respect of the following Ministries/Department.

- Deptt. of Biotechnology
- Deptt. of Atom Energy
- Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research
- Ministry of Shipping
- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

4.13.3. This Division finalised the schematic Annual Plan outlay for the year 2012-13 after a detailed discussion with the officials of above mentioned Ministries/Departments. Officers

attended various meetings of the Ministries/ departments for implementation of their schemes. The Industry Division examined various investment proposals and offered comments/approval for implementation by the Ministry. Investment proposals for EFC/PIB/SFC were scrutinized/examined from techno economic angle and comments were given for incorporation in the respective Notes. Views of Planning Commission were communicated on disinvestment options, policy related matters and disinvestment proposals. Revival and restructuring proposals of CPSUs were scrutinized/examined and comments were given for consideration of CCEA. Notes for Cabinet/CCEA/COS on various other issues were examined in the Division. The division also participated in meetings pertaining to various States for their Annual Plans.

4.13.4. Important Schemes/Programmes under the purview of Industry Division are:

- NATRIP-Testing facility for automobiles.
- Assam Gas Cracker Project
- Restructuring/Disinvestment of CPSEs
- Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme
- Indian Leather Development Programme
- Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park
- Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (Textiles)
- Integrated Skill Development Scheme
- Technical Textiles
- Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project

4.14. ECONOMICS DIVISION

4.14.1 The Economics Division is responsible for the study of issues relating to India's foreign trade, balance of payments, foreign investments and international cooperation in the context of the planning process. The Division coordinates with various Ministries and Organizations on various aspects relating to bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. The Division also handles works pertaining to bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation involving various international organizations such as World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as regional arrangements such as Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. In this context, the Division is engaged in analyzing the trends and issues in the international economy. The Division also handles among others, Plan allocation for Projects under the Plan Schemes of Ministry of External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs.

4.14.2. In addition to the above-cited activities, the work relating to various Plan schemes of the Department of Commerce is also being handled by the Economics Division. The work pertaining to the Department of Commerce relates to various Plan schemes such as Assistance to State for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), Market Access Initiative (MAI), National Export Insurance Agency

(NEIA), Tea Board, Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board and other schemes. The Division also deals with the Annual Plan proposals of DOC, Half Yearly Performance Review of various Plan Schemes and the finalization of the outlays on the basis of the performance/outcomes of each scheme.

During the year the Division has been renamed as Economic Division.

During 2012-13 the Division dealt with the following:

- I. The Division finalized Annual Plan outlays for MEA & DoC for 2012-13 in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Commerce.
- II. All parliament questions and RTI queries concerning this Division were addressed.
- III. Papers relating to meetings of high level Committees such as, EGoM, Cabinet meetings and Committee of Secretaries meetings.
 - Review of the recommendations of key suggestions emerging from the PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indian (PMGAC).
 - Proposal to set up a Committee to oversee issues arising out of Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements/ Bilateral Investment Treaties.
 - Proposal for creation of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) for GoI projects abroad.
 - Agenda Papers of Trade & Economic Relations Committee Meetings.

- IV. Draft Cabinet notes examined:
- Draft Note for CCEA on Creation of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) for GOI assisted projects abroad.
 - Draft Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (DTAA) between the Government of the Republic of India and different countries (Republic of Kazakhstan, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Sri Lanka).
 - Draft Protocol amending the Agreement (DTAA) between the Republic of India and countries where the Agreement already exists.
- V. Following subjects were examined:
- Proposal for the establishment of Nalanda University.
 - Non-paper from Planning Commission of Pakistan in connection to the Pakistani proposal to hold a Forum on 'Pakistan and its Trading neighbours: Transforming Economic Cooperation in 21st Century.'
 - Post 2015 Development Agenda.
 - Matters of Urgent Public Importance on declining investment growth.
 - Annual Supplement 2012-13 to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14)
 - Proposal from Chief Minister, Kerala for establishment of Cardamom Price Stabilization Fund.
 - UNSG's initiative for sustainable energy for all.
- Implementation of the Modified Price Stabilization Fund (MPSF) Scheme and creation of Modified Price Stabilization (MPS) Corpus Fund.
- VI. Following proposals received from Department of Commerce and Ministry of External Affairs were examined :-
- Establishment of a Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) Campus at Guna, Madhya Pradesh.
 - Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposal with the general basket of ASIDE projects for 12th FYP (2012-17)
 - Draft Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for the Central sector Scheme "Swarnpravas Yojana".
 - SFC Memorandum for consideration. Continuation of 'Modernization and Up-gradation Scheme of DGFT from XI to XII Plan -
 - Proposal for construction of Additional Hostel facilities at Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi to implement reservation policy of 27% by Government of India for OBC in the Institutes of Higher Learning.
 - XII Plan Schemes of APEDA.
 - SFC proposal for inclusion of a New Scheme 'Capacity Building for ITS Officers'.
 - Expansion and up-gradation of training centre of FDDI at Chindwara.

- XIIth Plan Schemes of MPEDA.
 - EFC proposal on Nalanda University Project.
 - Schemes of Spices Board for XII Plan.
 - Schemes of Rubber Board
 - XIIth Plan Scheme of Export Inspection Council (EIC) "Land and Building for Export Inspection Council/Agency at Faridabad.
- VII. Visits of International delegations organized:-
- International Economics Division organized visits of international delegation, at various levels of the Planning Commission.
- VIII. Follow up action on the implementation of:
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Between National Development and Innovation Committee (NDIC) of Mongolia and Planning Commission, India.
 - India Africa Forum Summit Projects.
 - Drafting of Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between Planning Commission, India and Afghan Ministry of Economy.
- IX. Papers/VIP letters/Cabinet Notes examined:
- Survey on the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the support of the United Nations System.
 - Theme topic "Enhancing Regional Economic Integration in Asia and the Pacific: towards a comprehensive frame work".
 - The recommendations made by CII with regard to FDI Policy in construction-development projects can be broadly categorized in two categories, namely, easing all hurdles in the path of the FDI flow to the economy; and clarifying the existing guidelines.
 - Issues concerning development of Vidarbha Region in Maharashtra.
 - VIP letter from Member of Parliament requesting for special consideration to Natural Rubber farming and to increase the 12th Plan Outlay to implement various schemes.
 - Review of FDI Policy in NBFCs - Permitting Foreign Investment in commodity broking - reg.
 - Department of Economic Affairs' paper- "A Collaborative Partnership : India and IDA".
 - Note on Overview of Global Economic Environment and its implications on India
 - Replies to the points picked up from the verbatim of deliberation in Meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance to discuss the Approach Paper to the 12th Plan held on 19th October, 2012
 - Energy Sustainability Working Group under G20.
 - Cabinet Notes of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Overseas Indian affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Examination of Demand for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Planning.

X. Meetings:

- Meetings for SFCs, EFCs proposals of Department of Commerce, Ministry of External affairs and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.
- Meetings of Half Yearly and Annual Performance Review and Annual Plan of Department of Commerce and Ministry of External affairs and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.
- Meetings of the Sub Committee and Empowered committee of Market Access Affairs.
- Initiative Scheme of the DoC.
- The Annual meetings of Hydro Power Projects in Bhutan.
- CNE meetings for proposals of Ministry of External affairs and Ministry of Indian Overseas Meeting at working level with the Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa.
- Inter-Ministerial meeting regarding a Pakistani proposal to hold a Forum on 'Pakistan and its Trading neighbours: Transforming Economic Cooperation in 21st Century.
- Preparatory meeting to be taken by the Cabinet Secretary to discuss probable points of interest of the Cabinet Secretary of Bangladesh during his visit to India.

4.15 LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER DIVISION

4.15.1 Main Functions

1. The LEM Division primarily deals with matters relating to employment and skill

development, including framing of strategies and policies. The Division also examines schemes and programmes dealing with social security measures, rights of workers and legislative matters in this regard.

2. Estimates of labour force, work force, employment and unemployment in the country are integral part of the planning exercise. Estimates are made on the basis of NSSO surveys and on the basis of these surveys and other assumptions, employment projections are made. The LEM Division is responsible for assessment of employment and unemployment in the country for the Five Year Plans. For the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), seven Working Groups were set up on labour related subjects out of which one Working Group for "Employment, Planning & Policy", the inputs of which were used for preparing the Chapter titled "Employment and Skill Development" for the 12th Plan document.

4.15.2 Skill Development

3. Presently, a three tier institutional structure exists under the initiative of "Coordinated Action on Skill Development" with the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development as the apex body for policy direction supported by the National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) in Planning Commission for coordinating and synergizing the efforts of the various Central Ministries, and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). State Skill Development Missions have also been set up in the States/UTs.

4. The National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission is responsible for enumerating strategies to implement the decisions of the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, developing appropriate operational guidelines and instructions for meeting the larger objectives of skill development needs of the country.

4.15.3 Regional Conferences on Skill Development

5. The Planning Commission organised a second round of Regional Conferences on Skill Development on the direction of the National Skill Development Coordination Board to scale up the skill development activities of the State/UT governments initiated under the State Skill Development Missions. These Regional Conferences were organised at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Daman, Pachmarhi, Dehradun and Agartala. Major initiatives of State Governments which emerged from these Conferences included (i) A mission mode project titled Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu with 8 Sub-Missions with targeted beneficiaries including minorities, STs, differently abled people and monitoring of trainees through biometric attendance check (Andhra Pradesh); (ii) Conversion of District Employment Exchanges into Human Resource Development Centres encompassing functions of career counselling, training providers for soft skills and placement agencies (Karnataka); (iii) Kaushalya Vardhan Kendras for dealing with women specific

soft skills training useful to local requirements (Gujarat); (iv) Use of Mobile Vans for providing training in remote areas and development of e-learning material in local language (Rajasthan); and (v) Rating of ITIs/ITCs based on the certain performance parameters (Madhya Pradesh) etc.

4.15.4 National Skill Development Authority

6. In order to give skilling of labour force a renewed thrust the government has set up the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA).

Some of the major functions of this new autonomous agency would be to (i) take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond; (ii) coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the private sector; and (iii) to ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently abled persons are taken care of. The NSDA is located in the Ministry of Finance. The Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development (PMNCSD), the National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) and the Office of the Adviser to PM on Skill Development has been subsumed under the NSDA.

4.15.5 Other Major Activities

7. With the assistance of World Bank, the LEM Division has initiated a comprehensive study to ascertain the reasons behind unemployability of

trained youth in India. The survey would cover 6 States to inter alia assess the reasons behind the unemployability of youth in India even after undergoing vocational/skill training in various institutes. In addition, the Survey would also cover a comparative analysis of Income / employment prospects of trained versus non-trained workers.

8. The LEM Division also undertook the pilot projects under the Central Sector Scheme - "New Initiatives in Skill Development through PPP" for innovative skill initiatives in different areas. These included:

- (i) An action research project to develop a skill development system for professionalization of traditional art skill in Madhubani District in Bihar for 300 artists of villages of Simri through Guru-Shishya parampara, story-telling techniques and negotiation/marketing skills to facilitate preservation of cultural heritage.
- (ii) A project by Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI), a society under Ministry of Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSME) for skill training of youth belonging to the marginalized section for two months. The initiative resulted in 90% placement of the students in the shoe industry.
- (iii) A project for skill development in two LWE affected districts of Odisha.
- (iv) A project for skill training of youth of backward communities in sports goods clusters in Meerut through

Process-cum-Product Development Centre (PPDC), Meerut.

9. The Division also coordinated with the Ministry of Labour & Employment for obtaining information on schemes covered under the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) programme rolled out w.e.f. 1st January, 2013.

4.15.6 Schemes/Proposals examined by LEM Division

10. The following schemes/proposals of the Ministry of Labour & Employment were examined by the LEM Division and comments furnished during 2012-13:
 - i. Amendment to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
 - ii. Statutory provision for National Floor Level Minimum Wage and other proposed amendments to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
 - iii. Amendments to the Mines Act, 1952.
 - iv. Amendments to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971.
 - v. National Manufacturing Policy - Amendment to Section 25 FFF (1A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
 - vi. EFC proposal on Labour & Employment Statistical System Scheme.
 - vii. EFC proposal on Skill Development Initiative Scheme.
 - viii. EFC proposal for the scheme - Establishment of Multi-Skill Development Centres at Bengaluru & Gulbarga.

- ix. EFC proposal for the scheme - Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism.
- x. Proposals for in-principle approval for the following central sector schemes (a) Re-engineering of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and Development of National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVQF); (b) International Cooperation; (c) E-learning/Distance learning.
- xi. Plan proposal titled "Swarnapravas Yojana" of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for in-principle approval.

IAMR

- 11. The LEM Division functioned as a nodal division in the Planning Commission for the administrative control and guidance of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), an autonomous body carrying out training and research activities. The Division also represented the Planning Commission in the (a) General Council, (b) Executive Council, and (c) Standing Committee on research programmes of the Institute. The Institute is supported by Grants-in-aid by the Planning Commission.

4.16. MULTI-LEVEL PLANNING (MLP) DIVISION

4.16.1 Special Area Programmes are under implementation to address special problems faced by the identified regions/areas due to their distinct geo-physical structure and poor socio-economic development. These include the following:

HILL AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (HADP)/WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (WGDP):

4.16.2 The Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented in designated hill areas of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) is being implemented in 175 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising part of Maharashtra (63 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (33 talukas), Kerala (36 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas). Special Central Assistance under the programme is provided as 90% grant and 10% State share. The funds available under HADP are divided amongst the designated hill areas covered under the programme and the talukas covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in the proportion of 60:40. The main objectives of the programme are eco-preservation and eco-restoration with emphasis on preservation of bio-diversity and rejuvenation of the hill ecology. For the hill areas covered under HADP, the sub-plan approach has been adopted. The concerned State Governments prepare the total plan comprising of flow of funds from the State Plan and Special Central Assistance made available under HADP. In the case of WGDP, the schematic approach has been followed since the taluka is the unit of demarcation in respect of which the flow of funds from State Plan is difficult to quantify.

4.16.3 During 2012-13, out of the approved allocation of Rs.333.32 crore (Including grant portion of Rs.300 crore) for both the programmes, an amount of Rs. 275.00 crore has been released to the State Governments towards Grant portion of Special Central Assistance (SCA).

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP):

4.16.4 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) covers border blocks of seventeen States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Special Central Assistance under the programme is provided as 100% grant for the execution of the approved schemes.

4.16.5 The main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near border. The Programme is being administered by the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.16.6 During Annual Plan 2012-13, as against the allocation of Rs. 990 crore, the entire allocation has been released.

BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND (BRGF)

4.16.7 The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was approved in 2006-07 to address the causes of backwardness more holistically than the standard Government programmes. It aims to help convergence and add value to other programmes such as Bharat Nirman and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, which are explicitly designed to meet rural infrastructure needs, but may need supplementation to address critical gaps which can come from the BRGF. The BRGF seeks to bring about focused development of identified backward districts by implementing programmes, selected through

people's participation. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at village, intermediate and district level are responsible for planning and implementation of BRGF in keeping with the letter and spirit of Article 243 G of the Constitution

4.16.8 The BRGF has two components, namely, i) District Component covering 272 districts of 27 States (including 22 districts approved in June, 2012), administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, and ii) Special Plans for (a) Bihar (b) the KBK districts of Odisha (c) West Bengal and (d) Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts administered by the MLP Division of the Planning Commission and Bundelkhand Package administered by the Agriculture Division of the Planning Commission.

(I) DISTRICT COMPONENT:

4.16.9 The District Component of the BRGF covers 272 districts (including 22 districts largely carved out of existing BRGF districts) which includes all the 147 districts covered by the erstwhile Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), 150 districts covered by the erstwhile National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) and the 170 districts identified as backward on the basis of socio-economic variables by the Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances, set up the Planning Commission in August, 2004. An allocation of Rs. 24110 crore has been made for this component during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. This component has been extended to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs.5050 crore pending its restructuring for the remaining four years 2013-14 to 2016-17 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(II) SPECIAL PLANS:

(a) BIHAR

4.16.10 The Special Plan for Bihar was formulated for implementation under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana on 100 per cent Central Assistance basis to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development.

Most of the projects are being implemented through Central agencies and the State Government is implementing only some of the projects through their Departments and also overseeing the implementation of all these projects. An allocation of Rs.1000 crore per annum is being made for this component during the Eleventh Plan period. However, this allocation has been enhanced to Rs.2000 crore for 2010-11 and Rs.1468 crore for Annual Plan 2011-12. The Special Plan has been extended to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs.1500 crore to meet the balance cost of the projects.

(b) SPECIAL PLAN FOR KBK DISTRICTS OF ODISHA:

4.16.11 The KBK region of Odisha comprises of the undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts which have now been reorganized into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada. The Planning Commission has been providing Additional Central Assistance to this region since 1998-99. To make the planning and implementation process more effective, the State Government were advised to prepare a Special Plan for KBK region using a project based approach and innovative delivery and monitoring system. The State Government is accordingly preparing the Special Plan for the

KBK districts since the year 2002-03. The Special Plan focuses on tackling the problems of drought proofing, livelihood support, connectivity, health, education etc. An allocation of Rs.250 crore per annum was being made for this component during the Tenth Plan period. The same allocation is being protected during the Eleventh Plan period with annual allocation of Rs.130 crore under the Special Plan and Rs.120 crore under the District Component of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). The Special Plan has been extended to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs.250 crore.

(c) SPECIAL PLAN FOR WEST BENGAL:

4.16.12 The Special Plan for West Bengal has been approved by the Government for which an amount of Rs.8750 crore allocated as central assistance under the State Component of BRGF to address the developmental needs of the backward regions of the State, through focused projects starting from the financial year of 2011-12. The project proposals relate to Housing, Power, Water Supply & Sanitation, Health, Transport and Education.

(d) INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN (IAP):

4.16.13 The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010. The scheme is an ACA on 100% grant basis. The IAP was implemented with a block grant of Rs.25 crore in 2010-11 and is being implemented with Rs.30 crore per district during 2011-12 and 2012-13 for which the funds are placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. Presently, the IAP covers 82 districts of nine States.

4.16.14 The District-level Committees have been given flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The Committee has to draw up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centers, Primary Health Centers, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected will show results in the short term. The Development Commissioner / equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Macro-level monitoring of the IAP is to be carried out by the Committee headed by the Secretary, Planning Commission.

4.16.15 The implementation of the IAP is reviewed by the Planning Commission through video conferences/meetings with the Chief Secretaries/Development Commissioners of the States concerned and the District Collectors/District Magistrates of the selected districts. The financial and physical performance uploaded by the districts on the Management Information System (MIS) <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis> is also reviewed in these video conferences/meetings to ensure that there is a visible impact on the ground in the short term.

PANCHAYATI RAJ:

4.16.16 The involvement of the community in planning, execution and monitoring of the developmental programmes is imperative for planning and effective programme implementation. The Government has taken a number of steps to promote people's participation in decision-making processes in areas that impinge on daily lives of people. Panchayati Raj Institutions have emerged as an

important vehicle for community participation in development programmes. The 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and clearly articulated their role in governance of the country. The State Governments were expected to empower Panchayati Raj Institutions by devolving adequate functions, functionaries and financial resources in consonance of functions assigned to each tier of the Panchayati Raj set up.

4.16.17 The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, set up to carry forward the process of empowerment of PRIs, has played an active role in sensitizing the Central Ministries and the State Governments on the need to recognize the centrality of the panchayats in their sphere of activity and to provide space to the PRIs in their programmes. The Ministry has taken a number of steps to devolve functions to PRIs in line with constitutional mandate.

4.16.18 A new scheme namely the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been launched to strengthen Panchayats across the country. Three important activities which are to be funded are i) provision of administrative and technical support at the gram panchayat level which will fill most critical gaps in the functioning of Panchayats, ii) strengthening of the institutional structure for training; and iii) capacity building of gram sabhas in PESA areas.

4.16.19 An outlay of 300 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 2012-13 of the Ministry for various schemes including those for Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability, Training of Functionaries of DPCs and Zila Parishads, Panchayat Mahila and Yuva Shakti Abhiyan, Media and Publicity etc.

4.17. MINORITIES DIVISION

4.17.1 A new Minorities Division has been created in the Planning Commission w.e.f. 6th December, 2012. The Division is primarily responsible to provide overall policy and guidance in formulation of plans and programmes towards social, educational and economic empowerment of Minorities.

Minorities Empowerment

4.17.2. Outlay of the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been substantially enhanced from Rs. 2850 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 3135 crore in 2012-13 for implementation of the various ongoing and new schemes. In pursuance of the Prime Minister's New 15 - Point Programme, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements three scholarship schemes viz., i) Pre-Matric scholarship scheme; ii) Post Matric scholarships beyond class X to promote education among economically backward sections of minority communities and iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes for minority students for pursuing courses in graduate and professional courses. Under these scholarship schemes 30 percent of total scholarships are earmarked for Minorities girls. Multi-sectoral Development programme (MsDP) is being implemented in identified Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs). The purpose of the scheme is to improve the socio-economic conditions and quality of life of people belonging to minorities in particular and, the disadvantaged segments of society in general. The quality of life of people in the identified 'development deficit' districts would be improved by way of making provisions under district specific plans for better infrastructure for education, sanitation, pucca

housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generating opportunities.

4.17.3 Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee on the 'Empowerment of the Minorities for the formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)' under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Minorities, Planning Commission. The Steering Committee report was uploaded on the website of Planning Commission.

4.17.4. Twelfth Plan 2012-17 Chapter on Empowerment of Minorities has been finalized and incorporated in the Plan Document which was duly approved by NDC in December 2012.

4.17.5 The Planning Commission constituted Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA) on 4th May, 2011 under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission. The objective of the AMA is to evaluate the extent of development benefits which accrue to different Socio-religious Communities (SRCs) through various programmes.

4.17.6 Detailed discussion was held with the Ministry of Minority Affairs with regard to the finalisation of the Annual Plan 2012-13. Subsequently, scheme-wise allocation of the approved outlay for the Annual Plan was also finalized in consultation with the Ministry.

4.17.7 To finalise the State Annual Plans 2012-13, Working Group meetings/ discussions were held under the Chairmanship of Adviser (SJE), which were attended by the state representatives. Besides, reviewing the progress of various programmes and

policies, the Working Groups also made an assessment of the financial requirements for each State and recommended allocation of the resources for the sector and the brief notes were prepared, which provided inputs for the meetings between the State Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for finalization of Annual Plans of States and UTs.

4.17.8 Minorities Division examined six Standing Finance Committee (SFC) & nine Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposals in close consultation with Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD). Minorities Division also prepared comments on 3 proposals submitted by the Ministry for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

4.18 PLAN COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION (PCMD)

4.18.1 The PCMD coordinates activities of all the Divisions of the Planning Commission. It has the responsibility of coordinating the formulation and preparation of Five Year Plans, Annual Plans, sectoral allocation of the Central Sector Plan, preparation of Annual Report of the Planning Commission and coordination of Parliamentary work. The meetings of the Internal Planning Commission, the Full Planning Commission and the National Development Council are also coordinated by the Plan Co-ordination Division.

4.18.2 The PCMD organized the Full Planning Commission Meeting and National Development Council Meetings scheduled respectively on 15th September, 2012 and 27th December, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister to discuss and approve

the draft Twelfth Five Year Plan Document.

4.18.3 The final plan outlay of the Central Ministries / Departments of 2012-13 was recommended to the Ministry of Finance for incorporation into the Union Budget 2012-13. The PCMD also drafted the guidelines for preparation of Annual Plan 2013-14 and accordingly the Central Ministries/Departments were requested to formulate Annual Plan 2013-14. Annual Plan 2012-13 discussions for finalization of Outlays of the various Ministries / Departments were initiated during December, 2012.

4.18.4 The Division compiled and consolidated the information and material with respect to different sectors of the economy for the preparation of Annual Plan Document 2012-13.

4.18.5 It is obligatory to place the Annual Report of Planning Commission on the Publication Counters of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for distribution among the Hon'ble Members of Parliament of both the Houses every year. Annual Report for 2011-12 was prepared and placed on the Publication Counters of both the Houses of Parliament during Budget Session 2011. Preparation of Annual Report 2012-13 is in Progress. The English and Hindi versions of the report will be made available to Members of Parliament simultaneously before the demands for Grants are referred to the Departmental Standing Committees for consideration. Requisite number of copies will also be sent to both Secretariats of the Parliament for placing them in both the Houses of Parliament.

4.18.6 The information sought by the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands-for-Grants was furnished for considering Planning Commission's Annual Plan proposals 2012-13.

4.18.7 The subject of CSS is being coordinated by the Plan Coordination and Management Division. Hence the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee on Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes submitted its report to PCMD and a draft note on the report was circulated to Internal Planning Commission and Full Planning Commission for consideration. Thereafter, after incorporating suggestions, a Cabinet Note on the BK Committee Report was prepared and circulated to the Ministries/Departments concerned. Consolidated comments/observations received from the Ministries/Departments were incorporated in the revised Cabinet note and PCMD is in the process of finalizing the revised cabinet note.

PARLIAMENT SECTION

4.18.8 Parliament Section deals with Parliament Questions, Calling Attention Notices, Half-an-Hour discussions, Resolutions, Private Members' Bills, No-Day-Yet-Named Motions, Matters raised in Lok Sabha under Rule 377 and by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha, Parliament Assurances, Meetings of Parliamentary Committees, Standing Committee on Finance, Laying of Reports and papers in both the Houses of Parliament, arranging temporary and Session-wise General and Official Gallery passes for the Officers of Planning Commission; and other work of Planning Commission related to Parliament including Issues likely to be raised in Parliament, Government Business and procurement of Budget Document, Rail Budget, Economic Survey and President's Speech to both the Houses of Parliament, for distribution amongst Deputy Chairman, Members and officers of Planning Commission. Parliament Section also do the needful regarding Prime Minister's Briefing pertaining to Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Starred Questions.

4.18.9 During the year this Section arranged to get approval of MOS (Planning) for 26 Starred & 397 Unstarred Questions and got prepared sets for Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha in time. Also uploaded the same number of questions on the web portal of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha. Necessary arrangements were made for the meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants 2012-13 of the Ministry of Planning. Follow up action on recommendations of Standing Committee was taken and Statement on Action Taken Report (53rd) was sent to Parliament. Annual Report 2010-11 of IAMR (Institute of Applied Manpower Research), Annual Report 2011-12 of IEG, Outcome Budget 2012-13 and Demands for grants 2012-13 of Ministry of Planning were laid on both the Houses of Parliament. Annual Report (2011-12) of Planning Commission were circulated to MPs of both Houses of Parliament through Publication Counters. Twenty-one Assurances given in Lok Sabha and Thirteen Assurances in Rajya Sabha were fulfilled during the period. This Section also coordinated for sending reply to the concerned MPs regarding six Matters raised under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha and three Matters raised by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha.

4.19. POWER & ENERGY DIVISION

4.19.1 Power Unit

- Briefs were prepared on several agendas circulated by the Ministry of Power for the consideration by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM). Some of the proposals were on Ultra Mega Power Project, Sub-Committee on Financial issues, Power sector issues.
- Issue raised by the Chief Ministers in the 57th NDC meeting on inadequate

- availability of coal and natural gas for the existing operating plants and uncertainty regarding long term linkage for upcoming power projects during the 12th plan were followed up with the State Govt.
- Participated in the Expert Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy) on the 'Turnaround of the Distribution Utilities of focus States'.
 - Examination of proposals of CCEA/PIB/EFC/SFC of projects and other policy issues related to Power Sector and convey views of Planning Commission to the concerned.
 - Inputs were provided for the preparation of a Note for the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) in consultation with the Ministry of Power for approval on the "Key Policy Targets of Power Sector" for the Year 2012-13.
 - Prepared a background note for the monitorable quarter-wise targets taken by Member (Energy) with Secretary, Ministry of Power.
 - The Officers in the unit participated in the Performance Review, MoU Meetings of the sector, Steering Committee on Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).
 - The Unit examined the status of implementation of major ongoing projects and conveyed views of the Planning Commission to the respective Ministries.
 - Participated in the meeting of the Task Force on Peaking Power Plants and Creation of Adequate System Reserves.
 - Participated in the Inter-Ministerial Group under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources to evolve a suitable framework to guide and accelerate the development of hydropower in the North East.
 - The officers of the unit participated in the financial resources & working group meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences.

4.19.2 Coal Unit

- The coal unit was assigned to do servicing to Group of Minister (GoM) headed by Finance Minister to consider environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects. GoM in turn constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy) to deliberate on the TOR of the GoM and suggest solutions. The Committee held detailed discussions with all the stakeholders and submitted its report to GoM. Most of the Recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by GoM.
- The issue of relocation of the North Karanpura Power Project was also referred by the Cabinet Secretariat to the above mentioned GoM. In turn GoM constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy) to deliberate on the issue and recommend a suitable solution acceptable to all. Detailed discussions were held with both the Ministry of Power and Ministry of

- Coal and final report is submitted to the GoM for its consideration.
- Examination of status of implementation of major coal and lignite ongoing projects and bringing out the issues for consideration in the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings held in Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Member (Energy).
 - Examination of VIP references/parliament questions / parliament assurances and other inter-sectoral policy issues related to the development of coal and lignite sector.
 - Examination of proposals of CCEA/PIB/IMG of coal mining projects and other policy issues related to Coal Sector and convey views of Planning Commission to the concerned.
 - Participated in the meetings for allotment of coal blocks through competitive bidding, pool pricing for coal Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Thermal Power Plants; Cement Plants & Sponge iron; Inter-Ministerial Group; etc. to convey the views of Planning Commission for taking investment decisions etc.
 - Compilation and analysis of data for formulation of Annual Plan 2013-14 of Ministry of Coal, Inter-Ministerial discussion to arrive at the coal demand for the year and review the performance of coal consuming sector and coal producing companies for the previous year.
- The Officers in the unit participated in the Performance Review, MoU Meetings of the sector and in various seminars on coal and energy sector organized by different research Institutes.
 - The officers of the Unit have participated in the meeting on Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Thermal Power Plants, Cement Plants & Sponge iron to convey the view of Planning Commission.

4.19.3 Petroleum & Natural Gas unit:

The unit was involved in the following assignments during the year 2012-13:

- a) Servicing and preparing the Agenda Note on implementation of Integrated Energy Policy for its review by the Cabinet Secretary
- b) Reviewing Half Yearly Performance of Annual Plan 2012-13 of the MOP&NG
- c) Finalizing Annual Plan 2013-14 w.r.t Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector.
- d) Organizing an International Conference on Clean Energy at Delhi (DCEC-12). This event was organized as a pre-cursor to the scheduled Clean Energy Ministerial in April, 2013.
- e) Examining the various Cabinet notes and policy related papers related to Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector on the subject listed below:
 - a. Pricing of Petroleum Products and Natural Gas
 - b. International gas pipeline project; TAPI
 - c. Overseas oil & gas assets acquisitions by OVL
 - d. Import of gas in the form of LNG from other countries

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. New Exploration Licensing Policy f. Strategic crude oil storages in the country g. Simultaneous operations of Hydrocarbons h. Exploration & exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) from areas under coal mining lease allotted to Coal India Ltd i. Direct Cash Benefit Transfer subsidy on LPG and kerosene j. Pricing of Bio-ethanol k. EGoM Note on interse priority allocation of Krishna Godawari-D6 (KG-D6) gas. l. Prepared base paper on "shale gas in India-challenges and prospects" and circulated to other ministries for their comments and observations. m. Dealing matters related to Parliament questions/VIP references. n. Preparing Petroleum & Natural Gas Chapter for 12th Five Year Plan Document. o. Dealing issues related to the Indo-US, Indo-Australia and Indo-Canada Energy Dialogues and other international cooperation's. The unit also coordinated the work of "Policy Coordination Working Group" under Indo-China SED framework. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Examination of Proposals for creating new institutions under the supervision of MNRE, including National Institute of Solar Energy and the Bio Energy Corporation of India. d) Reviewing the Half Yearly Performance of Annual Plan 2012-13 of MNRE e) Dealing with EFC notes on Solar, Wind and Biomass projects f) Examination of proposals under National Clean Energy Funds (NCEF). Majority of proposals submitted for NCEF were on the subject matter related to development of renewable energy. |
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4.20 PROJECT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

FUNCTIONS

4.20.1. Project Appraisal and Management Division in the Planning Commission was set up in 1972 to institutionalize the system of project appraisal in Government of India. The PAMD has been assigned to discharge the following functions;

- Prescribe guidelines and develop formats for the submission of proposals for projects and programmes for techno economic appraisal;
- Undertake support research studies to improve the methodology and procedure for appraisal of projects and programmes;
- Undertake techno economic appraisal of major projects and programmes in the public sectors; and

4.19.4 Renewable Unit

The unit was involved in:

- a) Preparing Renewable Energy Chapter for 12th Five Year Plan Document.
- b) Finalizing the Annual Plan for FY 2013-14 on Renewable Energy.

- Assist Central ministries in establishing proper procedures for preparation of reports of projects and programmes.

APPRAISAL WORK

4.20.2. As a part of techno-economic appraisal, PAMD conducts comprehensive appraisal of Plan schemes and projects costing `Rs 100 crore and above and prepares appraisal notes in consultation with the subject divisions of the Planning Commission. The stipulated timeframe for issue of Appraisal Note by PAMD is **four weeks** from the date of receipt of EFC/PIB memo. The appraisal by PAMD facilitates decision-making in respect of projects/schemes considered by the Public Investment Board (PIB), the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and the Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB), depending upon the nature and size of proposals. The Division also appraises proposals of Ministry of Railways costing Rs 300 crore and above to be considered by the Expanded Board of Railways (EBR). Revised cost estimate (RCE) proposals are also appraised by the Division to analyze the factors attributed to cost and time overruns and their impact on viability.

4.20.3. The financial limits of Appraisal Forums and Approval Authority for different categories of Schemes/Projects w.e.f. 1st April 2010 are given below.

Appraisal Forum (limits in ₹ crore)

- < **25.0** Ministry in normal course
- ≥ **25.0 & < 100.0** Standing Finance Committee (SFC)
- ≥ **100.0 & < 300.0** Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) chaired by Secretary of Administrative Ministry/ Department.
- ≥ **300.0** Public Investment Board (PIB)/ Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) chaired by Secretary (Expenditure); projects/schemes where financial returns are quantifiable will be considered by PIB and others by EFC.

Limit of Approval Forum (₹ crore)

- < **25.0** Secretary of Administrative Ministry/ Department.
- ≥ **25.0 & < 150.0** Minister-in-Charge of Ministry/Department.
- ≥ **150.0 & < 300.0** Minister-in-Charge of Ministry/Department & Minister of Finance.
- ≥ **300.0** Cabinet/Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

Note: The financial limits as above are with reference to the total size of the Project/Scheme, which may include budgetary support, Internal Resources, External aid, Loans and so on.

Highlights (2012-13)

- ✓ 143 Appraisal Notes on EFC/PIB proposals involving outlay of ₹605655.13 crore have been issued during April-January 2013.
- ✓ PAMD examined 21 Cabinet /CCEA Notes and 6 SFC proposals and offered comments during April-January 2013 .
- ✓ PAMD processed and tendered advice on 81 proposals of in-principle approval and attended 6 Standing Committee meetings on Time & Cost Overrun during April-January, 2013.
- ✓ 80 EFC/PIB/EBR meetings were attended by Adviser (PAMD) or nominated Officers of PAMD.

PROCESSING OF 'IN PRINCIPLE' PROPOSALS

4.20.4. With a view to streamlining the procedure for introduction of new schemes in the Plan, Planning Commission had devised and issued guidelines for the 11th Plan vide U.O. No. N-11016/4/2006-PC dated 29.08.2006 to all Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments, Pr. Advisers/Sr. Consultants/Advisers in the Planning Commission for guidance and compliance. As per these guidelines, Scheme/project/additional component in an existing scheme, which could not be included in the Five year Plan with adequate provision, would require 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission (specific approval of Secretary) before the Ministries/Departments seek appraisal and approval of the appropriate authorities for taking up the scheme/project. The schemes/projects of Ministry of Power and Coal are exempted from 'in principle' approval mechanism.

4.20.5. Based on these guidelines, PAMD had issued detailed guidelines to the subject Divisions within Planning Commission vide UO O-14015/1/2011-PAMD dated 06.06.2012 and 26.07.2012 to be followed in processing proposals of 'in principle' approval.

- ❖ 'In principle' would be necessary for the Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored projects/schemes that are not included in the Twelfth Plan document.
- ❖ 'In principle' approval of Planning Commission is not required for new schemes/projects of Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal.
- ❖ In principle approval of Planning Commission is required for new schemes/ projects irrespective of their cost estimates/outlays.

- ❖ No proposal for introduction of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme which has an outlay of less than Rs.300 crore per annum should be considered for 'In-principle' approval except in a case where a Ministry/ Department proposes to carry out a pilot project for a specified time period.

- ❖ The Subject Divisions should consider the possibility of modification of existing schemes and convergence of schemes to achieve the objectives of the proposed schemes before considering 'in principle' approval. In addition, issues such as financial tie-ups, classification of the scheme as Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector and commitment of State Govts for implementation of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, should be examined at the 'in principle approval' stage and resolved to avoid embarrassment at appraisal/ approval stage.

- ❖ The subject division should first examine the proposal received from the Ministry as per guidelines and consult other related subject divisions and PAMD invariably, before the 'in principle' approval of Secretary, Planning Commission is sought.

- ❖ It is to be ensured that process of 'in principle' approval is completed within the time frame of four weeks from the date of receipt of proposal from Ministry/Department.

4.20.6. Further rationalization was conveyed vide UO O-14015/1/2011-PAMD dated 10.10.2012.

- ❖ In order to fast track priority proposals and weed out proposals without sufficient merit/funds, it was decided

that all new schemes seeking IPA would be examined in SFC/EFC Format with clear indication of funding in the 12th Plan. This has ensured fast track processing of priority proposals within available funds during 2012-13.

APPRAISAL PROCEDURE OF EFC/PIB PROPOSALS

4.20.7. With a view to cut down delays in appraisal of project proposals and to ensure PIB/EFC decision within stipulated timeframe of four weeks of receipt of PIB/EFC Memorandum from the Departments/Ministries, PAMD has issued revised procedure for processing EFC/PIB proposals within Planning Commission vide U.O. No.O-14015/1/2006-PAMD dated 22nd November 2007. Highlights of revised procedure are as follows:

- (a) PAMD would act as management adviser to the EFC/PIB after the receipt of EFC/PIB Memo. Based on the information given in the EFC/PIB Memo and other information obtained, appraisal will be done and management advice tendered to EFC/PIB.
- (b) In order to ensure that the appraisal carried out by the PAMD is comprehensive and meaningful project authorities/Administrative Ministries have already been requested to submit only such proposals, which are complete in all respects. However, in case where EFC/PIB Memo does not contain relevant information, PAMD will identify such gaps and call for such information from the Ministries.
- (c) The outer limit for giving management advice by the PAMD has been fixed at 4

weeks from the date of receipt of EFC/PIB Memo. In case management advice from PAMD is not given within 4 weeks' time, EFC/PIB meeting could be fixed and their views obtained during the meeting.

4.20.8. PAMD appraised 143 EFC/PIB/EBR proposals involving outlays of ₹ 605655.13 crore were appraised during 2012-13 (April-January 2013), as compared to 94 such proposals involving outlays of ₹ 374680.95 crore in 2011-12, which includes new as well as revised cost proposals.

Facts And Figures for 2012-13 (April-January, 2013)

a.	No. of projects appraised:	143
b.	Cost involved:	₹ 605655.13 crore
c.	Number of projects appraised in	
	- Agriculture:	8 (1.08%)
	- Energy	9 (16.67%)
	- Transport	30 (15.68%)
	- Industry	10 (3.94%)
	- S & T	2 (0.05%)
	- Social Sector	42 (51.57%)
	- Communication	9 (1.35%)
	- Others	33 (9.66%)
	TOTAL	143(100%)

4.20.9. PAMD has embarked upon an exercise to consolidate Central Sector Schemes by integrating existing new initiatives for a more comprehensive addressing of sectoral problem and desired outcomes. Ministries are requested to rationalize schemes in line with budget line to avoid multiplicity of schemes.

4.20.10. PAMD has carried out a comprehensive review of on-going schemes of Planning Commission and recommended merger, weeding out and consolidation of schemes before they are considered for approval for 12th Plan. Detailed appraisal of Integrated Action Plan Scheme of Planning Commission for LWE States was undertaken by PAMD.

4.20.11. Although Deptt of Space and Deptt of Atomic Energy are out of the EFC/PIB appraisal system, the representative of PAMD has been nominated as invitee member on the SPAC (Standing Project Appraisal Committee) of these Departments. To facilitate in decision making in respect of their scheme and projects from the current year.

4.20.12. Committee on Hill states: In pursuance of direction from the Prime Minister, a Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, and Planning Commission to Study Development in Hill States arising from Management of Forest Lands with Special focus on Creation of Infrastructure, Livelihood and

Human Development. PAMD is the convenor of the Committee.

4.20.13. Refinement of Appraisal Mechanism: PAMD undertakes refinement of appraisal methodology from time to time. A study was assigned accordingly to IIM, Bangalore on Evaluation on Framework of Appraisal of Projects. The study report is under examination in PAMD to formulate necessary guidelines towards improvement of appraisal mechanism.

4.20.14. Training: Officers of PAMD have been deputed as faculty members for imparting training to the officers PSUs/States on project appraisal mechanism in Workshops organized by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, NASA etc. from time to time.

4.20.15. The Sectoral distribution of projects appraised during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April-January 2013) is given in the table as Annexed.

Information pertaining to major groups of sectors is summarized below:

S.No.	Sector	2011-12			2012-13 (Upto Jan.13)		
		Nos.	Cost (Rs cr.)	%	Nos.	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	%
1	Agriculture	5	2355.43	0.63	8	6558.00	1.08
2	Energy	5	6740.32	1.80	9	100981.74	16.67
3	Transport	23	27240.51	7.27	30	94978.01	15.68
4	Industry	13	20079.00	5.36	10	23832.91	3.94
5	S&T	4	1128.37	0.30	2	308.42	0.05
6	Social Services	22	283415.21	75.64	42	312325.75	51.57
7	Communication	2	313.00	0.08	9	8165.00	1.35
8	Others #	20	33409.11	8.92	33	58505.30	9.66
	Total	94	374680.95	100.00	143	605655.13	100.00

Includes Home Affairs & D/o Personnel, Tourism, Commerce, E&F, Justice, Water Resources, NER, Consumer Affairs, Finance, Administrative Reforms, External Affairs, Planning Commission, UIDAI and Statistics & Programme Implementation etc.

SECTOR-WISE NUMBER AND COSTS OF EFC/PIB PROPOSALS APPRAISED IN PAMD

S.No.	SECTORS	2011-12		2012-13 (up to Jan.13)	
		No.	Cost (Rs cr.)	No.	Cost (Rs cr.)
AGRICULTURE					
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	5	2355.43	8	6558.00
ENERGY					
2	Power	5	6740.32	7	86105.74
3	Petroleum & Natural Gas				
4	New & Renewable Energy	-	-	2	14876.00
TRANSPORT					
5	Railways	9	10650.10	7	88796.70
6	Surface Transport	9	14643.13	20	5731.25
7	Civil Aviation	2	182.27	1	149.95
8	Shipping	3	1765.01	2	300.11
INDUSTRY					
9	Industry & SSI	3	1177.02	2	1179.00
10	Steel & Mines				
11	Petro Chemicals & Fertilizers	1	8879.21	-	-
12	Textiles	4	7391.55	2	12403.00
13	Food Processing	5	2631.22	6	10250.91
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY					
14	Bio-Technology	-	-	1	158.42
15	Science & Technology	2	589.70		
16	Earth Sciences	2	538.67	1	150.00
SOCIAL SERVICES					
17	HRD/Culture	5	3075.00	5	33213.00
18	Youth Affairs & Sports	-	-	3	963.93
19	Health & Family Welfare	7	3185.04	9	58658.35
20	Women & Child Dev.	3	257895.00	1	5000.00
21	Labour	-	-	3	4905.16
22	Social Justice	1	7750.00	4	6165.00
23	Urban Development	2	6146.00	5	42983.67
24	Rural Development	2	4046.00	6	77764.64
25	Minority Affairs	1	750.00	3	18230.00
26	Tribal Affairs	-	-	1	2229.00
27	Drinking Water Supply	-	-	1	58716.00
28	Food & Public Distribution	1	568.17	1	3497.00
COMMUNICATION					
29	Information & Broadcasting	1	166.00	6	2207.00
30	Post	-	-	1	4900.00
31	Information Technology	1	147.00	1	280.00
32	Communication	-	-	1	778.00
OTHERS					
33	Home Affairs	4	10582.64	10	16202.99
34	Personnel & Training	-	-	1	287.03
35	Commerce	3	542.38		
36	Environment & Forests	1	133.00	3	1095.62
37	Water Resources	3	4207.55	14	33262.75
38	North Eastern Region (DONER)	6	1473.19	2	618.90
39	Finance/Corporate Affairs	1	100.00	-	-
40	Planning Commission	2	16370.35	1	5061.00
41	External Affairs	-	-	2	1977.01
	Total	94	374680.95	143	605655.13

4.21 PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

Major Activities in the Perspective Planning Division

4.21.1. The work of Perspective Planning Division relates to the overall integration of the plan into macro-economic framework delineating possibilities and constraints; and projecting a long-term vision of development in terms of potentials, constraints and critical issues.

4.21.2. The Division assists the Commission in planning and policy issues, which span across multiple sectors of the economy. To bring about inter sectoral consistency in the plans, a system of plan models and sub-models is used. The exercise done in the Division helps in evolving the overall macro-economic framework, with projection for savings, investment, imports, exports, government finances as well as social development indicators etc.

4.21.3. The Division as a part of its regular activities:

- (i) Prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analyzing implications of long term objectives for the appropriate strategy of development;
- (ii) Studies consistency between plan objectives and plan allocation, conformity of regional distribution of public sector outlays with the regional needs of development, effect of price rise on consumption level of people in different income groups, trends in saving, investment and growth in economy, trends in foreign trade and the implications of various development in the economy for public investment;

- (iii) Estimates State-wise poverty ratios for urban and rural areas separately on the basis of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) data obtained from large sample survey on Household Consumption Expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and analyze the changes in the poverty indices;
- (iv) Examines alternative poverty ratios and indices computed by various Committees, Expert Groups etc. as well as by international bodies.
- (v) Assists the Planning Commission in forming its views on technical issues pertaining to planning process, shift of a public sector programme from Non-Plan to Plan side of Government expenditure and vice-versa, inter-government resource transfers and other issues relating to fiscal federalism;
- (vi) Contributes to the response by Planning Commission on issues pertaining to Planning Process posed by Parliament, forum of economists and States, delegation from National Planning Commissions from other countries and trans-national institutions through the respective nodal Ministries.
- (vii) Nodal Division in the Planning Commission for Plan proposals for Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Registrar General of India.
- (viii) Nodal Division for SAARC Development Goals (SDG)
- (ix) Nodal Division for Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

4.21.4 The Division represents Planning Commission in:

- (i) Governing Council of NSSO
- (ii) Governing Council of Indian Statistical Institute
- (iii) Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO
- (iv) National Statistical Commission
- (v) Governing Board of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi.
- (vi) Advisory Committee of Planning and Policy Research Unit (PPRU) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi Centre.
- (vii) Task force for the component on identifying the specific requirement of strengthening of State Statistical Bureau of the World Bank assisted 'India Statistical Strengthening Project'.
- (viii) Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee to finalize framework for compilation and reporting of the Millennium Development Indicators set up by the Ministry of Statistics & P.I.

4.21.5. The Officers of the Division have been associated with the following activities:-

- (i) Submitted the Report of the Sub Group to look into the reasons for variation in the growth rates of components of Index of Industrial Production under the new series based on 2004-05 viz-a-viz 1993-94 series, under the chairmanship of Shri Ramesh Kolli, Former ADG, NAD, CSO.
- (ii) Submitted the Report of Expert Group to recommend the detailed methodology for Identification of Families Living Below

Poverty Line in the Urban Areas under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim.

- (iii) Submitted the Report of the Working-Group on Estimation of Investment, its Composition and Trend for Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17).
- (iv) Submitted the Report of the Working-Group on Issues relating to Growth and Development at Sub-national Level for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).
- (v) Submitted the Report of the Sub-Group on Public Sector's Draft on Private Savings for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17).
- (vi) Prepared the SAARC Regional Poverty Profile: 2010 India Country Report: Food Security Challenges for the poor and social inclusion.
- (vii) Constitution of an Expert Group to 'Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty' under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, preparation of background note and other related technical notes.
- (viii) Development of macro-economic model and estimation of macro-economic as well as sectoral parameters of target growth rate within a macro economic consistency framework.
- (ix) Examined and prepared Planning Commission's comments on revision of guidelines for implementation of MPLADS.
- (x) Represented Planning commission in the Rajya Sabha Sub committee on MPLADS.

- (xi) Periodical monitoring of the progress made under MDGs, SDGs and preparation of brief notes for Deputy Chairman and Member, Planning Commission.
- (xii) Material for Economic Survey and Budget Speech.
- (xiii) Drafted Background notes for Standing Committee on Finance on "Perspectives on 12th Five Year Plan" and "Impact of Planning on Growth Vis-à-vis Income Disparities and Social Equity in the Post Liberalization Era."
- (xiv) Preparation of Background Notes on 'Implementation strategies of Plan', 'Efficacy of capital investment' and 'Structural changes in Indian economy' for the Indo-Chinese Working Group on Policy Co-ordination.

4.21.6 Member of Other Committees:

1. Working Group on 68th round of NSSO
2. Working Group on 6th Economic Census
3. Working Group in Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

4.22 RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Rural Development (RD) Division is the nodal division in the Planning Commission for matters relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation programmes and Land Record Modernisation Programme (NLRMP). It also regularly interacts with the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources) on related developmental issues.

For preparation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Rural Development Division set up a Steering Committee on "Rural Livelihood and Rural Governance". Further, four Working Groups were constituted under this Committee for providing inputs to Rural Development Chapter of 12th Five Year Plan. These Working Groups were covering major schemes dealt by Ministry of Rural Development and they were named as Working Group on (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Rural Housing (iv) Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA). This involves the preparation of background papers, discussions on inter-se plan priorities, critical examination of plan proposals in relation to plan objectives and approaches, preparation of Working Group Reports giving, inter-alia, outlays and physical targets.

The reports submitted by the above groups and the Steering Committees were used as input while preparing the Rural Development Chapter of 12th Five Year Plan.

For the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) of the Planning Commission, the Chapter on Rural Development has been dealt in the Rural Development Division. To review and support revision in the operational guidelines of MGNREGA, Dr. Mihir Shah Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah (Member), Planning Commission. In the light of recommendation of the Committees, operational guidelines of MGNREGA have been revised by the Ministry of Rural Development.

The Annual Plan proposals and Budget estimates of the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) and Department of Land Resources (DoLR) for the Annual Plan 2012-13 were examined by the Division in detail. In addition, Annual Plan proposals of the States/Union

Territories under the Rural Development sector were examined and discussed with the officials of respective State Governments/UTS for finalization of Annual Plan outlays of the States/UTs.

Major Flagship Programmes of the Government such as MGNREGA, IAY, SGSY/NRLM and NSAP etc. implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, are dealt in the Rural Development Division. Under MGNREGA, nearly 4.82 crore households have been provided employment by generating 213.41 crore persondays during 2012-13. Similarly, against the annual target of 30.10 lakh houses under IAY in 2012-13, 20.59 lakh houses have been constructed. Under SGSY/NRLM 11.44 lakh swarojgaris have been assisted to take up economic activities during 2012-13.

The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposals, Cabinet Papers in respect of the Department of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources were examined by the Division and furnished comments thereof. Necessary information was also forwarded for the Meetings of EFCs of Ministry of Rural Development to the Project Appraisal and Management Division.

While considering the proposal for increase in the pension amount from Rs. 200/- per month to Rs. 300/- per month under Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) w.e.f 01.10.2012 and grant amount from Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 20000/- w.e.f 18.10.2012 under National family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), the Cabinet in its meeting held on 04.10.2012 directed MoRD to come up with a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. MORD has accordingly constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir

Shah, Member, Planning Commission. The Task Force reviewed an ongoing performance analysis of 5 states (Delhi, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh) undertaken by MORD along with the World Bank. The Task Force has also taken into account and drawn information and inputs from the Report of the Committee headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development. The Task Force in a meeting held on 18 January 2013 finalized the Recommendations. The recommendations relate mainly to eligibility criteria, quantum of assistance, processes relating to identification, sanction and disbursement, and strengthening the administrative structure.

The Draft Cabinet Note for the Indira Awaas Yojana and National Rural Livelihood Mission was examined and views/comments of the Division furnished to the Ministry. Keeping in view the steep increase in cost of materials, the Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 10th Jan, 2013 approved the enhancement of unit assistance for a new construction from Rs. 45,000/- to Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and from Rs. 48,500/- to Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult/IAP districts and for purchase/acquisition of a homestead site to rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households who have neither agricultural land nor a house site from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/- w.e.f 1.04.2013.. The Group of Ministers (GoM) considered the official Amendments to the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill-2011.

Several Research proposals to conduct Study/organize seminars on MGNREGA, IAY etc. received from socio Economic Research (SER) Division were examined and furnished the comments thereof.

The Division also handled the work pertaining to Parliament questions, Parliament Assurances, Parliament matters such as Private Member's

Resolution, VIP references, references from PMO's and other representations received from time to time.

The observations made by the Standing Committee of Finance on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning have also been attended. The point-wise reply to the action taken by Government on the recommendations pertaining to the rural development programmes contained in the Fifty-third Report of the Standing Committee of Finance on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning were also furnished. Several RTI cases on different schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development were replied during the year 2012-13.

The performance of the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development was reviewed periodically by the Rural Development Division under the chairmanship of Member (RD), Planning Commission. The division has also prepared Notes for Economic Editors Conference (EEC) - 2012.

Officers of the Divisions are represented as a Member in several Committees which include among others (i) Central Employment Guarantee Council (ii) Central Level Coordination Committee under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Project Approval committee for SGSY/NRLM Special Projects; (iv) Expert Committee on DRDA Administration Scheme and (v) Project Screening Committee on PURA proposals. Senior Adviser/ Advisers and Director of the Division attended a number of meetings of the above committees.

4.23 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

S&T Division deals with plan and programmes of Central Scientific Departments/Agencies

viz. Department of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector), Department of Space, Department of Science & Technology, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research including CSIR, Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Earth Sciences as well as S&T programmes of various States/UTs.

The major activities undertaken by S&T Division during 2012-13 are as follows:-

- 12th Plan Chapter on Science & Technology was drafted and finalized. The major focus of Twelfth Plan under S&T sector is on Enrichment of Knowledge Base, S&T Human Resource Development and University Interaction, Aligning S&T to Developmental Needs, Implementation of National Missions, Mega Science Projects, Strategies for Transformational Changes and Performance Measurement Systems etc.
- Annual Plan (2012-13) proposals of Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies were examined and discussed in-depth at Adviser level followed by Member level meetings with the Secretaries of respective S&T departments to make a final assessment of the Annual plan (2012-13) requirements.
- Being the first year of the 12th Five year Plan, several SFC/EFC/Draft Cabinet Note/Cabinet note proposals of S&T Ministries/ Departments pertaining to Science and Technology Sector have been examined and appraised during Annual Plan (2012-13). This includes granting In- principle approvals to 6 proposals, examining & appraising around 37 SFC/SPAC proposals, 15 EFCs and 14 Draft Cabinet Notes/ Cabinet Notes.

- Implementation of National Data Sharing & Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) in the Commission is being coordinated by the Division. As on 31st March, 2013, 21 Data sets were uploaded on the Data portal.
- The Annual Plan (2012-13) proposals of States/UTs relating to Science & Technology Sector were examined in detail and were discussed in the working group meetings to finalize the Annual Plan 2012-13 outlays under S&T sector. Several valuable suggestions were provided to States/UTs to strengthen the S&T infrastructure in the States/UTs. During the discussions, the major thrust was on identification of states specific issues and deployment of technologies developed by Central S&T departments/agencies to states to solve these issues, attracting young talents towards science, strengthening activities of State S&T councils by constantly interacting with Central Scientific Ministries/ departments.
- In addition, the activities such as preparation of S&T Chapter for Annual Plan Document, Annual Report and providing inputs for parliament questions and VIP references etc. have been undertaken during the year 2012-13.
- Officers of the Divisions are actively participating in the several meeting on SFC/EFC/Governing body/Council of the departments concerned.

4.24 PPP & INFRASTRUCTURE DIVISION

Secretariat for Committee on Infrastructure

4.24.1. The Division is tasked with formulation of policies to ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure; financing of investment in infrastructure; promotion of public-private partnerships (PPP) as the preferred mode for construction and O&M of

large infrastructure projects; suggesting institutional, regulatory and procedural reforms; standardization of PPP documents; evolving suitable reforms and policy initiatives for consideration of the Government and appraisal of PPP projects.

Twelfth Plan Strategy and Investment Projections

4.24.2. The strategy for the development of infrastructure in the Twelfth Plan encourages private sector participation directly as well as through various forms of PPPs, wherever desirable and feasible.

4.24.3. The Plan projects an investment of Rs. 55,74,663 crore in infrastructure during the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17) against Rs. 24,24,277 crore anticipated in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12). In terms of investment as per cent of GDP, the Plan projects to achieve an investment of 8.18 per cent of GDP during the Plan period compared to 7.21 per cent anticipated in the Eleventh Plan. Table 1 shows year and sector-wise projections for the Twelfth Plan.

4.24.4. The share of private sector in infrastructure investment will have to rise substantially from about 37 per cent anticipated in the Eleventh Plan to about 48 per cent in the Twelfth Plan. It is expected that competition and private investment will not only expand capacity, but also improve the quality of service, besides minimising cost and time overruns in implementation of infrastructure projects. The Plan also lays emphasis on adoption of PPP approach in the development of social sectors like education, health care services, and skill development.

Policy Initiatives

4.24.5. With a view to creating an enabling environment for private participation, the

government has taken a number of initiatives. Some of these initiatives are discussed below.

Cabinet Committee on Investment

4.24.6. In order to provide enabling policy framework and efficient monitoring of PPP projects, Government had constituted a Committee on Infrastructure (CoI) in August 2004 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, with the objectives of initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure, delivering services matching international standards, developing structures that maximise the role of PPPs and monitoring progress of key infrastructure

projects to ensure that established targets are realised. In July 2009, the CoI was replaced by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) chaired by the Prime Minister to give further impetus to initiatives for development of infrastructure. The CCI approved and reviewed policies and projects across infrastructure sectors. It considered and decided on financial, institutional and legal measures required to enhance investment in infrastructure sectors.

4.24.7. In January 2013, the Government has constituted the Cabinet Committee on Investment under the chairmanship of the Prime

Table 1
Projected Investment in infrastructure-Twelfth Plan

(Rs. crore at current prices)

Sectors	Total Eleventh Plan	Twelfth Plan Projections					Total 12th Plan
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Electricity	7,28,494	2,28,405	2,59,273	2,94,274	3,33,470	3,86,244	15,01,666
Renewable Energy	89,220	31,199	42,590	58,125	79,075	1,07,637	3,18,626
Roads & Bridges	4,53,121	1,50,466	1,64,490	1,80,415	1,98,166	2,21,000	9,14,536
Telecommunications	3,84,962	1,05,949	1,36,090	1,76,489	2,30,557	2,94,814	9,43,899
Railways	2,01,237	64,713	78,570	96,884	1,21,699	1,57,355	5,19,221
MRTS	41,669	13,555	17,148	22,298	29,836	41,322	1,24,158
Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	2,43,497	77,113	87,386	99,178	1,12,506	1,28,186	5,04,371
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,20,774	36,569	42,605	49,728	58,084	68,333	2,55,319
Ports (+ILW)	44,536	18,661	25,537	35,260	49,066	69,256	1,97,781
Airports	36,311	7,691	10,716	15,233	21,959	32,116	87,714
Oil & Gas pipelines	62,534	12,211	16,604	23,833	36,440	59,845	1,48,933
Storage	17,921	4,480	6,444	9,599	14,716	23,202	58,441
Total	24,24,277	7,51,012	8,87,454	10,61,316	12,85,573	15,89,308	55,74,663

Minister. The key functions of the Committee include to; identify key projects involving investments of Rs. 1000 crore or more or any other critical projects required to be implemented on a time-bound basis in infrastructure, manufacturing etc.; prescribe time limits for requisite approvals and clearances by concerned Ministries/Departments; monitor the progress of identified projects; review implementation of projects delayed beyond stipulated timeframe; review procedures followed by Ministries/Departments to grant/refuse approvals and clearances; take decision on grant/refusal of approvals/clearance of unduly delayed specific projects; decide measures for expeditiously granting/refusing approvals/clearance in identified sectors including simplification of rules/procedures followed by respective Ministries/Departments and require statutory authorities to discharge functions and exercise powers for promoting investment and economic growth. With the constitution of the Cabinet Committee on Investment, the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure has been merged with the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

Standardised Documents and Processes

4.24.8. The government has decided to formulate standard documents for bidding and award of PPP concessions. Adoption of a standardised framework ensures transparency in the allocation of risks, costs and obligations while minimising the potential for disputes and malfeasance.

4.24.9. The Model Concession Agreements (MCAs) published by the Planning Commission for various sectors are listed in below. These documents have been put to use in large number of Central and State PPP projects.

Model Concession Agreements (MCA) for PPP projects

- National Highways
- State Highways
- Operation and Maintenance of Highways
- National Highways (six laning)
- Operation of Container Trains
- Re-development of Railway Stations
- Procurement-cum-Maintenance Agreement for Locomotives
- Non-metro Airports
- Greenfield Airports
- Port Terminals
- Transmission of Electricity
- Urban Metro Rail

MCAs for PPPs in electricity distribution, power generation, modern storage facilities, hospitals, school education, drip irrigation and Industrial Training Institutes are under preparation.

4.24.10. Standardised guidelines and model documents that incorporate key principles relating to the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed. These are indicated below:

Model Bidding Documents for PPP Projects

- Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) Document for PPP projects
- Model Request for Proposal (RFP) Document for PPP projects
- Model RFP Document for Selection of Technical Consultants
- Model RFP Document for Selection of Legal Advisers
- Model RFP Document for Selection of Financial Consultants and Transaction Advisers

- Model RFP Document for Selection of Transmission Consultants

4.24.11. The government has identified several areas for reform of policies and processes. A number of Guidelines and Manuals have been issued in pursuance of the initiatives described above. These are indicated below:

Guidelines and Manuals

- Guidelines for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure (VGF Scheme)
- Guidelines on Formulation, Appraisal and Approval of PPP Projects (PPPAC)
- Guidelines for Establishing Joint Ventures in Infrastructure
- Guidelines for Monitoring of PPP Projects
- Scheme for Financing Infrastructure Projects through the IIFCL
- Manual of Specifications and Standards for Two-laning of Highways
- Manual of Specifications and Standards for Four-laning of Highways

Engineering, Procurement, Construction (EPC) Contract

4.24.12. Considering that conventional item-rate contracts are prone to high cost and time overruns, particularly in the highway sector, Planning Commission has formulated and published a model "Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)" contract for highways in consultation with various stakeholders. Under this model EPC contract, the contractor is responsible for design and construction on a turnkey basis and for a fixed price which would minimise the time and cost overruns. The model EPC contract has since been approved by the

Government and it is expected that about 20,000 km of 2-lane national highways would be developed under this model.

Private Participation in Power Generation

4.24.13. The Division is assisting Ministry of Power in the formulation of new Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs), including the MPPA. The framework contained in the MPPA addresses the issues which are important for investors as well as for limited recourse financing of debt. These issues include mitigation and unbundling of risks; allocation of risks and rewards; symmetry of obligations between the principal parties; precision and predictability of costs and obligations; reduction of transaction costs; force majeure; and termination. It also addresses other important concerns such as consumer protection, independent monitoring and dispute resolution. The objective is to secure value for public money while providing reliable and cost-effective electricity to the consumers.

Private Participation in Power Distribution

4.24.14. The viability of the power sector is critically dependent on the health of the distribution sector. Distribution continues to be the weakest link in the power sector with large losses leading to financial unviability. Given the paucity of budgetary resources, private investment is required to bring in competition and operational efficiency in the sector. For developing a framework for enabling private participation in distribution of electricity, especially by way of PPP, a Task Force was constituted in November, 2010 under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The Task Force has since submitted its report.

4.24.15. The PPP Model in the distribution of electricity encompasses all functions and obligations relating to distribution of electricity in a licensed area. The concessionaire, selected through competitive bidding, would be responsible for maintenance, operation and upgradation of the distribution network and for the supply of electricity to the regulated consumers. Reduction of AT&C losses, improvement in the quality of power supply, strengthening of the distribution network, improved customer satisfaction and introduction of competition through open access are some of the salient features of the PPP model. The PPP Model would also enable limited recourse financing and Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support.

4.24.16. The Division is providing assistance to the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in structuring the concessions, drafting the concession agreement and also conducting the bid process for PPP in distribution of electricity. In addition the states of Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have shown interest in introducing PPP in distribution for loss reduction and more reliable power supply.

Financing Plan for Airports

4.24.17. A Task Force headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission was constituted to prepare and recommend a Financing Plan for Airports for the Twelfth Plan period. The Task Force was serviced by the Division and has since submitted its report. It has projected an investment of Rs. 71,000 crore for development of airports during the Plan period, of which Rs. 56,500 crore is envisaged from the private sector.

Guidelines for determination of tariff setting in Major Ports

4.24.18. Guidelines for determination of tariff setting in Major Ports have been prepared by

the Division to expedite the tariff setting process in Major Ports. The guidelines have been sent to Ministry of Shipping for consideration.

Scheme for PPP in drip and sprinkler irrigation

14.24.19. The Division, in consultation with the Ministry of Water Resources, has prepared a scheme for setting up drip and sprinkler irrigation systems through Public Private Partnership (PPP) with a view to enhancing irrigation efficiency. The Ministry of Water Resources is expected to implement the Scheme during the 12th Plan period.

Public Private Partnership in education

4.24.20. The scheme for setting up 2,500 schools under PPP mode is being rolled out in the Twelfth Plan. The purpose of the scheme is to meet the government's objective of establishing world-class schools for providing access to affordable and quality education to underprivileged children. It is expected that the scheme will help in creating capacity for providing quality education to 40 lakh children, out of which 25 lakh will be from the underprivileged category.

4.24.21. The respective rights and obligations of the private entity and the Government will be codified in an agreement with the former undertaking to deliver the agreed service on the payment of a unitary charge by the government. Recurring tuition support would be provided for up to 1,000 students from under privileged categories at par with the amount that the Central Government spends on a student in Kendriya Vidyalaya. There would be no capital support and land would have to be procured by the private entity. The concession would be for a period of ten years. There will be no financial

bidding. Pre-determined criteria relating to capacity and track record of the respective applicants will be taken into account in selection of the private entities. To roll-out the Scheme and award the Schools at the block level, the qualification process has already been initiated.

PPP in Storage of foodgrains

4.24.22. In pursuance of the government's concerns to create adequate storage facilities for foodgrains, Planning Commission has formulated a scheme for setting up modern storage facilities through PPP with the objective of providing food security, creating buffer stocks across the country, maintaining the quality of stored food grains and reducing wastage. The scheme for setting up modern storage facilities through PPP under the VGF Scheme has been formulated to create 2MMT of modern storage facilities.

4.24.23. Under this scheme, silos will be constructed and operated under the PPP mode. Land for silos would be provided on licence to the private entity and up to 20% of the total project cost will be provided as VGF. The Concessionaire will be entitled to receive a recurring storage charge which shall be payable on adherence to performance and maintenance standards.

4.24.24 It is expected that in the first phase, a capacity of 2 million MT of silo capacity would be created under the PPP mode. The MCA is being prepared by the Division in consultation with FCI and the Department of Food & Public Distribution and is expected to be finalised in 2012-13 for award of projects by FCI. Further, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to set up steel silos for storage of food grains through PPP at ten locations in the state. The Division is assisting the state government in the preparation of the bidding documents

including the RFQ, RFP and the Concession Agreement. In addition to the above, the State Government of Punjab is also keen to set up silos with assistance from Planning Commission.

Vocational Training through PPP

4.24.25. As part of the Government's initiative to augment programmes for skill development, the Prime Minister had announced setting up of 1,500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Division, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour & Employment, has prepared a scheme for setting up of ITIs through PPP in unserved blocks. The objective is to create centres of excellence in vocational education especially for the youth from low income families in order to improve their prospects of gainful employment. The programme will be expanded to cover a total of 3,000 blocks during the Twelfth Plan.

4.24.26. It is expected that 30 lakh youth, including 15 lakh youth from socially and economically disadvantaged groups would be initiated into vocational training and will acquire skills through the ITIs set up under this scheme. The EFC note for the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Monitoring of PPP Projects

4.24.27. PPP has become the preferred mode for delivering infrastructure projects. 432 PPP projects have been completed while 585 PPP projects are under implementation. Therefore, to ensure compliance of the concession agreement for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of public exchequer and the user, the Guidelines on Monitoring of PPP Projects were prepared by an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG). The Guidelines proposed by the IMG were considered and approved by the Cabinet

Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) in its meeting held on July 12, 2012. The Guidelines suggest an institutional framework that would be capable of ensuring that the concessionaire carries out its obligations in accordance with the concession agreement for the project.

4.24.28. A Monitoring Unit would be set up at the project level while a PPP Performance Review Unit would be constituted at the level of the Ministry or the State Government, as the case may be. Monitoring is to be carried out primarily through a reporting mechanism. The Monitoring Reports for each project would include compliance of contract terms, adherence to time lines, assessment of performance, remedial measures and imposition of penalties. Non-compliance with the terms of concession agreements would be reported by the respective Ministries to the Planning Commission and Finance Ministry once every quarter for preparing a consolidated report to be placed before the CCEA.

Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)

4.24.29. During 2012-13 (till January 15, 2013) the Division has appraised 43 projects with estimated project cost of Rs. 31,740.51 crore as tabulated below:

Table 2

Sector-wise Details of PPP Projects Appraised in 2012-13

(as on January 15, 2013)

Sector	No. of projects	Investment (Rs. crore)
Road	31	27,684.72
Shipping	12	4,055.79
Total	43	31,740.51

4.24.30. Apart from the projects of the Central Government, the Division also appraises projects of States/UTs for Viability of Gap Funding (VGF). During 2012-13 (till 15 January, 2013) the Division has appraised 35 state projects involving an estimated investment of about Rs.19,810.71 crore. The state-wise details are tabulated in Table 3 below:

Table 3

State-wise PPP Projects Appraised for VGF Grant in 2012-13

(as on January 15, 2013)

State	No. of projects	Investment (Rs. crore)
Andhra Pradesh	2	2,663.08
Karnataka	5	1,287.10
Madhya Pradesh	7	1,517.86
Maharashtra	7	11,911.21
Odisha	1	1,292.56
Rajasthan	12	784.25
Uttar Pradesh	1	354.65
Total	35	19,810.71

4. 25. STATE PLANS DIVISION

The State Plans Division in the Planning Commission is entrusted with the responsibility of assisting in finalizing the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans of States/Union Territories. The Division coordinates all activities relating to the formulation of plans of States/Union Territories such as issuing of guidelines, organizing meetings between Deputy Chairman and Chief Ministers /Governors / Lt.Governors of States/Union Territories for deciding the plan size as well as organizing Working

Group Meetings for finalization of sectoral outlays of States/Union Territories. The Division also deals with matters relating to sanction of Additional Central Assistance to States/Union Territories for specific schemes /projects and also proposals regarding externally aided projects and revised outlays of States/Union Territories. The Division is the repository of detailed information relating to Plan Outlays and Expenditure of States /Union Territories.

During the year 2012-13, besides performing the above functions, the Division dealt with VIP references and Parliament Questions relating to the States/Union Territories Annual Plan outlays, Revised Outlays, Expenditures and Externally Aided Projects etc.

Annual Plan 2012-13:

The meetings at the level of the Deputy Chairman with Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories to discuss the Annual Plans (2012-13) of different States and Union Territories were held during the year 2012-13 and State/UT Plans were approved.

A total of Rs. 129998.00 crore was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2012-13 as Central Assistance for State and UT Plans of which Rs. 25589.00 crore was on account of Normal Central Assistance, Rs. 9571.00 crore as Special Central Assistance (Untied), Rs. 6005.00 crore as Special Plan Assistance, Rs. 4577.00 as Special Central Assistance for Hill Areas, Tribal Sub Plan, Grants under Proviso to Article 275 (1), Border Area & North Eastern Council, Rs. 13500.00 crore as Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects, Rs. 1261.00 crore as Additional Central Assistance for Other Projects and the remaining Rs. 69495.00 crore for special programmes like Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc. With a view to ensuring investment in priority sectors as per plan objectives, the

practice of earmarking of outlays under selected schemes/projects was continued.

Island Development Authority (IDA):

The Island Development Authority Cell was set up in 1986 to serve as the secretariat for the Island Development Authority under Prime Minister and its Standing Committee under Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. It is an important institution to bring to the centre of our attention the problems of India's remote island territories and to evolve constructive solutions. The IDA decides on policies and programmes for integrated development of the islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep keeping in view all aspects of environmental protection as well as the special technical and scientific requirements of the islands. It also reviews the progress of implementation and impact of the development programmes.

The fourteenth Standing Committee meeting of the IDA was held on 17th October, 2012 to discuss the developmental issues & problems pertaining to the UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. And also to review the progress made in the decisions taken in the 13th Standing Committee meeting of IDA held on 03.05.2011.

4.26. DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DONER)

The primary objective of the development plans has been faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for balanced development, which is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Certain States/ areas face developmental problems arising out of their distinct geo-physical structure and location and associated socio-economic issues. Planning Commission's strategy in this regard has been to supplement the efforts of the State Governments by targeting such disadvantaged areas like North east Region with special provisions which include funds for capital investments in the physical infrastructure, change in the Policy guidelines/Schematic framework,

making social infrastructure available etc. The North Eastern Council (NEC) set up in 1972 as a regional planning body has aimed at balanced development of the NE region by taking up projects of regional priorities. North Eastern states are categorized as Special Category states for providing Central Plan assistance on liberal terms for their Plans. Earmarking of at least 10% of the Plan Budget(s) of the Central Ministries/ Departments is an important step. The Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) created in 1997-98 out of the unspent balances

of the mandatory 10% budgetary allocation has contributed substantially in addressing the gaps in the Infrastructure like roads & bridges, schools, hospitals, water supply, power generation and transmission etc.

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), set up in September 2001, has created synergy for development of the region through concerted efforts of all the Ministries. Scheme-wise allocations and expenditure of M/o DoNER during the 11th Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2012-13 allocations are indicated below:

(Rs.in crore)

S.No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 2011-12		Total 11th Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan 2012-13 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
(A)	Central Sector Scheme (CS)					
1	Advertising & Publicity	7.00	7.00	34.00	28.70	7.00
2	Capacity Building & Technical Assistance	20.00	19.82	77.00	74.58	20.00
3	Loan to NEDFi	60.00	60.00	300.00	300.00	60.00
4	North Eastern States Road Investment Programme (NESRIP)-EAP	68.00	0.00	137.51	0.09	45.00
5	NER Livelihood Project-EAP	35.00	2.64	71.50	5.89	35.00
6	ADB assisted North East Road Project Management Unit	1.00	0.06	1.50	0.00	2.00
7	NLCPR - Central	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	36.00
Sub-Total Central sector Scheme		191.00	89.52	621.51	409.26	205.00
(B)	Schemes under State Plan					
1	Schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC)	700.00	688.18	3248.00	3187.89	770.00
2	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region (NLCPR)	800.00	798.99	3585.00	3569.78	880.00 #
3	Karbi Anglong (Special package)	-----	-----	-----	-----	
4	Bodoland Territorial Council (Special Package)	50.00	50.00	350.00	270.00	50.00
Sub-Total State Sector Scheme		1550.00	1537.17	7183.00	7027.67	1700.00
Grand Total		1741.00	1626.69	7804.51	7436.93	1905.00

- Funds to be earmarked for Karbi Anglong package, subject to submission of proposals

The Central Schemes of DoNER include Advertising and publicity, Capacity Building and "soft loan" to NEDFi to enable them to finance entrepreneurs in the difficult areas. In addition, the NLCPR (Central) is a newly launched scheme by DoNER to help the concerned Ministries for taking up important regional infrastructure projects for which they are facing resource constraint. ADB assisted North Eastern States Road Investment Programme (NESRIP) and World Bank assisted NER Livelihood Project are the two EAPs. However, these two projects are yet to take off.

Programmes under NLCPR and NEC are being sanctioned by DoNER and implemented by the State Governments. Funds under these programmes are classified as Central Assistance for State Plans. In addition, Central assistance for BTC package is being provided through the budget of DoNER. Funds under this special package are routed from M/o DoNER to BTC through Government of Assam.

As a part of its mandate, M/o DoNER is associated in formulation of developmental programmes/activities of the line Ministries. M/o DoNER is also involved in coordination with the Central and the State Governments in identifying the critical areas of intervention for expeditious implementation of infrastructure projects. The Ministry is monitoring utilization of earmarked fund by the line Ministries. M/o DoNER has been pursuing with the line Ministries for expeditious completion of various on-going projects like East West Corridor (670 KM in Assam), Trans Arunachal Highway along with identified district connectivity, Broad Gauge (line conversion) connecting Guwahati-Dibrugarh-Tinsukia, Rangia - Murkongselek Bridge (rail cum road) across Brahmaputra at

Bogibeel, BG route from New Moinaguri to Jogighopa, upgradation of Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Agartala, Shillong, Imphal, Dimapur airports and IWT development in the Brahmaputra and Barak National Waterway.

4.27. RESEARCH DIVISION

Grants-in-aid for Research

4.27.1 Research Division deals with a Plan Scheme of Research for supporting Studies and Investigations in Planning Methodology for grants-in-aid to Universities/Research Institutions for undertaking research Studies and organising Seminars & Conferences, which are relevant for the programmes and policies of the Planning Commission.

4.27.2 Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.206.26lakh were released during the year 2011-12 comprising Rs.124.71lakh on Studies and Rs.81.55lakh on Seminars / Workshops. The RE for the year 2012-13 was Rs. 210.00lakh.

4.27.3 Proposals for grant-in-aid for -31 Studies and 16 Seminars were approved during 2011-12. Final reports in respect of 10 ongoing studies were received during the year 2011-12. These are listed at Annexure- 4.24.1.

4.27.4 Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 151.24 lakh were released during the year 2012-13* comprising Rs.72.99lakh on Studies and Rs.64.89lakh on Seminars / Workshops.

Grants-in-aid (2012-13)	Approved (BE)	Release (Rs. in lakhs)
Total	210.00	151.24
Studies		73.00
Seminars		78.24

* up to 31st December, 2012

Annexure-4.24.1

The following Studies have been completed during the year 2011-2012 under the Research Scheme of Planning Commission:

Sr. No.	Title of the Study	Institution / Researcher
1.	Performance of Agriculture in River Basins of Tamil Nadu in the last Three Decade.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
2.	Health Insurance in India	Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), PHD House, Second Floor, 4/2 Shri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi- 110016
3.	Entrepreneurship Development through Agricultural and Allied Programmes.	Chakkla Community Association of India, Kerala
4.	Impact Evaluation of the Organic Farming and its contribution in enhancing productivity in agriculture and allied areas.	Natural Resources India Foundation, E-301, Satisar Apartments, Plot 6, Sector-7, Dwarka, New Delhi-75
5.	Socio Economic Benefit of Stream Tank Well Integration involving farmers participation	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency, Danapali, Budharaja, Sambalpur - 768 004 (Odisha)
6.	Socio -Economic Analysis of slum areas in Delhi and Alternative strategies of Rehabilitation	Centre for Global Research (CG Research Private Limited), C-207, Nirman Vihar, Delhi - 110092
7.	Poverty Mapping using cluster analysis	Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, Delhi-110016
8.	The Non - governmental Development Sector in India: Structure, Linkages, and Opportunities.	Institute of Small Enterprises and Development, ISED House, ISED Road, Vennala, Cochin - 682 028.
9.	Issue of Female foeticide in two district of Madhya Pradesh having highest & lowest girl child sex ratio with reference to PC PNDT Act, 1994 & 2002 amendment.	Society for Resource Integration and Development Action, Jabalpur
10.	A study of Effectiveness of Social Welfare programme on Senior Citizen in Rural Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and M.P.	Sonali Public Shiksha Samiti, Gurudwara Road , Punjabi Mohalla, Guna-473 001 (M.P.)

4.27.5 Proposals for Grants-in-aid for 1 Study (has been approved as a "Priority Study" under the Scheme) and 32 Seminars for the year 2012-13* were approved. These are listed at **Annexure- 4.24.2** and **Annexure- 4.24.3**.

Annexure-4.24.2

The following research studies have been approved during the year 2012-13*:

Sr. No. (1)	Title of the Study (2)	Institution / Researcher (3)
1.	R.P. 'Identifying Backwardness of Mewat Region in Haryana: A Block Level Analysis	S.M. Sehgal Foundation, Haryana

* up to 31st December, 2012.

Annexure-4.24.3

The following Seminars have been approved during the year 2012-13*:

Item No.	Title of the Seminar	Name of Institution
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Assessing the Governments's Support towards Inclusive Growth of Women under Five Year Plan and Challenges Before Twelfth Five Year Plan	Ilashree Seva Sansthan, Madhubani, Bihar
2.	International Conference on Frontiers of Infrastructure Finance	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
3.	53rd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics	The Indian Society of Labour Economics,
4.	3rd International Conference on Ecotoxicology and Environmental Sciences (ICEES 2011)"	Institute of Ecotoxicology and Environmental Sciences, Kolkata
5.	Empowered Tribal Women Members of Panchayati Raj Roles and Responsibilities in West Bengal	Tutepara Society for Rural Development, 24 Parganas (N), West Bengal
6.	Invention and Technology (ICIIT)-2012)	Indian Association for Productivity, Kolkata
7.	Sustainable Utilization and Value addition of Natural Resources for Livelihood promotion of Tribal area of Jharkhand	Gramin Vikas Kendra, Bihar
8.	Bharat Ram Memorial Seminar on "The Globalization Paradox: Why Global Markets, States and Democracy Can't Exist"	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources, New Delhi
9.	25th National Conference on "Agricultural Marketing	Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Nagpur
10.	Technology for Women Empowerment - Issues and Challenges	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kerala
11.	Organic Farming and its contribution in enhancing productivity in Agriculture and Allied Areas	Sadbhavana, Assam
12.	Experience Sharing of Participative Approach for Mitigating Adverse Impact of Climate Change	National Council for Climate Change Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
13.	16th International Conference on Input-Output Research Association (IORA), India	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune
14.	Seminar on "Taxation of Supplies of Goods and Services: Issues relating to 'State' policy, Governance and Welfare"	National Law School of India University, Bangalore

Item No.	Title of the Seminar	Name of Institution
(1)	(2)	(3)
15.	Eighth International Conference on "Emerging Concerns in Public International Law" held during 23-25 February, 2012 at, New Delhi	The Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi-110001
16.	Seminar on "Role of Education Acts/Legislations in Education Reforms in India" held on 25th & 26th February, 2012 at Town Hall, Madhubani"	Samadhan, Kameshwari Niwas, Vinodanand Jha Colony, Madhubani-(Bihar)
17.	Seminar on Prospects and challenges faced by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprisers (MSME) in Odisha" to be held on 22nd & 23rd March, 2012 at Bhubaneswar	Society for Agriculture, Health, Awareness and Rural Development Action (SAHARA), Bhubaneswar-751001 (Orissa)
18.	National Seminar on Violence Against Women and Children: Emerging perspective, Issues and Way Forward" to be held on 22nd & 23rd April, 2012 at Tumkur (Karnataka)	Sree Veerabhadra Swamy Education Society, Tumkur-572 102, KARNATAKA.
19.	Seminar on "Empowerment of the Panchayati Raj Institute members through capacity building in West Bengal" to be held on 22nd March, 2012 at Kolkata	Dunlop Women Association For Social Action, Kolkata- 700 108
20.	Seminar on "Management of Primary Education and ways to improve the System in India" to be held in April, 2012 at CDS Premises	Citizenship Development Society, Delhi -110091
21.	National Conference on "Livelihood and Environmental Security through Resource Conservation in Eastern region of India (LESRC-2012)" to be held during 5-7 April, 2012 at Bhubaneswar	Indian Association of Soil and Water Conservationists (IASWC), Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Training Institute, Research Centre, Sunabeda-763002, Koraput, Odisha
22.	Global conference on Women in Agriculture	Research Association on Gender in Agriculture (RAGA)
23.	Seminar on "Understanding Growth Story of Gujarat" to be held from 7-8th May, 2012 at Ahmedabad	Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad
24.	Professor D.T. Lakdawala Memorial Lecture 2012 - Twelfth in the series	Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi
25.	Third Workshop & International Conference on Emerging Trends in Aviation and Space Application : Legal, Safety and Policy Issues to be held from 25th to 29th April, 2012 at National Law University, Delhi	National Law University, Sector-14, Dwarka, New Delhi- 110 078
26.	Round Table on the Reform of Engineering Education for the Better Employability of Engineering in May / June, 2012 at New Delhi	Engineering Council of India

Item No.	Title of the Seminar	Name of Institution
(1)	(2)	(3)
27.	National workshop on "Environmental Impact Assessment: Issues, Challenges and Policy Implications in India" to be held during 9th to 10th June, 2012 at Bhubaneswar	IIT Bhubneswar
28.	Two days' Seminar on "Promotion and Popularization of Rural Bio-technological Intervention for Developed of Socio Economic in Agriculture " to be held on 15.07.2012 to 16.07.2012	Gramin Vikas Kendra, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda-803101
29.	Regional Workshop / Seminar on "Application and Practice of E-Governance for Improving Rural Livelihood" to be held on 24/6/ 2012	Kerala Educational Development and Employment Society (KEDES)
30.	National level Workshop on Micro Level Action Plan at District Level for Climate Resilient Agriculture to be held on 29-30 June, 2012	National Council for Climate Change Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD)
31.	National Seminar on "Geographical Perspective of Development Deficit and Naxal Movement"	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
32.	Publication grant for 94th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association	The Indian Economic Association, Patna Bihar

* up to 31st December, 2012

4.27.6 During the year 2012-13*, 7 Research Studies have been completed. These are listed at *Annexure- 4.24.4*.

4.27.7 A total number of 203 study reports have been placed so far on the web-site of the Planning Commission for wider use in research and planning development.

Annexure-4.24.4

The following Studies have been completed during the year 2012-13*:

Sr. No.	Title of the Study	Institution / Researcher
1.	Sustainable Production System for Food, Nutrition & Livelihood Security in Mountains of Himachal Pradesh.	CSK H.P Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (Department of Agriculture Economics), Extension Education and Rural Sociology, Palampur- 176 062 (H.P)
2.	Successful Models of Implementation by States of Environmental Policies & Programms	Prestels, 112, Paras Chambers, Near Laxmi Narayan Cinema, Parvati Road, Pune-411 009
3.	Impact Evaluation of Package of Special Category States (Uttarakhand, HP & JK)	Stellar Society (Trivenee School of Excellence), Sirmour (H.P.)

Sr. No.	Title of the Study	Institution / Researcher
4.	Weaving Clusters to Assess Handlooms Diversity Across India Leading to Area Wise Target Specific Recommendations for Handloom Industry Policy and Scheme.	Craft Revival Trust, S-4, Khirki Extension, New Delhi-110017
5.	The Emerging Scenario of Agri Business in India.	Presidency University, 86/1, College Street, Kolkata-700 073
6.	Tribal/ Folk Arts & Culture in West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh & Bihar.	Gramin Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Dist. 24 Pargana , West Bengal
7.	Policy Option for Efficient Employment Generation & Small & Micro-Enterprise Development: An Assessment of REGP Implementation & PMEGP Introduction in Eastern India	D.J. Research and Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. N-1/69, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar - 751015 (Orissa)

* up to 31st December, 2012

4.27.8 Planning Commission receives the study reports in hard copies as well as on CD/ floppies. For easy accessibility and for better utilization and exchange of views these reports are put on the Web site of the Planning Commission. Copies of the reports are also circulated to concerned Departments / Ministries at the Centre and States and senior officers of the Planning Commission. The concerned divisions in the Planning Commission process the study reports from the point.

4.27.9 During the year of report, the Division has been renamed as Research Division vide office order No. A-22/01/2003-OM&C (i) dated 28.01.2013.

4.27.10 During the year the Division compiled a list of Research Studies received during the last 10 years.

4.27.11 The Division addressed several RTI Questions, Parliament Questions & VIP References

4.28. TRANSPORT DIVISION

General Functions

- Providing an integrated approach to transport sector taking into account efficient, sustainable, environmentally friendly and regionally balanced transportation system. The National Transport Development Policy Committee has been set up by the Planning Commission (Transport Division) in this regard.
- All the preparatory exercise for formulation of the 12th five year plan and responsible for drafting the Plan for the Transport sector
- Dealing with regulatory issues such as setting up of Tariff Regulatory Authority in Railways, rationalization of TAMP guidelines, policy reforms in DGCA, etc.
- Examining issues affecting level playing field in the transport sector including tax anomalies in shipping industry, pricing of ATF, etc.

Sector Specific Functions

Railways

- Implementation of Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs), manufacturing facilities for rolling stock, progress of containerization, setting up of inter-modal hubs, etc.
- Matters related to investment in High Speed Rail, World class railway station, Logistic parks, Long Haul trains, etc.
- Re-organisation of Indian Railways on business lines, accountancy reforms, setting up of SPVs, etc.
- Railway National Projects and projects of strategic importance
- Promoting alternative means of finance including PPP, participation of private sector in schemes of the railways in rolling stock and connectivity
- Railway projects related to capacity expansion such as doubling, new lines, gauge conversion and electrification.

Roads

- Implementation of PMGSY- I and policy issues related to PMGSY-2
- Implementation of SARDP-NE and road connectivity in LWE districts
- Special package for development of road connectivity for 50 minor sea ports, 24 airports, strategic roads in the State of J&K, etc.
- NHDP and Non-NHDP projects
- Expansion of the NH network

- Policy for promoting public transport including the performance and benchmarking of SRTUs and guidance on better policy practices
- Road safety and promotion of seamless freight transport by road

Ports and Shipping

- Cabotage policy and policy for promoting Indian shipping
- Port regulation and tariff setting by TAMP
- Capital dredging to increase the draft of ports
- Move towards greater flexibility for decision-making by Port Trusts
- Policy for promoting Indian shipping
- Policy for promoting Inland Waterways and Coastal Shipping
- Development of hub-ports in India

Civil Aviation

- Policy matters relating to FDI in aviation sector
- Development of Airports in Tier-II and Tier-III cities.
- Policy relating to manufacture of civilian aircrafts by Indian industry
- Revised policy on route dispersal guidelines to improve services to inaccessible areas.
- Promoting air freight and logistics

Construction Sector

- Formulation of the 12th Plan Construction Chapter

- Follow up on easing the constraints in the construction sector identified in the 12th Plan
- Holding the Indo-Japan construction forum and other similar bilateral forums to promote construction sector

Other items of work

- GBS allocation and finalization of annual plan to four Ministries (excluding Ministry of Rural Development for PMGSY), i.e., Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Civil Aviation
- Fixing of physical and financial targets for the abovementioned Ministries and quarterly monitoring of these targets
- EFC/SFC proposals relating to the above Ministries
- Cabinet notes related to the above Ministries (other than those involving private investment)
- All matters relating to State specific issues in the transport sector including examination of proposals for ACA
- All matters relating to International Transport Forum
- All matters relating to Construction Sector (reporting to Shri Arun Maira, Member)

The salient activities undertaken during the year by Transport Division are as follows:

Finalization of Transport chapter for 12th Five Year Plan

Transport chapter for the 12th five year plan has been drafted by the Division. It was based on

the inputs received from the concerned Ministries through Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission. It provides a review of the sector during the 11th plan period and the strategies for promoting sustainable transport in the future with specific action points for each of the transport sectors. The Transport Division has also contributed the chapter on the Transport sector for the India 2013 - *Reference Annual*.

Examination of investment proposals of the Transport sector and participation in meetings of concerned Ministries

Annual Plan 2012-13 proposals of the Central Ministries were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.

Investment proposals received from Central Ministries of Railways, Road Transport & Highways, Shipping and Civil Aviation were examined in association with Project Appraisal and Management Division before these were considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Public Investment Board (PIB) and Expanded Board of Railways (EBR).

Number of EFC, SFC, and PIB notes (Sector-wise) examined in Transport Division, upto December, 2012, are as given below:

	EFC notes	SFC notes	PIB notes
Roads	10	1	5
Civil Aviation	3	4	-
Railways	-	-	-
Shipping	2	2	-
Total	15	7	5

Officers of the Division attended meetings of various Committees / Groups on Central Roads, Rural Roads, Ports and Shipping, Civil Aviation,

Road Transport, High Powered Committee (HPC) on SARDP-NE etc.

Adviser (Transport) represented Planning Commission in the Inter-Ministerial Committee on National Highway Declaration. The Committee is headed by the Secretary - Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and formulated rational criteria for identification of roads to be declared as National Highways. A number of Board meetings of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) were held during the year. The agenda items, which included detailed project reports for various segments of NHDP for award of contract were received for examination and comments offered as an input for decision making at the NHAI Board Meetings.

Examination of Policy related issues in the Transport Sector

A number of important policy issues were referred to the Planning Commission as part of Inter-Ministerial consultation. Number of Cabinet notes were examined whose numbers till December 2012 are given below :

Sector	Cabinet Notes
Roads	7
Civil Aviation	12
Railways	13
Shipping	11
Total	43

Planning Commission is member of Project Steering Group on High Speed Railways and Elevated Sub Urban Corridor in Mumbai.

Quarterly Performance Reviews:

The Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings were held to monitor the progress of various plan schemes under Transport sector.

These were conducted for each of the transport sectors i.e. Road, Rail, Ports and Civil Aviation. These meetings have been extremely useful in identifying the areas of concerns and taking remedial actions so that targets are achieved.

States and State Road Transport Undertakings

Annual Plan 2012-13 proposals in respect of State Governments/UTs were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.

Examined various proposals received from State Planning Board for Additional Central Assistance, Special Plan Assistance, Special Central Assistance etc.

Externally Aided Project proposals for the Annual Plan 2012-13 for some of the States were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.

National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC)

Officers from Transport Division participated in the deliberations of the National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC).

The Division has also made use of the interim reports and Working Group reports finalized by the Committee in the formulation of the 12th Plan.

International Transport Forum

Adviser (Transport) represented India in the International Transport Forum meeting held in Leipzig in May, 2012. He was an invited speaker in the panel discussion on regional connectivity.

Construction Sector

The 12th Plan chapter on construction was drafted by the Division. This chapter identifies a number of policy actions which are required

to be taken during the 12th Plan for promoting this sector. Transport Division participated in various activities in partnership with Construction Industry Development Council such as International Conference on 12th Plan, 2nd Indo-Japan Construction Forum held on 31.10.2012 in New Delhi and Vishwakarma Award Ceremony.

4.29 TOURISM CELL

Tourism Cell is primarily involved in the process of planning, promotion and development of the Tourism Sector so as to ensure balanced and sustainable development of tourism in the country. It is also concerned with the formulation/implementation of policy issues concerning tourism Sector to make it more responsive to the present and future requirements of the country. The important activities undertaken during the year 2012-13 are indicated below :

- Overall planning of tourism sector in the country.
- Finalization of Annual Plan outlay for tourism sector.
- Review of progress of major tourism projects/schemes.

The salient activities undertaken during the year by Tourism Cell are as follows:

- Annual Plan 2012-13 proposal of the Ministry of Tourism was discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
- Recommendations of Working Group Discussions for Tourism Sector in respect of various States/UTs for Annual Plan 2012-13 were discussed and outlays were finalized.

- The Chapter of tourism sector for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was finalized.
- Scheme-wise plan outlays of Ministry of Tourism for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) were finalized.
- Examination of various Additional Central Assistance proposals received from State Plan Division and substantive comments/views furnished.
- Examination of various Special Plan Assistance proposals received from State Plan Division and comments/views furnished.
- Examination of Investment proposals received from Ministry of Tourism in the association with project Appraisal and Management Division before these were considered by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC).
- Examination of various proposals received from Prime Minister's Office/ VIP and furnished suitable comments/ views.

4.30 UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Setting up of UIDAI and its Mandate

4.30.1. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was set up through Notification No.A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I dated 28 January, 2009 as an attached office of the Planning Commission with a mandate to issue a unique identification number to every resident in the country. The unique identification number is a 12 digit random number. It is a single universal number. A set of mandatory, conditional and optional demographic data such as name, date of birth, gender, and name of parents, residential

address and biometric features such as photograph, all ten finger prints and iris images are together expected to establish and verify the identity of a resident.

4.30.2. The roles and responsibilities of UIDAI as defined in the Notification of 28 January, 2009 encompass the responsibility to lay down plan and policies to implement Unique Identification (UID) Scheme, own and operate UID database and be responsible for its updation and maintenance on an ongoing basis. The implementation of UID scheme entails generation and assignment of UID to residents; defining mechanisms and processes for interlinking UID with partner databases; operation and management of all stages of UID life cycle; framing policies and procedures for updation mechanism, maintenance of UID database on an ongoing basis and defining usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services among others.

Targets and Present Status

4.30.3.

- (i) The UIDAI has been mandated to generate & issue unique identification number to all residents of India. UIDAI is authorized to enroll through Multiple Registrars upto 60 crore by March 2014 in 18 States/UTs as per Annexure-I. A total number of 24,93,18,775 Aadhaar Numbers have been generated upto 31.12.2012. State-wise details are placed at Annexure-II. The number of enrolments is expected to reach about 33 crore by March 2013 while Aadhaar generated should be close to 30 crore in the same time period.
- (ii) The enrolment of residents is being

carried out by more than 50 State/Non-State Registrars through UIDAI empanelled/non-empanelled Enrolling Agencies(EAs) decided to 18 States/UTs during Phase-II of Aadhaar enrolments.

- (iii) UIDAI has planned to roll out about 5000 Permanent Enrolment Centres(PEC) across the country to facilitate enrolment of residual population as well as to facilitate update demographic and biometric attributes of residents already enrolled. A web based portal and facility for updation/correction of demographic information of residents through Post has been launched by UIDAI in November, 2012.
- (iv) In order to ensure the quality of demographic data, Quality Check Team has been deployed to review the quality of data packets in UIDAI(HQ) as well as Regional Offices. The findings of these Quality Checks are used for qualitative improvement of enrolment as well as for training of Operators and Supervisors to improve the quality of data collection in the field.
- (v) Election Commission of India has approved the use of Aadhaar Number issued by UIDAI as an alternative document for Voter's Identification on the Poll day. The Ministry of External Affairs has also included UIDAI as one of the alternate documents for establishing proof of address and photo identity in conjunction with any other prescribed documents for proof of address/identity from both ordinary and Tatkal Passport applications.

ANNEXURE - I

UNQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

S. No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman & Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

ANNEXURE - II

AADHAAR GENERATION REPORT (UP TO 31.12.12)

S. No.	State/ UT Name	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,59,702
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,06,04,303
3	Arunachal Pradesh	703
4	Assam	20,237
5	Bihar	21,51,340
6	Chandigarh	6,99,570
7	Chhattisgarh	3,45,551
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29,676
9	Daman & Diu	1,31,063
10	Delhi	1,24,39,965
11	Goa	11,64,751
12	Gujarat	67,50,232
13	Haryana	30,11,053
14	Himachal Pradesh	47,13,356
15	Jammu & Kashmir	49,511
16	Jharkhand	1,05,75,829
17	Karnataka	1,67,79,674
18	Kerala	1,96,25,942
19	Lakshadweep	45,694
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,51,67,585
21	Maharashtra	4,32,19,467
22	Manipur	5,97,638
23	Meghalaya	918
24	Mizoram	8,498
25	Nagaland	1,95,899
26	Odisha	49,63,242
27	Puducherry	8,87,756
28	Punjab	1,17,84,441
29	Rajasthan	1,15,44,609
30	Sikkim	4,80,084
31	Tamil Nadu	84,19,099
32	Tripura	29,57,828
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,09,532
34	Uttarakhand	10,25,470
35	West Bengal	87,58,557
	Grand Total:	24,93,18,775

Implementation of the Project

4.30.4 Consequent upon creation and establishment of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in 2009 for providing unique identification to the residents across the country, the proposal for Phase-I of the scheme was approved by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and subsequently by the Finance Minister for an amount of Rs. 147.31 Crore to meet the expenditure during the initial period of 12 months for setting up of necessary infrastructure for offices at Headquarters and Regional Offices and creating testing facilities for running the pilots and proof of concept (POC) experiments.

4.30.5 The proposal towards issuing 10 Crore UID numbers (Aadhaar numbers) through Multiple Registrars as Phase-II of the Scheme comprising cost estimates, other project components and recurring establishment costs for the period upto March 2014 for an outlay of Rs. 3,023.01 Crore was recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in June 2010 which was subsequently approved by the Cabinet Committee on UIDAI related issues (CC-UIDAI) in its meeting of 22nd July 2010.

4.30.6 Further, the proposal for Phase-III of the UID Scheme comprising cost estimates towards issue of UID numbers (Aadhaar numbers) to 20 Crore residents through Multiple Registrars upto March 2012, technology and other support infrastructure costs for creation, storage and maintenance of data and services for leveraging the usage of Aadhaar for the entire estimated resident population upto March 2017 involving an outlay of Rs. 8,814.75 Crore by subsuming the earlier approval of Rs. 3,023.01 Crore for Phase - II of the Scheme was appraised by the EFC in September 2011 which was subsequently

approved by the CC-UIDAI in its meeting dated 27th January 2012.

4.30.7 The CC-UIDAI in its meeting held on 27th January 2012, accorded approval for enrolment of another 40 Crore residents through the multiple registrar approach in 18 States & Union Territories. Based on this enrollment is in progress in almost all the States/UTs in which UIDAI has been permitted to carry out Aadhaar enrollments through its multiple registrar model. A proposal for Phase-IV of the UID Scheme involving an amount of Rs. 3,441 Crore for meeting enrolment costs to continue enrollments beyond 20 Crore and upto 40 Crore through multiple registrars and for Aadhaar letter printing and delivery costs to all residents enrolled through all modes and other relevant project costs was appraised by the EFC in its meeting dated 27th September, 2012 and based on the recommendations of the EFC, a CC-UIDAI Note for Phase-IV of the UID Scheme for an amount of Rs. 3,436.16 crore is under submission.

(I) Creation of requisite Technology Infrastructure

UIDAI has installed and commissioned the Information Technology infrastructure to cater to the 10 crore enrolments approved as a part of Phase-II of the UID scheme. The Data Centre in Bengaluru has started its operations from September 2010 in co-located facility of Data Centre Service Provider (DCSP). The Disaster Recovery facility at Greater Noida Data Centre has also been set-up in the co-located facility of DCSP. UIDAI has appointed a Managed Service Provider (MSP) for its Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR). MSP has been onboarded on 07 August 12. The project is at various stages of transition with the MSP. The UIDAI Biometrics Centre of Competence

(UBCC) is being setup. In order to augment its services, UIDAI has initiated the work of (i) Hiring of Governance Risk Compliance and Performance - Service Provider (GRCP-SP) for UIDAI and (ii) Hiring of Data Centre Space and Facilities for UIDAI at Bengaluru and Delhi/NCR.

(i) Setting Up of UIDAI Data Centres at Manesar and Bengaluru. Two Data Centres one each at Manesar and Bengaluru are being set up for operating and maintenance of UID database which is presently running from hired space and the construction has already commenced. The two Data Centres at Manesar and Bengaluru shall also have non-Data Centres building housing the following facilities/institutions :-

(a) Non-Data Centre building at Manesar.

- (i) UIDAI Biometrics Centre of Competence (UBCC).
- (ii) National Training Facilities of UIDAI
- (iii) 'Aadhaar' Application and Authentication.

(b) Non-Data Centre building at Bengaluru.

- (i) Regional Office, UIDAI, Bengaluru
- (ii) Onsite Development of tools (back end and front end) for 'Aadhaar' project
- (iii) Quality control and monitoring of 'Aadhaar' generation, and

(iv) Technical support facility for enrolment agencies/registrar for managing the function of data Centre.

The foundation stone for construction of Data Centre at Manesar was laid by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana on 07 January, 2013. Further Data Centre Development Agency (DCDA) for design, implementation, operation and maintenance of these two CIDR has also been appointed.

(ii) **Construction of UIDAI HQ Building.** Land measuring 1.099 acres at Bangla Sahib Road, New Delhi, has been acquired for construction of UIDAI HQ Building and preliminary activities viz appointment of Project Management Consultant and Architect etc have been completed for the said construction. The UIDAI HQ building shall also house Regional Office, Delhi, presently operating from a rented office space.

(II) Support Infrastructure:

(i) Logistics

Aadhaar numbers are communicated to residents through letters printed and delivered by the Department of Posts. A Contact Center has been established to serve as a helpline to the residents for interaction of UID related issues including grievance redressal. A "Resident Portal" has been launched to enable residents to download their "e-Aadhaar", an electronically generated letter, from the website of UIDAI. Further, in order to facilitate implementation of "Direct Cash Transfer" Scheme in selected districts, access to "e-Aadhaar Portal" has also been provided to District level officers of the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Department of Electronics and Information Technology for print and delivery of Aadhaar letters through Common Services Centers (CSC) as per the standard and norms prescribed by UIDAI.

(ii) Projects of Knowledge Management Wing

1. Aadhaar Document Management System

For the purpose of preserving the documents submitted by the residents at the time of enrolment an agency for Aadhaar Document Management System was selected in 2011-2012. Since commencement in July, 2011, the agency has collected documents pertaining to 18 crore residents and 27 lakh residents in Phase-I and Phase-II respectively.

2. Intranet & Knowledge Management Portal

To establish an online, community based platform to promote increased communication, deeper information exchange, and collaboration amongst UIDAI Staff, the UIDAI took up the task of establishing an 'Intranet & KM Portal'. The aim is to go for a paperless office. Phase-I of project has been completed and is ready for use. The following functionalities have been developed under Phase-I:

i. KM Portal:

- AD integration (including RO, TDU)
- Enhanced version of KM Portal
- Contact Management

- Enterprise Search
- Integration with DMS/HRMS/ Assets
- Unit work space
- Communities of Practices
- Media and Communication
- Training and Testing
- RSS feeds
- Stats and Audit trail

ii. Intranet:

1. Office Management System (File Management System)
2. Asset Management System
3. Human Resource Management Module
4. E-Procurement
3. Business Strategy Review & Organisation Design

Given the large scale enrolments and the vision to leverage Aadhaar for delivery of services, there was a need to assess and realign its 'Business Strategy and Organisation Design' of the UIDAI and decide on how it needs to evolve in order to be more effective in delivering against organizations mandates in a scalable manner. Towards this objective, UIDAI initiated a project on 'Business Strategy Review & Organisation Design' of UIDAI. Consultancy firm was selected 2011-2012. Draft deliverables of the project have been submitted. Project is likely to be completed before 31.3.2013.

(III) Training

UIDAI has developed comprehensive training content for enrolment staff, PRI/ULB members, District level officers and verifiers. The training content is available in various formats such as

text based, computer based and ILT. To improve enrolment data quality an On the Job Training program-Aadhaar Field Performance Coaching-for the enrolment staff has been launched. Similarly to give hands on practice to the enrolment staff a training simulator has been developed. The training content on Financial Inclusion and authentication related process to train the BCs and staff of other AUAs has been developed. Film based content has also been developed to train the enrolment staff. Another film Anokhi Pehchan for sensitization and awareness of other stakeholders and residents has also been developed. Testing & Certification has certified over 1.5 lakh enrolment staff in multiple regional languages. The testing and certification capacity has increased and its now available at over 350 centers across 219 cities in 35 states and UTs.

(IV) Developing awareness and communication

UIDAI has been implementing a comprehensive awareness and communications strategy for outdoor and multimedia publicity of 'Aadhaar' in order to reach out to the residents at large. All possible means and modes of communications and outreach, including print, audio-visual, folk media and social media are being utilised for the purpose.

Financial Inclusion

4.30.8. Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance had notified Aadhaar as a valid document under the Prevention of Money Laundering Rules. Subsequently, the financial sector regulators viz RBI, IRDA, and SEBI, also notified the use of Aadhaar for banking, insurance and securities markets respectively. This paved the way for setting up a unified payment network in the country and the

developments of various pro-poor financial products such as micro-credit, micro-insurance and micro-mutual funds.

4.30.9 In order to aid the process of financial inclusion, UIDAI has partnered with banks for opening bank accounts at the time of Aadhaar enrolment. Banks also entered into agreement with UIDAI to open accounts of the consenting residents based on Aadhaar Data which will be provided to banks directly by UIDAI basing on various criteria. This process of opening AEBAs (Aadhaar Enabled Bank Accounts) was started at Tumkur District in Karnataka with 3 banks on the pilot basis and has been scaled to 26 banks subsequently. About 14.39 lakhs accounts have been opened by these banks so far. This is in addition to 36.50 lakhs accounts independently opened and/or linked to Aadhaar by Banks.

4.30.10 A unified payments network 'Aadhaar Enables Payment System' (AEPS), has also been designed and put in place by the banking sector using MicroATMs. At present, 10 banks are making payments through this MicroATMs payment System wherein the resident just provides his Aadhaar number, fingerprint and the Type & Amount of transaction he wants to do. The system works through small device called MicroATMs using Mobile SIM card data connectivity, authenticates resident with UIDAI database basing on Aadhaar No. and fingerprint, if it matches routes transaction to Bank CBS Server for financial transaction and the cycle gets completed. If authentication fails, appropriate message is provided to the resident.

4.30.11 Aadhaar Payments Bridge System (APB) has also been established by NPCI as an established Payment System. It enables the transfer of funds directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries solely on the basis of the

Aadhaar Number. This has considerably simplified the process of disbursement of welfare funds by Government Departments, while leading to cost saving due to database cleanup and simplified administration. So far around 90,000 payments have been made through this system, amounting to Rs. 5.44 cr.

The Government has decided to implement Direct Benefits Transfer from January 1, 2013 leveraging the APB.

Online Authentication

4.30.12 Pursuing its roles and responsibilities as defined in the Notification of January 2009 UIDAI intends to provide a ubiquitous and cost-effective online authentication system. After carrying out multiple rounds of Proof of Concept Studies an Aadhaar online authentication framework has been established, which among others, envisages verification and authentication of the Aadhaar number along with other attributes (including biometrics) of the residents and serves as PoI and PoA. Online Authentication Services have been formally launched on 7th February, 2012.

4.30.13 In order to enable appreciation and acceptance of the Aadhaar online authentication to improve delivery of various services the service would be provided free of charge by UIDAI till Dec 2013. A separate pricing policy will be introduced thereafter. Aadhaar authentication services will be provided without any liability to UIDAI.

4.30.14 A pilot towards linking the MNREGA payments, National Social Assistance Program Scholarships with the Aadhaar number of the resident and routing the payments through the Aadhaar enabled bank account has been conducted in the State of Jharkhand. Similarly,

a Pilot for delivery of LPG cylinders and direct transfer of subsidies on LPG to intended beneficiaries is in progress in Mysore.

4.30.15 In order to outline the various steps involved in roll out of Aadhaar Enabled Payment pilots in the 51 Districts identified for the pilot roll out based on the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, a two-day workshop on Aadhaar Enabled Service Delivery was conducted. Apart from explaining the basic features of Authentication framework and Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems, the various State Government Departments, Banks and other stakeholders of Aadhaar system who have successfully undertaken the various pilots shared their experience, best practices and the knowledge gained during the pilots. The State Resident Data Hub Application Framework developed by UIDAI which would facilitate seeding of Aadhaar number with various departmental databases was also demonstrated in the workshop.

Aadhaar Applications

4.30.16 The stage is now set for the Central and State Government departments to build applications and create the necessary infrastructure realizing the potential of Aadhaar for improving service delivery, accountability and transparency in governance of various social sector schemes. The Central Ministries/ Departments are preparing roadmaps for integration with Aadhaar. UIDAI has commenced interaction with Ministries / Departments for developing applications leveraging the Aadhaar number; Aadhaar enabled transactions and infrastructure to improve the service delivery of various social sector schemes. UIDAI also provides assistance for ICT infrastructure to State Governments for

reengineering the existing process for Aadhaar integration. Assistance amounting to Rs. 13.70 cores have been provided so far to 15 States and one Union Territory under this scheme. UIDAI has also empanelled Consultants and Software Solution Providers whose services could be utilized by the State Governments as well as Central Governments Ministries/Departments.

4.30.17 UIDAI has developed an Application Framework called State Resident Data Hub (SRDH) to enable seeding of Aadhaar number in database of various welfare schemes of States and to link existing bank accounts of residents with Aadhaar number which can be used to integrate Aadhaar in Service Delivery to residents. The SRDH framework has been piloted in three States viz. Maharashtra, Kerala and Delhi and which will be available to all States, Union Territories and other eco-system partners. The SRDH adoption guidelines have been formulated by UIDAI which inter alia provides the States with a utility and placeholder to manage their resident data. The deployment of SRDH Application in the States would help create a resident database with Know Your Resident (KYR) fields which would include the Aadhaar number, Name, Address, Gender, Date of Birth, etc. In order to take the process further, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with State Governments of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Union Territories of Delhi and Daman & Diu who are keen to adopt, own, operate and manage their resident data leveraging the SRDH Application.

4.30.18 Aadhaar is being declared as PoI and PoA by various State Governments, Central Ministries and Departments. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

has notified that Aadhaar shall be taken as a valid PoI and PoA after confirming the identity and address through the Aadhaar authentication procedure for obtaining telephone and mobile connections. Ministry of Finance has recognized Aadhaar as an officially valid document as PoI and PoA for opening bank accounts. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI and PoA for obtaining LPG connections. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining a driving license and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health and Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/ Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Ministry of Railways has also recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI for rail travel. Election Commission of India has accepted Aadhaar as an alternative PoI and PoA at the time of polls in absence of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC). Ministry of External Affairs has accepted Aadhaar as one of the prescribed documents for PoI and PoA for issuance of Ordinary and Tatkal Passports. Some of the State/UT Governments viz. Sikkim, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Haryana, Manipur and Rajasthan have also recognized Aadhaar as one of the PoI and PoA for their various resident centric schemes.

Financial Performance

4.30.19. Details of annual budget allocation and expenditure on the UID Project so far are given at Table-1.

Table-1

Year	Annual Budget (Final Allocation) (in crores of INR)	Expenditure incurred (in crores of INR)
2009-10	26.38	26.21
2010-11	273.80	268.41
2011-12	1470.00	1187.50
2012-13 (up to Dec 2012)	1350.00	818.44

Details of B.E. and Expenditure during 2012-13

4.30.20 The financial performance for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012) vis-à-vis Budget Estimate is given at Table-2:

(Figures in Crore of INR)

Table-2

Object Head	B.E/RE 2012-13	Expenditure up to December 2012
REVENUE BUDGET		
(-16405913) Establishment	110.00	64.75
(-16405912) Assistance to Registrars for enrolling Residents	615.00	411.94
(-16405911) Information Technology	375.00	232.83
Total Revenue	1100.00	709.52
CAPITAL BUDGET		
(i) Capital outlay on Public works Major works	0.00	0.00
(ii) Capital outlay on other General Economic Services Major works	40.00	9.24
(iii) Machinery & Equipment	210.00	99.68
Total Capital	250.00	108.92
Grand Total (Revenue + Capital)	1350.00	818.44

4.30.21 In the Revenue section, apart from the establishment expenditure, the expenditure primarily comprised the assistance provided to the Registrars for defraying the cost of enrolment and expenditure towards Professional services for consultants, PMU resources, power and band-width costs for data centre operation. Expenditure on the Capital section comprised expenditure towards augmentation of Hardware and Software, acquisition of land and construction advance in connection with the construction of two data centres that UIDAI proposes at Manesar (Gurgaon) and Bangalore respectively.

4.31. VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES DIVISION

Village & Small Enterprises Division covers micro, small and medium industries under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) including Khadi & Coir sector. This Division also covers Handloom & Handicraft sector under Ministry of Textiles and Food Processing sector under Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

4.31.1. This Division finalised the schematic Annual Plan outlay for the year 2012-13 after an indepth examination and discussion with the Ministries/ Departments. Attended various State Annual Plan meetings and other important meetings of the Ministries/Departments. EFC/SFC notes were examined from techno economic angle and comments were given for incorporation in the EFC/SFC note. The developmental schemes/ programmes under implementation in the VSE Sector by various Ministries were examined considering needs of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, etc.

4.31.2. New Scheme namely Promotion of ICT Tools in MSME under NMCP has been given an "In Principal" approval to extend benefit to MSME sector. An Evaluation Study on PMEGP scheme implemented by Ministry of MSME has been assigned to an independent consultancy firm to assess the impact of the scheme for employment generation and the study recommended measures for more visible impact and the same has been conveyed to the concerned Ministry for necessary action. Progress of KRDP has been reviewed to assess the impact of benefit to Khadi Artisans loom and improve competitiveness.

4.31.3. With a view to lay greater emphasis on decentralized implementation and to involve the States, approval has been accorded for launching a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) titled National Mission of Food Processing. The mission will subsume a number of initiatives/ schemes like scheme for Technology Upgradation Scheme for cold chain, Scheme for modernization of Abattoirs etc. It is being implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

4.32. VOLUNTARY ACTION CELL

The role of the voluntary sector in the development of the country is well recognized. Voluntary organizations (VOs) reach all corners of the country and their proximity to the people on the ground is one of their biggest advantages. They are now treated as partners in development, instead of just being implementers of government schemes and promoters of awareness.

**Major Programmes under the purview of Village & Small Enterprises
Sector with outlay during 2012-13.**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Outlay (Rs. in crore)
1.	MSME Clusters Development Programmes..	32.00
2.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	369.00
3.	Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for MSEs	35.00
4.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP)	1276.28
5.	Khadi Reform Programme	50.00
7.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare	150.00
8.	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	195.00
9.	Marketing & Export Promotion for Handloom	53.00
10.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilpa Bikas Yojana	50.00
11	Integrated Artisans Comprehensive welfare	30.00
12.	Catalytic Development Programme(CDP) in Sericulture	202.00
13.	Mega Clusters Scheme	13.05
14.	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industry	16.00
15	Infrastructure Development Scheme for Food Processing Industry	191.00
16	National Mission on Food Processing Industry	250.00

During the year 2012-13 Planning Commission was dealing with various issues concerning voluntary sector as well as to implement the recommendations of the National Policy on the 'Voluntary Sector'.

The National Policy on the 'voluntary sector' (2007) highlights the need for databases of VOs: "Databases of VOs working in different fields and different levels are useful for communication within the voluntary sector and the public and private sector. The Government will commission suitable agencies to prepare and update such databases." To implement this recommendation, the NGO Partnership System,

a web based portal has been designed, developed and put in to operation by the Planning Commission in 2009, in collaboration with the NIC and with the cooperation of the Key participating Ministries and autonomous bodies. The portal (<http://ngo.india.gov.in>) at present provides NGOs with (i) details of VOs / NGOs across India, (ii) details of Grant-in-aid Schemes of Key Ministries/ Departments available to NGOs and (iii) facility for NGOs to apply on line for receiving grant-in-aid. In order to bring greater transparency, efficiency and accountability in to the system of grant-in-aid to NGOs, Secretary, Planning Commission

requested all the secretaries of the participating Ministries / Departments not to sanction any grant to NGOs who have not 'signed-up' with NGO-PS of Planning Commission. Two meeting on the NGO partnership System held during this period with all participating Ministries/ Departments to review the progress on the implementation aspects of NGO partnership System and to operationalize the portal into a more dynamic, participative and vibrant NGO Partnership. In one of its meeting a decision has been taken to follow the same database system which CAPART is using, which is almost stabilized database, in order to bring the uniformity in implementation by all the participating Ministries/ Departments. Also keeping in mind the difficulties faced by the NGO-PS in English, Hindi and other regional language translation is required. Nearly 46,325 VOs /NGOs have 'signed up' with NGO-PS (as on 21.01.2013).

A Steering Committee on the 'Voluntary Sector' for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was constituted on 7th June, 2011. The report of the Steering Committee is finalized and available on the website of the Planning Commission. Most of its recommendations like financing the sector; accreditation and certification to improve standards of VOs/NGOs; capacity building of professionals; and encouraging States to formulate state voluntary sector policies on the lines of the national policy on the voluntary sector have been reflected in the Chapter on Governance of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

The Voluntary Action Cell also hold various meetings and Civil Society Window (CSW) presentations by representatives of VOs / NGOs/ CSOs on different development-related subjects, which provides a platform for sharing the effectiveness and contribution of the grassroots organizations. In these meetings/CSW

presentations higher officials from all concerned Ministries/Department and all Advisers of the relevant subjects of Planning Commission are invited to attend and interact with the VOs/ NGOs. All the presentations are uploaded on the Planning Commission website for official/ public use. Minutes of the meetings are also sent to Secretaries of Departments for comments and follow-up action. In the last one year (2012) following seven meeting/CSW presentations were conducted on diverse themes.

1. "Out of pocket Expenditure in Health Care - Results of study in five States in India" by Dr. Narendra Gupta, Secretary, Prayas, Chittorgarh held on 1st February, 2012.
2. "Regarding curbing & controlling Malnutrition, Hunger and Suicides amongst artisans by utilizing local natural resources, custom & Cultural practices" by Dr. Shantilal Kothari, President, Academy of Nutrition Improvement, Nagpur held on 23rd February, 2012.
3. "Interaction with NGOs on their potential contribution in the development of Mewat District of Haryana" held on 27th June, 2012.
4. "Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)" by Ms. Vandana Prasad, National Convener, Public Health Resource Society, New Delhi held on 7th August, 2012.
5. "Finding on landscaping of nutrition policies under the project POSHAN" by Ms. Mamata Pradhan, Sr. Communications & KM Coordinator, IFPRI, New Delhi held on 13th August, 2012

6. "Recommendations of National Coalition for Security of Migrant Workers (NCOSMW) for 12th Five Year Plan for safer labor migration" by Ms. Anjali Borhade, Assistant Professor, Indian institute of Public Health Delhi held on 4th October, 2012.

7. "Findings and to present the report of the WHO supported study on Nursing and Midwifery" by Prof. Rajni Bagga, Head, Department of Management Sciences, NIHFV, New Delhi held on 22nd November, 2012.

4.33 WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

Water Resources Division of the Planning Commission is charged with the responsibility of formulation and monitoring of Plan, Programmes and Policies relating to Water Resources, which inter-alia includes irrigation (major, medium and minor projects), flood control (including anti-sea erosion works) and command area development. The Division is also responsible for the Plans, Programmes and Policies of rural and urban water supply and sanitation including solid and liquid waste management. The Division is also entrusted with the responsibility of works related to Integrated Watershed Management Programme. The Division is also the nodal Division for attending the works towards the National Water Mission which is a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development

(i) The work of formulation of Annual Plan 2012-13 for States and UTs were completed. The Annual Plan 2012-13 of Central Ministry of Water Resources was

also completed. Formulation of Annual Plan 2013-14 for Central Ministry of Water Resources is in progress.

(ii) The outcome budget for the Ministry of Water Resources was finalized in consultation with the Ministry.

(iii) The Steering Committee Report on the Water Resources and Sanitation sector for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the Twelfth Plan Document Chapter on 'Water' were completed.

(iv) A High Level Committee on Water Logging in Punjab under the Chairmanship of Dr Mihir Shah, Member (Water Resources and Rural Development), Planning Commission was constituted by the Planning Commission. The Committee made a field visit to the waterlogged areas in Punjab and met the Chief Minister of the State for getting his inputs to address the issue. The Committee submitted its report to the Planning Commission in December 2012.

(v) Adviser (WR) and Joint Adviser (WR) were part of the team headed by the then Member Secretary, Planning Commission and visited Kerala for the review of Kuttanad Package in January 2012.

(vi) Water Resources Division processed and commented on the Expenditure Finance Committee Memoranda prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources for ten Central Sector Schemes and three State Sector Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources to be implemented in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

(vii) The Planning Commission issued investment clearances for 27 projects

during the year 2012. Out of these projects, 7 were major and medium irrigation projects, 11 were flood control projects and 9 were Extension, Renovation and Modernization projects. The list of projects is at Annexure. Besides, extension of time without any cost overrun were also accorded to 23 projects.

- (viii) Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, an allocation (B.E.) of Rs. 14242.00 crore (Central grant) has been provided in 2012-13 against B.E. of Rs.12620.00 crore (Central grant) in 2011-12.
- (ix) The Division has constituted Facilitation and Co-ordination Committee for the Twelfth Five Year Plan in the Water Resources Sector under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah Member, Water Resources to develop a roadmap for each sub sector of Water Resources Management covered in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to achieve the desired objectives with optimum utilization of financial resources. Adviser (WR) and Joint Adviser (WR) are also the members of the Committee.
- (x) The Officers of the Division represented the Planning Commission as Members of the Inter Ministerial Central Team constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Ministry of Agriculture and visited the States of Assam, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh for assessment of disaster relief funds.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

- (i) The works relating to Annual Plan 2012-13 for various States and UTs for Rural

Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Urban Water Supply and Urban Sewerage & Drainage were completed. The Annual Plan 2012-13 of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was also completed. Finalization of Annual Plan 2013-14 of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is in progress.

- (ii) The outcome budget for the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was finalized in consultation with the Ministry.
- (iii) During the year, drinking water supply and sanitation proposals received from State Governments & UTs have been technically examined and offered comments thereon before release of the funds under Additional Central Assistance/ Special Plan Assistance.
- (iv) The preparation of the sections on 'Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation' in Chapter on Rural Development and 'Urban Water and Waste Management' in Chapter on Water for the Twelfth Five Year Plan were finalized.
- (v) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (a) 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)' and (b) 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)' are being implemented in the country in respect of rural drinking water and rural sanitation respectively.

A. National Rural Drinking Water Programme

- (vi) Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through the centrally

- sponsored scheme viz. 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country.
- (vii) Rural Drinking Water Supply is one of the six components of the programme to build rural infrastructure called "Bharat Nirman" lunched by Government of India in 2005. Under the programme, safe drinking water is to be provided to all uncovered habitations at the earliest. All 55067 uncovered habitations envisaged under Bharat Nirman have been covered and out of 2.17 lakh water quality affected habitations, 1,31,525 habitations have been provided safe drinking water during Bharat Nirman period upto 2012. Total 1196 habitations have also been covered upto December, 2012 against the target of 26,521 quality affected habitations during AP 2012-13.
- (viii) A Plan Outlay of Rs.10,500 crore has been made for NRDWP in the budget of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) for the year 2012-13, out of which Rs.5142.70 crore has been released to the States upto December, 2012. During 2012-13, 66,952 number of habitations have been fully covered with drinking water supply upto December, 2012 against the target of 1,58,730 number of habitations under the programme.
- (ix) Water Resources Division processed and offered comments on the Draft Note for the Cabinet on modifications of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has been approved by the Cabinet on 14th June, 2012.
- (x) Now, safe piped drinking water supply within their household premises or within 100 metres radius (and within 10 metres elevation in hilly areas) from their households without barriers of social or financial discrimination has been taken up in the Twelfth Plan.
- (xi) All Government schools and anganwadis (in Government or community buildings) will be provided with water supply for drinking and for toilets as per relevant quantity norms by convergence of NRDWP for existing schools and SSA for new schools set up under SSA. For private schools, supply of water will be ensured by enforcement of the provisions of the Right to Education Act by the Education Department.
- (xii) Water Resources Division processed and offered comments on the Notes for the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) for release of funds from calamity component under the NRDWP to (a) the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra & Rajasthan and (b) the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab & Haryana for drinking water supply to tackle the drought situation in rural areas, which was approved by the EGOM on 31st July, 2012 and 11th September, 2012 respectively.
- B. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)**
- (xiii) Government of India administers Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The programme was started in 1986 as Central Rural Sanitation

- Programme (CRSP) and was launched as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), has now been renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) with effect from 1.4.2012. A Plan Outlay of Rs.3500 crore (RE: Rs.2500 crore) has been made for NBA in the budget of the MoDWS for the year 2012-2013, out of which Rs.1392.12 crore has been released to the States upto December, 2012.
- (xiv) The physical achievements (cumulative) since inception of the scheme under the Campaign upto December, 2012 are: 9.00 crore Individual Household Latrines, 12.62 lakh school Toilets, 4.26 lakh Anganwadi Toilets and 25,270 Sanitary Complexes against the Project objectives of 12.57 crore Individual Household Latrines, 13.75 lakh School Toilets, 5.34 lakh Anganwadi Toilets and 33,684 Sanitary Complexes.
- (xv) Water Resources Division processed and offered comments on the EFC Memo and thereafter on a Draft Note for the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for revision in the components of Total Sanitation Campaign from 12th Five Year Plan, which has been approved by the CCEA on 7th June, 2012.
- (xvi) The APL-BPL distinction and the focus on individual toilets is being replaced by a habitation saturation approach. Rechristened the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), the programme will cover SC, ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and woman-headed households in each habitation.
- (xvii) The unit cost of individual household latrines upto Rs.10000 can be availed by the beneficiary through convergence with MGNREGS.
- (xviii) Solid and liquid waste management is to be taken up in Nirmal Grams on a priority basis for which an assistance of Rs.5,00,000 will be available per 1000 people from the redesigned MGNREGA.

List of Projects which were accorded Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission in 2012

Sl. No.	Date	Subject	Estimated Cost	State
1	27/01/2012	Investment clearance for the scheme - "Rehabilitation, Renovation & Modernization of critically damaged channels of Haryana Irrigation Network (ERM-Major), Haryana", Estimated Cost: Rs.115.94 Crore (2011 Price Level)	115.94 Crore	Haryana
2	16/02/2012	Investment clearance to the revised project of "Modernization of Ahaji Canal" and extension for its completion period -AIBP-J&K State.	20.51 Crore	Jammu & Kashmir
3	13/03/2012	Investment clearance for the scheme - Improvement of Kakrapar Right Bank Main Canal (RMBC), Ukai Right Bank Main Canal, and Ukai Left Bank Main Canal (LMBC) (New-ERM) of Gujarat Estimated cost Rs.296.51 crore at 2009 Price Level.	296.51 Crore	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Date	Subject	Estimated Cost	State
4	26/03/2012	Investment clearnace for the scheme on - "Purna Barrage-2 (Ner Dhamana) Medium Irrigation Project (Revised Medium) of Maharashtra", Estimated Cost: Rs. 617.46 Crore (2009-10 Price Level)	617.46 Crore	Maharashtra
5	04-11-2012	Investment Clearance for the scheme- Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (MPWSRP) Madhya Pradesh, Estd. Cost Rs. 1919 Crore (2011-12 Price Level)	1919 Crore	Madhya Pradesh
6	14/05/2012	Investment clearance for the scheme - "Rehabilitation, Renovation & Modernization of critically damaged channels of Haryana Irrigation Network (ERM-Major), Haryana", Estimated Cost: Rs.115.94 Crore (2011 Price Level)	115.94 Crore	Haryana
7	17/05/2012	Investmant clearance for the scheme- Mahi Right Bank Canal Gujarat (New ERM), Estimated cost Rs.300.01 crore at 2009 Price Level.	300.01 Crore	Gujarat
8	22/05/2012	Investment Clearance of the Scheme " Flood Protection Work along left and right bank of river beas in districts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala of Punjab. Estd. Cost Rs. 46.12 Crore at 2009 Price Level.	46.12 Crore	Punjab
9	28/05/2012	Investment clearance of the scheme Uderasthan barrage and other interconnected and interdependent Schemes of Bihar (New ERM) Estimated cost Rs. 531.01 crore at 2011-12 Price Level.	531.01 Crore	Bihar
10	13/06/2012	Investment clearance of scheme " Improvement of Embankment and Ancillary works in kandi and other Adjoining Areas of murshidabad Distt. (West Bengal)" Est. cost Rs. 438.94 crore at Price Level 2011.	438.94 Crore	West Bengal
11	26/06/2012	Investment clearance of the scheme "Bagaha Towan Protection Work (Phase-I) on left bank of river Gandak in West Champaran Distt. Of Bihar- Estd. Cost Rs. 48.91 crore at 2011-12 Price Level.	48.91 Crore	Bihar
12	26/06/2012	Investment Clearance of the scheme Bank Protection work from Ismailpur to Bindtoli down stream of Vikramshila Bridge on the left bank of river Ganga in Bhagalpur Distt. Of Bihar- Estimated cost Rs. 23.39 crore at 2011-12 Price Level.	23.39 Crore	Bihar
13	08-08-2012	Investment clearance of scheme" Durgawati Reservoir Project Bihar (Revised-Major)-Estimated Cost Rs. 983.10 crore at Price Level 2009-10	983.10 Crore	Bihar
14	17/7/2012	Investment clearance of the scheme' Anti erosion work consisting of construction of Retired Embankment (3.50 km) with one number of Anti Flood Sluice and ten nos of submerged bed bars (21 m x 9m) on left bank of Ganga river from Chharamari to jhabbutola ubder kathihar district of Bihar at an Estimated cost of Rs 998.34 Lakh	998.34 Lakh	Bihar

Sl. No.	Date	Subject	Estimated Cost	State
15	29/08/2012	Investment clearance of ythe scheme'Anti Erosion work on Right Bank of river Gandak from km. 0.00 to km. 35.00 of Pipra-piprasi Embankment (PPE) & km. 0.00 to Km. 6.68 of GH-Portion of Pipra-Piprasi Embankment (PPE) Estimated cost Rs. 1460.655 lakh.	1460.655 lakh	Bihar
16	09-12-2012	Investment Clearance of Flood Management Scheme Barbhag Drainage Development Scheme (revised Estimated) of Brahmaputra Board at an Estimated Cost of Rs. 14.80 Crore (Price Level 2010-11)	14.80 Crore	Assam
17	09-12-2012	Investment clearance of the Eastern Gandak Canal Syatem (Gandak Phase-II) (ERM) Bihar, Estimated cost Rs. 1799.50 crore at 2011-12 Price Level	1799.50 Crore	Bihar
18	09-12-2012	Investment Clearance for the scheme on Thoubal Multipurpose Project, Manipur (revised Major), Estimated cost Rs. 1387 crore (2011 Price Level)	1387.85 Crore	Manipur
19	19/9/2012	Investment clearance for the scheme on Khuga Multipurpose Project (medium Revised) Manipur, Estimated cost Rs. 433.91 Crore (2011 Price Level)	433.91 Crore	Manipur
20	20/9/2012	Investment clearance for the scheme on, Dolaithabi Barrage Project (Medium Revised), Manipur, Estimated cost Rs. 360.05 Crore (2011 price level)	360.05 Crore	Manipur
21	21/9/2012	Investment clearance of the scheme Rajgarh Medium Irrigation project (New Medium) of Rajasthan Estimated cost Rs. 192.13 crore at Price Level 2010-11	192.13 Crore	Rajasthan
22	21/9/2012	Investment clearance of scheme "Construction of Flood Protection Works in the from of Embankment Spurs and Revetment to protect Defence Post along river Basanter and Devak, in J&K at an Estimated Cost of Rs. 8.00 crore	8.00 Crore	Jammu & Kashmir
23	24/9/2012	Investment clearance of scheme Raising and Strengthening of Adhwara and Khiroi left Embankment from RD 0.0 Km to RD 43.60 Km & from RD 44.00 km to RD 90.50 Km. and Right Ebnankment from RD 0.0 km to RD 81.50 Km in Sitamarhi, Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of BIhar at an Estimated cost of RS. 167.03 crore at Price Level 2011.	167.03 Crore	Bihar
24	27/9/2012	Investment clearance of scheme Protection of Makadhuj area (Distt. Kamrup, Assam) from the erosion of River Brahmaputra (Construction of land spur at CH. 9560 m) at an estimated cost of RS. 14.2078 crore (Price Level 2011-12)	14.2078 Crore	Assam
25	11-01-2012	Investment clearance in respect of scheme Raising and Strengthening to Brahmaputra dyke on left bank of Brahmaputra river from Gumi to Klatoli (from Ch 21.30 Km. to 27.80 Km) including recoupment of the dyke (from Ch. 27.80 Km to Ch. 35.00 Km) in district Kamrup, Assam, Estimated Cost Rs. 14.49 Crore.	14.49 Crore	Assam

SI. No.	Date	Subject	Estimated. Cost	State
26	14/12/2012	Investment clearance of the Scheme Construction of Lining of Tumaria-Bahalla & Naktiya Fedder (Medium-ERM), Uttarakhand, Estimated Cost Rs. 11.20 Crore at 2010-11 Price Level.	11.20 Crore	Uttarakhand
27	14/12/2012	Investment clearance of the schene Bilgaon Irrigation Project (New Medium) of Madhya Pradesh, Estimated Cost Rs. 182.2234 crore (Price Level 2009)	182.2234 Crore	Madhya Pradesh

4.34. WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

4.34.1 The Women & Child Development Division is responsible for overseeing policies with respect to ensuring overall survival, development, protection and participation of women and children of the nation in consonance with the commitments made in the Five Year Plans. Apart from central sector and centrally sponsored schemes, the Division works with the States and examines plan proposals of the States and Union Territories, review their implementation of the policies and programmes of the Central Government and recommends outlay. The major activities of the Division during 2012-13 are as follows:

4.34.2 During the year the Division coordinated the preparation of the Steering Committee report on Women's Agency and Child Rights for the 12th Five Year Plan, based on the reports and recommendations of the Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment, the Working Group on Child Rights and the Working Group on Nutrition as well as the thematic Sub Groups set up by Planning Commission. The Working Group of Feminist Economists was reconstituted in the 12th Five Year Plan with a view to examining the sectoral reports of the Working Groups and Steering Committees for the 12th Plan through the gender lens and

making suggestions regarding gender issues and gender equality. Additional consultations were also organized with representatives of Voluntary Sex Workers and Single Women by the Division. The Twelfth Five Year Plan Chapter on Women's Agency and Child Rights recognizes the primacy of India's Women and Children, who constitute over 70 per cent of India's people. The Twelfth Plan strategy of inclusion envisages the engendering of development planning and making it more child-centric. The key strategies for women's agency in the Twelfth Plan have been identified as: (i) Economic Empowerment; (ii) Social and Physical Infrastructure; (iii) Enabling Legislations; (iv) Women's Participation in Governance; (v) Inclusiveness of all categories of vulnerable women, (vi) Engendering National Policies/ Programmes. These strategies bring out the crucial challenges posed by traditional determinants of women's agency and empowerment such as asset ownership, skill development, and financial inclusion, along with new and emerging challenges posed by urbanization, climate change, energy insecurity and the role of the media. Strategies for the inclusion of vulnerable women such as those belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and minorities; single women, differently abled women; migrant and trafficked women have also been identified. Specific initiatives for

empowering women and engendering development in the Twelfth Plan have been outlined. The Chapter also highlights the Twelfth Plan strategy to fulfill the rights of children to survival, protection, participation and development. Based on an analysis of the current situation of children this Chapter outlines the vision, key priorities, and monitorable targets of the Twelfth Plan strategy for children. This includes both child specific and child related policy and programme interventions that are multi-sectoral in nature. These relate to (i) Child Survival and Development-which includes ICDS Restructuring; (ii) Early Childhood Care and Education; (iii) Child Protection and Participation; (iv) The Girl Child and (v) Adolescents. The Nutrition Strategy in the XII Plan outlines the evolving multi-sectoral interventions for nutrition, including introducing a strong nutrition focus to sectoral programmes, strengthening and re-activating institutional arrangements and the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme in 200 High Burden Districts;

4.34.3 The Twelfth Plan takes cognizance of the fact that policies and programmes have different impact on men and women and it is necessary to strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts and pursue gender responsive budgeting at all levels of Governance. State governments have been requested to integrate gender budgeting and gender assessment outcome in Planning Process.

4.34.4 At the 57th meeting of the National Development Council held on 27th December 2012, the Prime Minister emphasized the need for inclusive development to include girls and women, constituting nearly half of the population. It was emphasized that development and social emancipation also means the emergence of women in public spaces. He highlighted that the Government is committed

to ensuring gender equality and the safety, security and protection of girls and women and urged that this critical area be accorded special attention by both the Centre and States.

4.34.5 The Division examined the proposals for the Twelfth Plan/Annual Plan 2012-13 of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and assessed the scheme wise financial requirements during the financial year.

4.34.6 Sectoral inputs in respect of Women and Child Development were also prepared by the Division for the use of Deputy Chairman in his meetings with State Chief Ministers while finalizing the Annual Plan 2012-13 of different States/UTs. The Division organized the State wise Working Groups meetings for the finalization of sectoral outlays relating to Women and Child Development sector in the Annual Plan 2012-13 of each State/ UT.

Addressing Malnutrition: A Thrust Area

4.34.7 Multi-sectoral reviews were held to address maternal and child under nutrition anchored by the Planning Commission and chaired by Member, Planning Commission. Preventing and reducing child under-nutrition by half over the Twelfth Plan period was recognized as one of the overarching Monitorable Targets of the Twelfth Plan. Major outcomes of the initiative to "Bring Strong Nutrition Focus to Sectoral Programmes" anchored by the Planning Commission relate to the forging of strong linkages of the Ministries of Women and Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Health and Family Welfare Drinking Water and Sanitation and Tribal Affairs.

4.34.8 A key milestone achieved this year was convergence as related to ICDS, MGNREGA, NRLM and ICDS for improved maternal and

child care and nutrition outcomes. This culminated in the notification of the amendment to Schedule I of the MGNREGA (paragraph 1B) to include the clause "(xva) construction of anganwadi centres" on 22.11.2012, with construction of AWCs being included as a permissible work under MGNREGA. Further the inclusion of Anganwadi toilets also as a permissible item under the new operational guidelines for MGNREGA will now contribute to a more hygienic environment at AWCs, improved family hygiene practices and a demonstration effect at community level. Secretary, Planning Commission addressed concerned Ministries and State Chief Secretaries regarding these linkages and also for encouraging the use of BRGF funds for strengthening nutrition interventions and, AWC construction.

4.34.9 Existing provisions have been strengthened by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation where needed, to progressively ensure provision of toilets and safe drinking water supply in all AWCs, Health Sub Centres and schools for improved maternal and child nutrition outcomes.

4.34.10 Convergence initiatives with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj were accelerated for mainstreaming Nutrition in the training of PRIs -especially Women panchayat members, for Malnutrition free panchayats, earmarking certain wards to them. States were also advised to share with Gram Panchayats, the expanded mandate of Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), recognized as sub committees of Gram Panchayats, highlighting that this is an important devolution to Gram Panchayats.

4.34.11 Nutrition is being strongly anchored in the Twelfth Plan strategy for Health, including

the social determinants of health as an integral part of a comprehensive health care approach. In order to strengthen nutrition convergence initiatives with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, this year Secretary, Planning Commission recommended clear convergence areas to the Ministries of WCD and HFW.

4.34.12 The Sixth NRHM Common Review Mission was also used as a platform to generate valuable field based insights from 15 states on nutrition related convergence initiatives (including specifically VHSNCs) and recommendations for strengthening the same, with representation of different sectoral Divisions of the Planning Commission.

4.34.13 Building on multi-sectoral consultations and the recommendations from successive NRHM CRMs, the Nutrition component of NRHM State Implementation Plans is being progressively strengthened - especially in high burden states. This includes support to Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling and Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres. Nutrition has also been incorporated in the urban health initiative on the anvil.

4.34.14 WCD Division participated in the MHFW Technical Advisory Group for the proposed National Family Health Survey 4, contributing technical inputs for ensuring that NFHS 4 includes data required for Mid Term Appraisal of the achievement of Twelfth Plan Monitorable Targets related to nutrition and anemia control.

4.34.15 Through the multisectoral nutrition initiative WCD Division also facilitated the linkages and harmonization of nutrition policy development with other policy initiatives such as the Direct Benefit Transfer in respect of the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, Draft

National Food Security Bill, High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Care, related National Advisory Council recommendations and the recommended Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Multi-sectoral Programme to address Maternal and Child Under nutrition in 200 High Burden Districts

4.34.16 WCD Division contributed through the Multi-sectoral Core Group to the design of the Multi-sectoral programme to address maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts, in harmony with the final contours of ICDS Restructuring.: The Draft Framework For Action was refined by MWCD through a consultative process enabled by the multi-sectoral meeting chaired by Member, Planning Commission on 23 May 2012 to obtain feedback from concerned sectors and for synthesizing the same in the Draft Framework. It is proposed to roll out the programme initially in 100 high burden districts in nine states, filtered using robust and credible data- under five child mortality data from AHS 2010-11. WCD Division also contributed to consultations with State WCD Ministers and Secretaries on the multi-sectoral programme to address maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts, including innovative panchayat led models, in September, 2012 and January, 2013.

Nation-wide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition

4.34.17 WCD Division also contributed to the nation-wide information, education and

communication campaign against malnutrition- "Kuposhan Bharat Choro", through participation in the Programme Committee and other forums. This was developed by the Ministry of Women & Child Development and launched by the President of India on 19th November 2012.

ICDS Strengthening and Restructuring

4.34.18 Based on the Report of the Inter Ministerial Group on ICDS Restructuring chaired by Member Planning Commission, the comprehensive proposal for the Strengthening and Restructuring of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was formulated by MWCD. This was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 24th September 2012 with a budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore (as Government of India share) for the implementation of ICDS in Mission Mode during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. For the year 2012-13, an outlay of Rs.15,850 crore was allocated.

4.34.19 The reformed and strengthened ICDS embodies an integrated life cycle approach to early childhood care and development. The goal of the Restructured ICDS is to achieve three main outcomes by the end of 12th Five year Plan namely; i) prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition by 10 percentage points in 0-3 years; ii) enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children below six years of age; and iii) to improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one-fifth.

4.34.20 Programmatic, Management and Institutional reforms are to be initiated with a widened and revised package of services, as per the broad framework for implementation with necessary changes in financial norms/allocations and outcomes, along with greater flexibility to the States with scope for innovations. The cost sharing pattern for all new components including staff salaries would be at least 75: 25 between Centre and States excluding North eastern Region where it will continue to prevail at the 90 : 10 ratio.

4.34.21 Nutritional Impact will be enhanced through the focus on pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children under three years and with revised nutrition and feeding norms implemented through a phased roll out. The cost of supplementary nutrition is to be revised to Rs. 6/- for children, Rs.9/- for severely underweight children and Rs.7 for pregnant women and lactating mothers, as per the phasing of the programme indicated above in respective Districts. The existing cost ratio of 50: 50 between Centre and States is to be continued except NER where it is 90:10.

4.34.22 AWCs would be repositioned as vibrant, child friendly ECD centres which will have expanded /redesigned services, extended duration (6 hours), with an additional AWW provided in 200 high burden districts (based on State demand) and with piloting of crèche services in 5 % of AWCs. These would function as the first village outpost for health, nutrition, early learning and other women and child related services. This would provide anchoring of other services for maternal, child and care for out of school adolescent girls through the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls.

4.34.23 To this end, 2 lakh Anganwadi buildings would be constructed in the 12th Plan period. Planning Commission is enabling the leveraging and mobilization of resources through convergence with programmes such as MGNREGA, BRGF, IAP, RIDF, MSDP and MPLADs for AWC construction and Secretary Planning Commission has addressed the concerned Ministries and State Chief Secretaries in this regard. Additional Central Assistance for ICDS AWCs is being encouraged. Joyful early learning approaches will be promoted in the restructured ICDS- for children 3-6 years of age, including school readiness interventions for children 5 plus years of age, either in AWCs or in schools (depending upon the state context). Co-location of ICDS AWCs with schools where locally decided, will enable resource sharing, mentoring of AWWs and better school readiness and transition.

4.34.24 WCD Division also participated in and contributed to consultations with State WCD Ministers and Secretaries on ICDS Strengthening and Restructuring in September 2012 and January 2013. The National ICDS Mission Steering Group and Empowered Programme Committee have since been constituted, with representation from the Planning Commission.

Addressing the Adverse and Declining Child Sex Ratio

4.34.25 Improvement in the adverse and steeply declining child sex ratio to 950 is now recognized as one of the overarching Monitorable Targets of the Twelfth Plan. It is also reflected as a sectoral target in both the Chapters on Women's Agency and Child Rights and Health.

4.34.26 Strategic analysis and mapping of gender based inequities was completed to include disaggregated state and district specific data on the child sex ratio in children under six years, analysed by the urban /rural perspective and etched out in terms of sex ratios at birth, gender differentials in infant and under five child mortality. This analysis informed State Annual Plan discussions with State Chief Ministers - especially of those states where the decline has been steep and/or the ratios are adverse -such as Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana, among others. Focused visits to selected States with an adverse Child Sex Ratio and where the Child Sex Ratio has declined steeply, continued this year, with the Member Planning Commission leading the team visit to Rajasthan. Rajasthan became the first State to constitute a State Task Force on Care and Protection of the Girl Child, linked to the Chief Minister's 7 point programme for Women Empowerment.

4.34.27 Valuable insights gained from the above process were contributed by the WCD Division to the first Meeting of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee of the National Mission For Empowerment of Women, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on 17 October 2012, entrusted with guiding the national initiative for Addressing the Declining Child Sex Ratio. The WCD Division contributed significantly to the National Consultation and to the Working Group constituted by the Ministry of WCD to evolve the National Plan of Action.

4.34.28 The WCD Division also contributed to a major convergence initiative with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj wherein panchayats that improve the Child Sex Ratio are being awarded and recognized (Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Awards), motivated through additional flexible

resources; Mahila Sabhas are being activated and Special Gram Sabha meetings dedicated to the Girl Child are being held.

4.34.29 WCD Division organized the presentation of the Registrar General of India on the Child Sex Ratio under the Chairpersonship of Member Planning Commission the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been urged that SRS State-wise estimates of child sex ratio be made available in 2017 at the end of the Plan period - as Census data would only be available in 2021.

4.34.30 Taking into account NAC Recommendations on Evaluation of current conditional cash incentives and other schemes and plan schematic interventions for poor as well as middle and high income families, Planning Commission has recently requested the UNFPA to comprehensively undertake an evaluation of Conditional cash transfer schemes of the Government - Dhanalakshmi and other schemes of the State Governments based on beneficiary feedback. The suggestions and recommendations of the study will help the Ministry of WCD to recast the Dhanalakshmi Pilot Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme in the Twelfth Plan.

4.34.31 The Division also participated in the first meeting of the Consultancy Evaluation cum Monitoring Committee (CEMC) under the Chairpersonship of Dr Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission and guided the study design of the Evaluation Study on "Ujjawala-A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation" by providing pertinent suggestions pertaining to the redesigning of objectives and indicators, identification of convergence aspects

with other schemes, impact of the scheme with the help of field visit and incorporating suggestions of NGOs in the field.

4.34.32 The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) was launched by the Government of India on International Women's Day in 2010 with the aim to strengthen overall processes that promote all-round development of women. The Planning Commission had recommended launch of innovative pilot models of convergence while approving the Scheme National Mission for Empowerment of Women. Among the various models being explored, the 'convergence model' based on the Mission Convergence Programme of Government of NCT Delhi with convergence cum facilitation centers for women at the district, tehsil / ward and village levels has been replicated in 150 Gram Panchayats of District Pali, Rajasthan and 10 Gram Panchayats of District Kamrup Metropolitan, Assam. National Mission for the Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) organized a "Brainstorming Workshop on NMEW Pilots" at IIPA on Saturday, 12th May, 2012. The objective of the Workshop was to provide recommendations regarding the modalities for implementing pilots for women's empowerment through convergence. The Division had participated in the Workshop and stressed that convergence should not just focus on making the Government Machinery work but lead to empowerment of women. Thematic Pilots in collaboration with Partner Ministries, State Governments, CSOs have also been launched since then. One such example is the work in 12 pilot districts on declining child sex ratio in convergence with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

4.34.33 The ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and violence is an overriding priority in the Twelfth Plan. There is need for an urgent action to prevent crimes against women for providing protection, shelter and rehabilitation of victims. The Prime Minister in his inaugural address at the 57th meeting of National Development Council held on 27th December, 2012, while speaking of the brutal attack on a young woman in December, suggested that "The emergence of women in public spaces which is an essential part of social emancipation is accompanied by growing threats to their security. We must reflect on this problem, which occurs in all states and regions of the country, and which requires greater attention by the Centre and States". The XII Plan has accordingly recommended that Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) and Dowry Prohibition Act (DPA) will be improved with the help of appointment of Protection officers under a new scheme for the purpose as well as appointment of sufficient number of full time Dowry Prohibition Officers. New initiatives such as Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action to address adverse and steeply declining Child Sex Ratio, One Stop Crisis Centers for providing shelter, police desk, legal, medical and counseling services and Women's Helpline will be implemented. A scheme for providing restorative justice to victims of rape through financial assistance as well as support services will be implemented in the Twelfth Plan in pursuance of the Supreme Court of India directives. The Division has worked closely with the Ministry of Women and Child Development in drawing up the contours of some of these schemes under formulation. The

Division organized a discussion on various issues relating to trafficking on 8th January 2013. President, Apne Aap Women Worldwide and Students from New York University participated in the discussion.

4.34.34 The Division also furnished material on Women and Child Sector for inclusion in the Economic Survey 2012-13, President's address to the Joint Session of the Parliament, Prime Minister's Independence Day Speech and Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, VIP references and India 2013-Reference -Annual. The Division handled Parliament Questions and furnished relevant information to other subject Divisions of the Planning Commission and Ministries/Departments for preparing replies to the Parliament Questions received by them. Representative of Planning Commission also participated in the Meeting of the Parliamentary forum on children scheduled for 08.05.2012 and provided inputs on 'Early Childhood Care and Nutrition' and 'Food and Malnutrition'. The Division also represented Planning Commission in the Seventh Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament on Gender Sensitive Parliaments held in New Delhi on 3 and 4 October, 2012. The briefs pertaining to Women & Child Development were also provided for Parliamentary Standing Committee Meetings.

4.34.35 The proposals for research studies, seminars, conferences and draft research studies reports relating to the Women & Child Development sector received through the Socio-Economic Research (SER) Division were examined and comments on the same were offered.

4.34.36 During the year, the Division, in collaboration with the Project Appraisal and

Management Division (PAMD), examined proposals of the Ministry of Women and Child Development in respect of EFC Memos for the ICDS Strengthening and Restructuring Proposal; IDA (World Bank) Assisted Integrated Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project; Nationwide Information Education and Communication Campaign against Malnutrition; Multi-sectoral Programme on Malnutrition, Rashtriya Bima Yojana to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers under ICDS, Merger of Swadhar & Short Stay Home Scheme and Financial Assistance for incorporation of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and Integrated Child Protection Scheme(ICPS). These were examined in the context of important subjective issues as well as procedural guidelines laid down by the Planning Commission as well as Ministry of Finance from time to time. Standing Finance Committee (SFC) proposal for construction of office building for National Commission for Women (NCW) at Jasola, New Delhi and on High Level Committee on Status of Women were also examined by the Division.

4.34.37 The Division represented Planning Commission and participated in meetings of the National Monitoring and Supervision Committee of SABLA, SAKSHAM the National Steering and Monitoring Committee of IGMSY and the Central Advisory Committee on Combating Child Prostitution and Trafficking of Women and Children, constituted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Division represented the Planning Commission at the Conference of WCD State Ministers on Scheduled Castes Women and Tribal Women and other meetings of State WCD Secretaries. The Division also represented the

Planning Commission as a Member of Governing Board of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), General Body of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and General Body and Executive Council of the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD). The Division also represented the Planning Commission as Member in the Sanctioning Committee of STEP Project, Swadhar Greh Committee and Research Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

4.34.38 WCD Division contributed as a Member of the Advisory Committee to the technical design and sessions of the World Breastfeeding Conference 2012 organized under the Global Breastfeeding Initiative for Child Survival, in partnership with the Government of India.

4.34.39 The Division also contributed to sharing the India perspective and evolving a regional strategy for ECCE through participation in the South Asia Regional Conference on ECCE: Policies and Practices- Towards 2015 and beyond, and steering the Core Technical Committee as Chair.

4.34.40 WCD Division also contributed to the appraisal of the GOI UNICEF Country Programme Action Plan 2013-17 and the World Bank Country Programme Strategy for enriching and aligning the same more effectively with the Twelfth Plan strategies. A Stakeholders dialogue was organized jointly by Planning Commission, National Mission for Empowerment of Women and UN Women on 18th December, 2012 on making sectoral policies gender responsive. Technical inputs were also provided to the Stakeholder Dialogue to develop the thematic approach to adolescents, in collaboration with UNFPA. Valuable insights on the India

perspective were provided to the UNESCAP High-Level Policy Dialogue on Regional Cooperation and Inclusive Development in South and South-West Asia reflecting on the unfinished agenda and challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and in ensuring inclusive and sustainable development-across nations- and more particularly in the South Asia Region. Similarly, technical inputs from WCD Division enriched the 4th World OECD Forum, organized by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, focusing on the theme of Gender, Life Course and Societal Groups.

4.35. ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SERVICES

4.35.1 Administration

1. The Planning Commission has the status of a Department of the Government of India and, therefore, all the instructions issued by the Government of India through the nodal Department of Personnel and Training and also the provisions under various Services Rules for Central Govt. employees are applicable to the employees working in the Planning Commission also. The Administration in general functions in accordance with these guidelines and various Service rules. The Planning Commission Administration has also been sensitive to the career aspirations of the officers and the staff working in the Planning Commission and has been taking adequate steps from time to time in this regard. Simultaneously, the Administration is also focussing on the requirement of rightsizing its staff strength and is scrupulously following the instructions issued by the DoPT on optimization of direct recruitment in civilian posts. Planning Commission has also initiated

an Internship Scheme for Post Graduate/ Research Students for acquainting them with the Planning Process.

4.35.2 Career Management Activities

During the financial year 2012-13 (from April to December) 21 officers of Planning Commission were deputed to represent Planning Commission/ Government of India in International Workshops/ Seminars/Meetings etc. and to participate in training programmes organized by various international organizations. The Career Management Unit also coordinated 8 foreign visits of Deputy Chairman, 2 foreign visits of Adviser to PM on Public Information, Infrastructure & Innovations (Cabinet Minister level), 1 foreign visits of MOS, 2, foreign visits of Secretary, EAC to PM, Planning Commission and 23 visits of

Members of Planning Commission. CM Unit also processed fellowship of one middle level officer.

During this period, 17 Middle level officers were deputed to attend various trainings/workshops / conferences abroad. About 38 officers belonging to IES, ISS, GCS, etc. of Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) were deputed for various training programmes sponsored/conducted by Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics, RBI-CAB, Pune and various other Government and Autonomous Institutes/ Organizations at different places within India. Besides about 30 officers/staff belonging to CSS, CSCS and CSSS were sent for various training programmes conducted by DoPT & the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi.

4.35.3 Organization Method and Coordination Section

Activities undertaken

O&M and COORDINATION WORK

1. The O&M Inspection for all the Sections/ Divisions has been programmed to be carried out during the year 2011-12. All the 15 field offices of Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) have also been planned to be inspected.
2. (i) Delegation of Financial and Administrative Powers in Planning commission & Programme Evaluation Organization, (ii) Compilation / consolidation and submission of various periodicals returns to Cabinet Secretariat/ UPSC/DOPT etc.
3. Two new Divisions, i.e. Minorities Division and Direct Benefits Transfer Division have been created. Besides, "International Economics Division" and "Socio Economic Research Division" have been renamed as "Economic Division" and "Research Division" respectively. Infrastructure Division has been bifurcated to "Infrastructure Finance Unit" and "Public Private Partnership Appraisal Unit".

4 PUBLIC/STAFF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MACHINERY

The Planning Commission does not have interaction with members of public in its day to day functioning. However, the Commission has set up a Grievance Redressal Machinery in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances to deal with the grievances of public and employees. Adviser (Infra/SP) acts as Director of Grievances and is assisted by three Staff Grievance Officers of the rank of Director/ Deputy Secretary. The officers handling staff grievances are personally accessible to employees to hear their grievances and such grievances are resolved promptly.

4.35.4 Hindi Section

The supervision & proof reading of translation pertaining to Annual Plan 2011-12, 12th Five Year Plan & material related to meeting of NDC was done by Hindi Section.

Besides translating various documents / papers under section 3 (3) of OL Act 1963, received from the sections/ divisions of Planning Commission, Hindi Section also translated the Assurances, Parliament Questions, material related to Standing Committee, Demands for Grants, Annual Report, Outcome Budget, Cabinet Notes, protocol & other Agreements, Forms and Formats etc.

Quarterly Hindi Progress Reports & Evaluation Report of Annual programme obtained from sections and subordinate offices of Planning Commission were reviewed and consolidated report was sent to Dept. of O.L.

Officers and staff of Planning Commission & its unit offices were provided training to do maximum work in Hindi. Hindi conference was organised by Hindi Cell for Officers and Staff to encourage and remove their hesitation in doing official work in Hindi.

Efforts were made during the year to accelerate the use of Hindi for official work in the Planning Commission as well as in the offices under its control. O.L. inspections were conducted at Regional Evaluation Office, Hyderabad, Lucknow & Programme Evaluation Office, Bangalore.

Emphasis was laid on the utilisation of services of the employees trained in Hindi Typing and Stenography. E-mail messages and official information were also issued in Hindi.

Planning Commission has adopted "Kautilya Awards Scheme" to promote writing of original

Hindi Literature of a high standard about technical subjects relating to the work of the Planning Commission.

On the occasion of "Hindi Divas" i.e. 14th September, messages received from Home Minister & Cabinet Secretary were circulated to sections of Planning Commission and its subordinate units. A Rajbhasha Conference was also organised to strengthen the knowledge regarding O.L., Act, Policy & various other provisions.

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the Planning Commission and its subordinate offices. Competitions like Hindi Typing, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Random Short Speech in Hindi, Debate in Hindi etc. were organised successfully. A special Hindi competition was organised for Multi Tasking Staff to encourage them to work in Hindi.

The winners were given the Cash awards by Adviser (OL), Planning Commission. All the participants in various competitions were given consolation prizes. Hindi trophies were given to those sections that performed major part of their work in Hindi.

4.35.5. Library and Documentation Centre

The Library and Documentation Centre, being knowledge and information centre of the Planning Commission, provides comprehensive access to books, Journals, reports etc. to all staff members of the Planning Commission. It provides reference services and lending facilities to the members of the Library. The Library is providing the accessibility of different database on the intranet of the Planning Commission. In house consultation facility was extended to

officials from other departments and research scholars enrolled with institutions/universities.

About 8600 readers visited the library for the purpose of consultation and reference work.

2. The Library Collection is made up of over 2 lakhs books, reports, bound volume Journals and audio-visual items. The Library Currently holds 198 Periodicals including English and Hindi. The Library is currently subscribing Database of World Bank e-library; India Stat and Sage Subject Collections (Urban Studies and Planning). The Library is providing accessibility of UGC INFONET database. Online access facility of Journals is also given to the member of the Library. The Library is fully automated with the help of Library Software Libsys Premia.

3. The Library is bringing out following Publications:

i) **DOCPLAN:-** It is a monthly publication, contains abstracts of articles, taken from the periodicals received in the Library, related with core area of subjects dealt by the Planning Commission.

ii) **Recent list of Addition:** It is monthly Publication, contains bibliographic details of books/ documents added/ received in the Library for uses.

4. During the period under report 1575 books including 69 CDs have been added to the collection. In addition the library is subscribing 198 periodicals. The Library also responded to approximately 5000 reference queries and attended to specific needs of users.

4.35.6. NIC- Yojana Bhawan Unit

The machinery of all government departments depends on ICT that will continue to transform government business and services to meet peoples' expectations for better services to create more transparent government. Productivity can be increased using three priorities - deliver better services, engage openly and improve government delivery system. Each department needs to build capability in government to better meet peoples' need and deliver improved services which can be fulfilled by use of NIC that can be provided by the respective NIC unit in that ministry/department. NIC should be committed and each department should deliver better services through more effective use of the ICT capability of the department that NIC cell is providing.

Being an ICT based technological solution and service provider, most of the Information Technology (IT) related hardware, software, network related infrastructural needs, video-conferencing needs, web-based Management Information System (MIS) and database development / software applications needs of various divisions of the Planning Commission, Secretariat of Infrastructure (SoI); Office of the Adviser to Prime Minister on Information Infrastructure and Innovation (PIII) & Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister; National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), NIC Unit of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) are being looked after by the National Informatics Centre, Yojana Bhawan Unit in-housed at the Planning Commission. With this vision in mind, NIC - Planning

Commission Unit submits brief account of various activities that have been undertaken during the current financial year 2012-13 with focus on major achievements upto end of December, 2012:

I. Infrastructure Development

- i) **Hardware :** The necessary computer requirement of hardware and NICNET (both Intranet and Internet related network) support is being continuously provided to the Planning Commission, Secretariat of Infrastructure (SoI), Office of the Adviser to Prime Minister on Information Infrastructure and Innovation (PIII) and Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister at Vigyan Bhavan. New procurements have been also standardized to latest PIV Core-2-Duo/i7-based processors or latest configuration systems with minimum 4 GB RAM, 17"/19" TFT display system and with DVD Writer as per DGS&D Rate Contract. Beside this, as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance, the requirement of Notebook with latest configuration to officers of the level of Deputy Secretary level and above are being provided having functional justification by the division head and having the approval of Secretary, Planning Commission i.e. by the competent authority.
- ii) **LAN :** As on date, Local Area Network (LAN) is connected to NICNET and INTERNET through PGCIL 1Gigabit Optical Fibre Link and another 1 Gigabit MTNL Fibre link connectivity with load balancing. The existing leased line of

Power Grid Corporation India Ltd. (PGCIL) has been already upgraded from 34 MBPS to 1000 MBPS for Yojana Bhavan with add-on 1000 MBPS MTNL additional Fibre connectivity. The internal LAN has been also upgraded by connecting all switches with Optical Fibre connectivity through LC to RC patch-cords. At present there are nearly 750 clients, various Servers and printers over the network infrastructure of the Planning Commission.

- iii) **VLAN Implementation:** For better, faster and secure network, floor-wise VLAN has been implemented at Yojana Bhavan and for that Web-based 'NetShare' application has been made available over network for the integration of all computers in the VLANs in a single Network Neighbourhood for all Workgroups so that files/folders can be shared; disabled unused ports of L2 switches on every floor to prevent from spam/Virus attack and to make it a secured network.
- iv) **WiFi enabled Wireless Internet Access Network Connectivity :** An efficient state-of-art, faster and secured WiFi enabled wireless internet access network has been established for 1st and 2nd floor users at Yojana Bhavan by installing CISCO managed access points through a WLAN 4400 series controller so that all senior officers while attending meetings can access data on their laptops easily. With this, all Committee rooms on 1st and 2nd floor are totally WiFi. The advantage of this controller is to manage these access points from any pre-defined point where it will be installed over the

internal network remotely wirelessly. LAPs are part of the Cisco unified Wireless Network Architecture. For connectivity, binding of the MAC address of the hardware devices as well as route through an internal wifi server for maintaining proper logs, get a secured userid/password and only then will be authorized to have the connectivity over the network. With this, Chambers of Dy. Chairman, MoS, Members, all Pr. Advisers/Sr. Advisers, Advisers and all Committee rooms on 1st and 2nd floor are WiFi enabled.

- v) **Strengthening of Virtual Private Network (VPN) Connectivity with NICNET** : VPN (Virtual Private Network) connectivity has been also established for remote updation, of all websites that are under the administrative control of Planning Commission locally, using File Transfer Protocol (FTP) over VPN.
- vi) **Setting up of 'Desktop Executive Video Conferencing System (EVCS)' over NICNET - an e-Governance initiative by NIC**

Government of India accords highest priority to e-Governance initiatives being undertaken in the last few years. Information and Communication Technology innovations and its implementations are rapidly changing the methods of performance of our day-to-day functions. The technology is substituting the requirements of traveling by providing options like video conferencing. To facilitate quick decision-making, it was decided to

establish Executive Video Conferencing System (EVCS) on the desks of all Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/UTs and all Secretaries to Government of India. In line with above, Executive Video Conferencing System (EVCS) has already been installed over NICNET on the desks of 35 Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/UTs and about 102 Secretaries to Government of India to facilitate hassle free inter-Ministerial consultations and quick decision making. Point-to-point Video Conferencing can be initiated by anyone connected to EVCS and multi-point video conferencing can be arranged through MCU of the NIC HQ., Delhi.

Videoconferencing technology has now moved out of conference rooms, where it used to be confined traditionally. The credit goes to drastic reduction in average price of video-conferencing equipments and overall improvement in network infrastructure and bandwidth capabilities. Existing IP based network infrastructure of National Informatics Center called NICNET has been used for providing high-speed bandwidth needed (4 MBPS) for high quality video-conferencing.

Key technical challenge was to connect all the 35 Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/UTs in the same Virtual meeting with full network reliability and ensuring that communication over EVCSNET is secure. Another technical challenge was to implement quality of service (QoS) over NICNET, which is very essential to implement real-time applications like videoconferencing over IP networks.

The project has been implemented over the existing IP based network infrastructure - NICNET involving less cost for communications. NIC, Yojana Bhavan Unit took the initiative to implement the same so that the top level officers have a better system of communications over IP. Training has been also imparted for its usage and demonstration has been also made to senior officers. The project has been implemented over the existing IP based network infrastructure - NICNET involving less cost for communications. During this calendar year, about 100 Video Conferences under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Members and Secretary (PC) and other senior officials has undergone and the service is being used very extensively. Multi-conferencing with Chief Secretaries of all States has taken place at many occasions on the issue of left wing extremism districts, Tsunami rehabilitation programmes and others. As per direction of Cabinet Secretary, the project has been successfully extended to Director General of Police (DGPs) of all States/UTs through NICNET and they are also making use of this one in secured environment and is being used extensively.

- vii) **Internet & Mail Facility:** Support for Internet and E-mail facilities have been provided to all officials of the Planning Commission, Secretariat of Infrastructure (SoI), EAC, PIII, UIDAI and also to Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Narela.

Regular maintenance and updation of mail accounts of Planning Commission users is also continuing. The officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above have been provided desktop computer systems at their residences under the NICNET Telecommuting Program and have been provided broad-band connectivity.

- viii) **System Administration :** The existing proxy server has been upgraded with the latest ISA 2004 server. Administration of all the servers namely Proxy Server, Database Servers, PC Server, Anti-Virus and Patch Management Server, PC Backup Server, CDDO Servers for Payroll applications and it is an ongoing exercise. The latest Service Packs, Security Patches and Anti-Virus Updates have been installed onto all servers from time to time for protection and security of the Servers.
- ix) **Users' Support:** All technical support (Hardware/Software services namely installation of various software like Antivirus package, configuration of users' machine for Internet and network connectivity, Email etc). have been provided to the Planning Commission users; users of PIII and Economic Advisory Committee (EAC) to PM at Vigyan Bhavan as and when required. Necessary support has been also provided in connection with the conference on Infrastructure organised at Vigyan Bhavan under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister; and also to 57th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) which was

held on 27th December, 2012 at Vigyan Bhavan, the meeting of the Full Planning Commission held recently under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. The inaugural and valedictory address sessions of all NDC meetings in this year were also web-casted over internet live by NIC to extend the reach of the National event to all corners of the world, with no limitations of physical or geo-graphical boundaries.

- x) **Centralised Anti-virus Solution** : An updated Centralised Server for Anti-Virus solution with Trend Micro - OfficeScan Enterprise Edition Software Version 10.6.2192 has been installed at Yojana Bhavan; EAC and at PIII. A Patch Management Server also has been installed in the Planning Commission for prevention of spreading worms into network. Regular updation/ upgradation of Anti-virus and patches on Server and clients have been done. Monitoring the infected machines and cleaning the virus on day to day basis have been done periodically.
- xi) **Setting up of infrastructure for the 'Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layered GIS (Geographical Information System) for Planning' at the Planning Commission** : *NIC Unit at Planning Commission is providing all necessary support for the implementation of GIS. NIC - Yojana Bhavan Unit, Planning Commission has also arranged an overview of National GIS Portal over Video-wall for all officials of the Planning Commission. It may be mentioned that Planning*

Commission has initiated two GIS Projects, namely

- (a) *Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layer GIS for Planning (National GIS)*
- (b) *Computer Aided Digital Mapping of Six Mega Cities*

These projects are executed by National Informatics Centre (NIC). The above project is able to create "**Framework Service Oriented Architecture**", in the form of "**National GIS Web Portal**" which facilitate sharing of data from multiple sources and leverage location - specific GIS services which could further be customized as per the needs of various stakeholders involved in planning and e-governance process.

II. Web-based MIS & Databases

1. Central Plan Monitoring Information System [CPLAN- MIS]

It is a web-based Monitoring Information System that has been assigned to NIC, Yojana Bhavan Unit by the Planning Commission for development so that the online-data entry/ updation can be done by all Ministries/ Departments for the Annual Plan discussion of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for 2013-14 and for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The Application is already operational for input the data and updating the information online. Users for around 74 ministries/departments have been created. All Ministries / Departments are updating data for GBS exercise online thro' this package for the financial year 2013-14.

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2012-13) as per the Outcome Budget 2012-13 and Up-to date Actual Achievement; Particulars for Programmes/Projects to be Financed wholly by domestic resources or by externally aided projects; details of schemes that have been weeded out or have been merged etc. will be generated thro' this MIS. For this, a web based MIS has been designed and developed, URL - <http://pcserver.nic.in/cplan>.

The same has been modified **as per the requirements of Planning Commission for the current Annual Plan (2013-14) discussions**. Input proformas have been standardized into 08 Appendices (12 Formats) for presenting the proposal which has the information regarding plan expenditure for various schemes/programs, external &

domestic resource component, PSE wise estimates of Internal & external Budgetary resources for 12th Plan., Head of Development wise Plan outlay etc., and are made available on the site to enable users to download format, make online data entry and update modules for all the 12 proformas. The software application has the following facilities.

System can be invoked with authentication. There are three types of users, administrator which can create user profile, master table for ministry/department or to delete the wrong entry, Planning Commission's user which is dealing with various ministries/divisions to see the status of the information filled by various ministries/departments. About 74 Ministries/ Departments level users are updating the information online.

- There are three different types of user interfaces depending of the privilege of the user-id.
- System has facility to download all the Appendices in Excel Tabular Forms and subsequently upload the data either in excel format or using Online Entry/ Update module directly into database i.e. online updating.
- Ministries and department wise Queries/ Reports for Planning Commission, Date & time wise updating status report are also available.

2. Monitoring Information System on Integrated Action Plan for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (IAPMIS):

The issue of development deficit in tribal districts including those subject to Left Wing Extremism has been a matter of concern. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2010-11 had announced the intention of the Government to introduce a special scheme for areas affected by Left Wing Extremism. Government of India accords highest priority to e-Governance initiatives being undertaken in the last few years. Information and Communication Technology innovations and its implementations are rapidly changing the methods of performance of our day-to-day functions.

The MIS on Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts is a web-based application to facilitate online monitoring of various programmes. It may be mentioned that a Task Force on Left Wing Extremism (LWE) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary on 12th February, 2008 to promote coordinated efforts

across a range of development and security activities to tackle the naxal problems in a more comprehensive manner.

The MIS on Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts is a web-based application to facilitate online monitoring of various flagship programmes. NIC - Planning Commission Unit has developed a MIS for **'Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts pertaining to 09 States**. It has been widely used for updating the performance of eleven major flagship programmes as well as to monitor the utilization of ₹ 25 crore during this financial year 2010-11 and ₹ 30 crore during 2011-12 as first and second installments. In the financial year 2012-13, ₹ 30 crore is being released based on the performance of expenditure made during the previous tenure and after successful completion of the audit performance of the projects/works undertaken. Thus the monitoring system was developed for Planning Commission to monitor monthly progress of the schemes/projects with a grant of ₹ 75 crore during 2010-13.

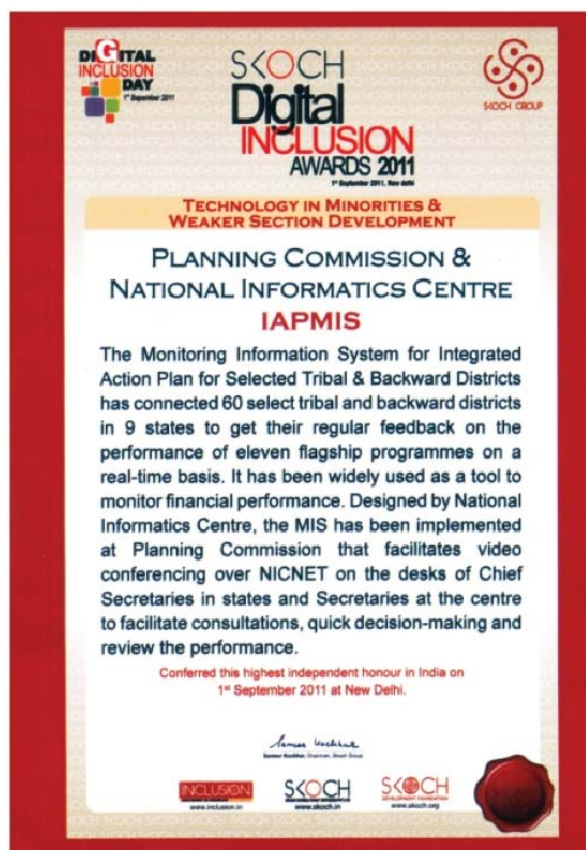
System can be invoked with role based authentication. There are three different types of user interfaces depending of the privilege of the user-id. There are three types of users, administrator which can create user profile, master table for states/districts, schemes and delete option for incorrect information, Planning Commission user which is dealing with various Divisions/Ministries can view the status of the information filled by various state and districts. Districts, state and scheme users can update the information online from their respective districts.

The application is operational for updating input on a web-based MIS online from 60 Districts location and 100% updation is going on every

month periodically. All most every Month Secretary, Planning Commission takes a review meeting to monitor the performance using **Video Conferences System** at Planning Commission using secured VC network of NIC with the Chief Secretaries and their subordinate officials of these 9 States along-with Collectors/District Magistrates from IAP districts. The performance was analyzed using prepared document with various reports as well as graphical Representation based on generated reports from MIS-IAP system.

The MIS has been also made exhaustive one and it also provides district and village level information relating to nine types of basic amenities such **Education, Health, Drinking Water, Communication, Recreational Facilities, Banking, Post Telegraph and Telephone, Electrical Supply and Connectivity** in 60 Left Wing Extremism affected districts. System has been developed basing on the non-Census data as on 31.03.99 compiled with Census 2001 data. The site was security audited to remove any security vulnerabilities. Eleven Schemes being monitored are as follows:

1. Supplementary Nutrition (ICDS)
2. Housing (Indira Awas Yojana)
3. Health (NRHM)
4. Electrification (PMGSY)
5. Drinking Water Supply (DWS)
6. Ashram Schools
7. Forests Right Act
8. National Highways/State Highways
9. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
10. Road Connectivity (PMGSY)
11. MGNREGA



The MIS has been also made exhaustive one by its linkages with Census 2001 Demographic and Amenities database pertaining to these 82 districts. The system provides district and village level information relating to nine types of basic amenities such **Education, Health, Drinking Water, Communication, Recreational Facilities, Banking, Post Telegraph and Telephone, Electrical Supply and Connectivity** in 60 Left Wing Extremism affected districts.

As on date, this national level project is being monitored at highest level and all District Magistrates (DMs) / Collectors of 82 districts and Chief Secretaries of these 09 States have a video conferencing session from the Planning Commission and physical/financial progress of all flagship schemes and utilization of development expenditure is monitored by the

officials of the Planning Commission and other Central Ministries.

3. Monitoring of Projects submitted for Appraisal to Expenditure Finance Committee - [MIS-EFC]

The Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD), Planning Commission undertakes appraisal of Central Sector projects and schemes in consultation with the subject divisions of the Planning Commission before these are considered for investment approval/decision by the Public Investment Board or Expenditure Finance Committee depending upon the size and nature of project cost. Presently, all the Central Sector Projects / Schemes costing ₹ 25 crore or more are appraised by this Division. The appraisal by

PAMD broadly includes various aspects such as need and justification, linkages with the Plan, Demand Supply, Technical Feasibility, Organisational, Managerial and Financial capabilities of Project Authorities, reliability of cost estimates, financial and economic viability etc. of the projects/schemes.

A web based Management Information system for EFC/PIB has been developed to view the status appraisal notes issued and pending EFC/PIB proposal for appraisal to undertake the techno-economic appraisal of Central Sector projects and schemes of major projects and programmes in the public sector for facilitating the investment decision by the Government. Information of issued appraisal notes has been uploaded since January, 2008 and till date pending EFC/PIB proposals.

Planning Commission
Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) / Public Investment Board (PIB) · MIS

Project Appraisal & Management Division (PAMD)
Planning Commission, Vojana Bhavan
New Delhi

In order to undertake the techno-economic appraisal of major projects and programmes in the public sector for facilitating the investment decision by the Government, a separate Division known as 'Project Appraisal Division' was set up in the Planning Commission in 1972.

It was reconstituted as Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD) on 6th January 1994. The PAMD undertakes appraisal of Central Sector projects and schemes in consultation with the subject divisions of the Planning Commission before these are considered for investment approval/decision by the Public Investment Board or Expenditure Finance Committee depending upon the size and nature of project cost. Presently, all the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Projects / Schemes costing Rs.100 crore or more are appraised by this Division. Projects of Ministry of Railways costing Rs.100 crore and above are appraised by PAMD.

The appraisal by PAMD broadly includes need and justification for the project scheme, linkages with the Plan, Demand Supply, Technical Feasibility, Organisational, Managerial and Financial capabilities of Project Authorities, reliability of cost estimates, financial and economic viability etc. of the projects/schemes. Besides, new proposals, the proposals of the revised cost estimates are also appraised by PAMD.

Planning Commission Government of India, Vojana Bhavan, Sarvodaya Marg, New Delhi-110001
Site designed and developed by National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission Unit
Last revised in 10/26/08 version

This System has two areas public and administrator. Public area consists to view reports and administrator area to enter, update, delete and restore records. System can be accessed using URL <http://pcserver.nic.in/efc>. Input for appraisal notes issued and pending EFC/PIB proposal are also up-to-date. The scope of the project has been enhanced to include projects related to Cabinet, CCEA and Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure etc. System has two areas public and administrator. Public area consists to view reports and administrator area to enter, update, delete and restore records. Using URL <http://pcserver.nic.in/efc> one can access the site. It is also linked with website of Planning Commission <http://planningcommission.gov.in>. Input for appraisal notes issued and pending EFC/PIB proposal are up to date.

4. Data Analysis Systems for Evaluation Studies of various Flagship Programmes of Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission

Evaluation is an integral part of planning process. Plan Schemes are formulated and implemented without adequate knowledge of the project area, target groups, grass root level institutions and about the likely behaviour of implementers and beneficiaries. Feedback from Monitoring and Evaluation could be an important tool to assess the appropriateness of design and implementation methods and take necessary corrective measures for improving performance. Keeping in view the importance of such an efficient evaluation system, the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) was set up in Planning Commission, Government of India with the objective of evaluating the Community Development Programmes initially. Gradually the scope of PEO was widened to

cover evaluation studies of virtually every sector of Indian Economy. Around three to four studies are being conducted each year. In these Evaluation Studies data is collected from beneficiaries as well as implementers at different levels like Village, Block, District and State on various issues relating to implementation and impact of the scheme, is extensively analyzed by PEO to prepare an 'Evaluation Report'.

These 'Evaluation Reports' provide useful information to social scientists, researchers, students, policy makers and general public on the factors, which hinder effective implementation of programmes as well as those, which contribute to successful implementation.

Computerisation of Evaluation Studies

NIC plays a key role in each of these evaluation studies by integrating Information Technology into each step of the study starting from Data Preparation, Entry, Validation to Data Analysis.

In each study Information is collected through 8 to 12 schedules, each schedule having both objective and subjective questions on around forty to seventy parameters. Information on hundreds of such parameters collected from grass root level is prone to various types of inconsistencies and errors. As many of the questions are subjective, non-uniformity of data is also another problem to be dealt with. These data being sensitive to the future of the country, demand hundred percent accuracy, which is achieved through computerization of data with both online and offline validation.

Being diagnostic in nature data analysis plays vital role in development of Evaluation Reports. Rigorous analysis is done on all the parameters collected at state, district, block, village, household/beneficiary and other levels specific

to each study. Reports on various parameters at different levels are generated for analysis.

Meeting the demand of PEO in providing correct, consistent and in time analytical information becomes a challenge for NIC, for which continuous effort is being made to introduce new developments in Information Technology into the computerization work as and when it is possible, to make the process more smooth and effective.

A few Data Analysis Systems have been developed for three evaluation studies that have been undertaken by the Plan Evaluation Organisation, a division under Planning Commission. These are -

a. Evaluation Study on Cooked Mid-day Meal Scheme (CMDM)

To evaluate the implementation of Cooked Mid Day Meals Scheme (CMDM) a survey has been conducted and data has been collected on various issues such as

- Funds flow and utilization
- Food grains Utilisation
- Beneficiary details etc.

from different levels such as State, District, Block, Village, Beneficiary through 10 predefined formats. The project has been under design and development to help the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission in the preparation of Evaluation Report(s) for the scheme. The web-based '*Data Analysis System for CMDM*' has been developed for Village schedule. Online entry of State, District, Block, Village, School, Beneficiary, Drop-out, Out of School Child and Parent level data accomplished and **131 analytical reports were generated.**

b. Evaluation Study on Rural Road Component of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads)

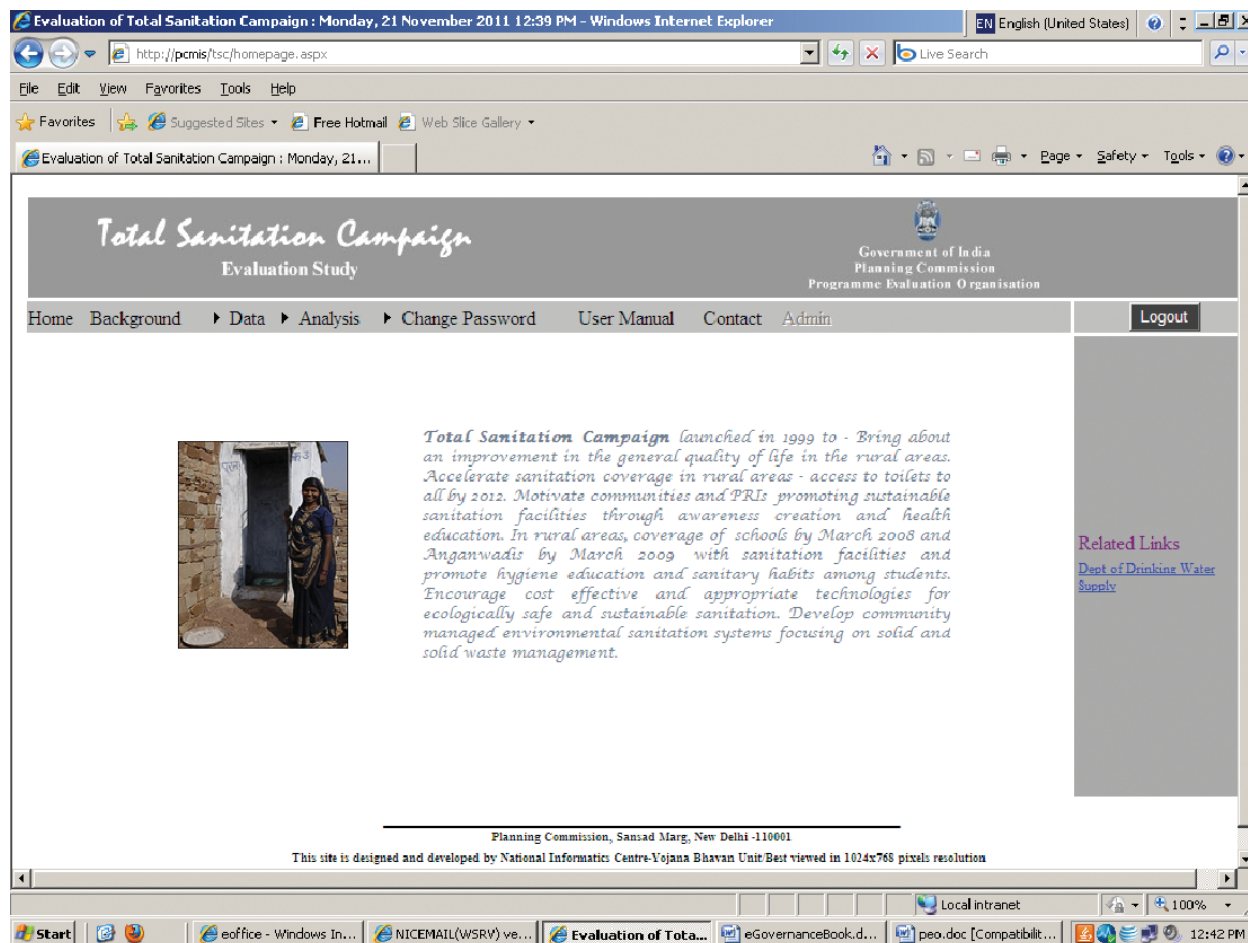
To assess the success of implementation of Rural Road Component of Bharat Nirman and to identify the constraints, if any, in the implementation of the programme, a country-wide survey has been conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission.

Data has been collected on various issues such as Financial Performance,

Physical performance in terms of new connectivity, habitations covered, length covered, Status and effectiveness of Quality Control Mechanism, Beneficiary details etc from various levels such as State, District, Block etc. through seven pre-defined schedules such as State, District Block, Road, Habitation, Beneficiary and Focus group. Under this project, online data entry over the existing LAN and generation of **109 analytic reports** based on various parameters required to analyze the data, were undertaken.

c. Evaluation Study on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

An evaluation study on '*Total Sanitation Campaign*' has been conducted by PEO, Planning Commission to assess the socio-economic, health and environmental impact of improved sanitary services on different user groups; assess the durability of impacts of sanitary facilities and provide important evidence to support better implementation of the TSC in the country. For this study a country wide survey has been conducted and data has been collected from various levels through 5 different schedules.



NIC - Planning Commission Unit was entrusted with the task of providing IT support for analysis of the data collected from the survey. The system study going on to develop a WEB enabled Data Analysis System which will have two parts- Web based Data Entry Package to support entry of data collected through State, District, Block, Gram Panchayat, Rural Sanitation Mart schedules to a centralized database at Planning Commission from various REOs and PEOs over Intranet and a Web Based Analysis Module for analyzing the data. New initiative taken to implement the system in a distributed environment by allowing Regional Evaluation Offices and Programme Evaluation Offices in various states to do the data entry work from their offices for the concerned states. Software was modified to accommodate data entry from

the states. Data entry of Household schedule is being going on from various states as well as PEO Headquarter. Report module to generate data verification reports on Household Identification, Family Profile, House Facilities, Sanitary Facilities, Awareness, Assistance, RSM/PC, Open Defecation, Maintenance of IHHL, Sanitation in Schools, Socio-Economic benefits and suggestions of beneficiaries added to the system.

For the current ongoing Evaluation Study on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a component of Flagship Program, survey data collected from field level has been entered from Regional Evaluation Offices and Programme Evaluation Offices in various States over Internet. State, District, Block, Gram Panchayat, RSM/PC and

Household level reports have been made available through web-based application system to help PEO Officers at Head Quarter and field level to prepare the 'Evaluation Report' for the study for analysis purpose. The web-based application for the evaluation study currently generates 93 analytical reports from the website as required by PEO division, for Household, Gram Panchayats, District and Block schedules.

5. CAS-MIS on Central Assistance to States :

The proposed system, under design and development, is to develop an MIS to automate the whole cycle of processes involved in disbursement of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and Special Plan Assistance (SPA) from Ministry of Finance to various States of India. The application has been developed with the objective to make web enabled automation of various processes and workflow involved in disbursement of Central Assistance which includes Additional Central Assistance and Special Plan Assistance from Ministry of Finance to various States of India.

The system has a three tier structure, involving processes at State level, Planning Commission level and Ministry of Finance level. Software application development and security audit completed for State module and Planning Commission Module in parallel.

Process involved are -

A. State Level Processes :

- Registration of Projects
- Submission of Projects to Planning Commission for Project Approval
- Submission of Request for Release of funds for new and old projects to Planning Commission

- Reply to Queries made by States on Project Details
- Addition of Expenditure details
- Addition of Outcome Details
- Uploading Project Photos
- Generation and submission of Utilisation Certificates, etc.

B. Planning Commission Level Processes :

- Project Approval
- Project Recommendation
- Generation of Sanction Letter
- Project Query
- Grant/Revoke permission to the States to change the Project Details
- Monitoring of Expenditure and Outcome of Projects

C. Ministry of Finance Level Processes ;

- Monitoring of all the projects approved by Planning Commission
- Selection of States for Releasing of Funds
- Generating Release Letter
- Monitoring Expenditure and Outcome details of all the projects for which funds have been released

6. Data on State Finances - MIS :

It is a web-based Monitoring Information System that has been assigned to NIC, Yojana Bhavan Unit by the Financial Resources Division of the Planning Commission for development of an online-data entry/updation and retrieval system for data on State Finances

for revenue and expenditure from 1980 onward for all States and UTs. Database on State Finances will take care of Centre's and States' fiscal federalism, relating to the division of fiscal powers between the centre and states; and state and local governments, problems of inter-jurisdictional spillovers and issues of tax harmonisation. The focus of the database is on following core areas:

- Public Finance
- Macroeconomics especially fiscal, monetary and commercial policy
- Microeconomics particularly public sector and urban economics and industry studies
- Planning and Development
- Economic Theory and Methodology.

Database comprise of -

- Revenue Management
- Expenditure management, all States and Union territories.

System designing and layout has been made and web-based application is under development. Retrieval modules for Plan, non-Plan outlay, expenditure etc. have been developed and the project has been successfully implemented.

7. 'Comprehensive DDO and e-ServiceBook Implementation' - an e-Governance tool by NIC :

NIC - Yojana Bhavan Unit successfully implemented the centralized CDDO package at Planning Commission for streamlining of Salary/Pay disbursement in Planning Commission from the salary of the month of September, 2008 as per recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission. The proposal as submitted by NIC - Planning Commission has been fully

accepted by all Administration and Accounts sections of the Planning Commission. Earlier, the COMPDDO has been successfully installed in two servers for different DDOs at Yojana Bhavan for migration of master record and implementation of CDDO package.

During this year, developed a web-based application '**Payroll Package for Consultants/ Members of the Planning Commission**' in ASP.Net with SQL Server 2005 at back-end. NIC Yojana Bhavan Unit is already preparing Salary/Pay disbursement by the Centralised CDDO package. Since Consultants and some other employees get Fixed Salary, the preparation of Consultants salary bill is not feasible within the current scope of CompDDO application due to certain limitations. It is used to prepare the Salary of Consultants/Members and generate their pay-slip every month. The site is used to generate the ECS (Electronic Clearance System) text file for Salary Bills. With the implementation of CDDO package, all employees get their salary through ECS system and no cheque payment which is a success story for Accounts and Administration Sections of the Planning Commission that they achieved this goal with the support of NIC - Planning Commission Unit. Following modules have been implemented :

GPF Module : For GPF processing, GPF Account No. has been allotted to each employee with General Information. After capturing running Advance Details First time, Recasting Calculation done by entering the financial year data and Opening Balance. Finally the Recast Sheets generated which is the GPF statement for financial year 2008-09. GPF statement is made available on IntraYojana Portal. Process started for entering GPF Data for the financial year 2009-10.

Increment Module : According to Sixth Pay Commission, increment module should be also included with effect from July, 2009. Increment module has been implemented and effective from the salary of July, 09.

IncomeTax Module : The objective of this process is to generate the consolidated statement/ yearly income statement of the employees for the specified financial year. The statement is given to employees along with the tax calculation sheet to enable him to plan for more saving in order to get maximum rebate in income tax.

e-Service Book : For the smooth implementation of e-Service Book, NIC-Planning Commission Unit provided all required technical support and assistance to the respective users. Being a NIC Nodal Officer from Planning Commission, NIC unit also attended few Workshops organised by the Deptt. of Personnel & Training. Data entry of e-Service book of employees is being done to make it fully implemented and a few modules are operational for getting the data and employees profile verified.

8. Office Procedure Automation (OPA)/ File Tracking System (FTS) :

As per direction of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to have centralized diary/dispatch and file monitoring system at Yojana Bhavan; OPA has been implemented successfully in all divisions of the Planning Commission. For making the whole office using the centralized Diary/dispatch and file Monitoring System, NIC - Yojana Bhavan Unit arranged many workshops, hands-on-training modules and individual training assistance to users and apprise them the advantages of OPA system. It has been modified to a better application having more features called File Tracking System (FTS). FTS - the web based application to monitor the pendency

of receipts and files and assists in their easy tracking, has been successfully implemented in the Planning Commission, in all divisions of the Planning Commission. It is an integrated package which has features right from diarizing of receipts/files, updating its status, opening of new files, tracking the movement of the files, dispatch of letters/files and finally records management. During this year, the carried out activities include -

1. Online presentation on OPA/FTS system was given to Officers and staff of various divisions of Planning Commission
2. Training and trouble-shooting : Training is provided on regular basis to new users/on users request and support is provided to solve technical problems as and when it is required by the user.
3. Regular administration work done which includes - addition of new section/officer entries, updation of details of employees in case of promotion, change of designation and transfer from one section to other as per requirement of user.
4. CRU-Dak Movement : As per requirement of central registry of the Planning Commission, a web based application has been developed to keep track of dak movement from Central Registry Unit to various rooms of Planning Commission. It has linkages with OPA package.

9. Implementation of e-Office - an online software tool towards digital workplace solution

With a view towards improving the organizational efficiency by providing a one-stop access point to various applications and ease of monitoring

within Planning Commission - a flexible Platform for Document Management, Content Management, Collaboration/ Messaging Services, Electronic File movement was required.

- The e-Office portal framework is a G2E/ G2G solution, developed by National Informatics Centre, to provide a one-stop access point to organisation information and applications/services, a flexible Platform for Document Management, Content Management, Collaboration/ Messaging Services and Workflow modules, etc. with an aim to empower employees of an organisation by bringing together services, applications, together under a single window entry platform.
- e-File module is an integral part of e-Office, a work flow based product for enabling an end-to-end electronic file movement across the government with features such as Scanning and Diarisation, File creation, Noting, Digital Signature Certificates for signing a file, attachment of correspondence to e-File and Movement of file etc. In Planning Commission, National Informatics Centre (NIC) is implementing the e-Office and a few other modules have been already implemented.
- It may be mentioned that **IntraYojana**, the previous version of e-Office started at Planning Commission in **June, 2006**. Under the action plan on '*Innovation Technology for the decade of innovations - 2010 to 2020*', Planning Commission decided to implement e-Office, the digital workplace solution - a step towards paperless office on pilot basis. e-File is the salient feature of

e-Office to enable paperless office by scanning, registering and routing inward correspondences along with creation of files, Noting, draft for approval and finally movement of files and receipts etc. During 12th Plan, each official will be connected to one other digitally and will work under eOffice platform to make it a reality in order to make Planning Commission a less-paper office.

Implementation involves account creation of each employee, File Head integration for sections, imparting training to employees, Digital Security Certificates (DSCs) creation and registration, Email creation for all employees. Training Programs were also conducted for nodal Officers/ Staff of the Planning Commission.

Various features of the e-Office Portal

- (1) **e-File** : e-File is the salient feature of e-Office to enable paperless office by scanning, registering and routing inward correspondences along with creation of files, Noting, draft for approval and finally movement of files and receipts etc.
 - **e-File** implementation process started in Planning Commission in **June, 2010**.
 - Migration from IntraYojana portal (operational since June, 2006) to e-Office portal for the Planning Commission was done on **11th May, 2011**. In Planning Commission, all divisions use diarisation of files/ receipts through eOffice portal.
 - All **965 employees** of the Planning Commission including Consultants and Young Professionals (YPs) **have accounts** on this eOffice portal.

- On an average, around 30-40% users log into this portal every day to access various types of information and use different applications.
 - Every year 3-5 training programmes/sessions have been conducted to train employees on various features of the portal. Beside this necessary assistance in the usage of eOffice portal is provided as and when asked for by any individual.
 - 56 divisions/sections/offices have been enabled to use e-File. Customisation of the application done for 56 sections, training imparted to 430 employees; Digital Security Certificates (DSCs) created for 486 employees.
- (2) **Payslip** : All employees generate Payslip of current as well as that of previous months through the portal. **Payslip of all employees**, generated by CDDO package along with the payslip of Consultant, generated by in-house package are displayed on Intra (e-Office portal). In all, payslips of all 965 employees have been displayed.
- (3) **GPF Statements** : All employees generate GPF statement of current and last two financial years through this portal. **GPF related** work for the Year 2010-11 has been completed. GPF statement for 2010-11 has been generated and displayed on Intra (e-Office Portal). **ECS** of 956 employees has been done.
- (4) **e-Leave** : The portal has a link to the leave management system from which employees can apply for leaves and has been successfully implemented for all employees of the Planning Commission. No manual leave sanctioning is encouraged. **Leave management system** (e-Leave) implemented and started on-line on 8th Feb. 2011. Leave record of approx. 900 employees is available.
- (5) **Library** : The portal has a link to the Planning Commission Library database which helps employees to search books from the portal.
- (6) **Knowledge Management System** : The Knowledge Management System, which is an integral part of the portal, helps various divisions to manage their information independently on the portal. **Financial Resources Division** and **State Plan Division** are extensively utilizing this facility. Knowledge Management System helps in management of various types of information such as -
- (a) **Circulars/Orders** : Daily important circulars and orders are uploaded to the portal. There is an archive of Circulars and orders from the year 2005.
 - (b) **Daily Digest** : Daily News Digest uploaded by Communications. IT and Information Division.
 - (c) **Documents from Administration Division** : Such as Reference Material describing function of various divisions, Recruitment Rules, Entitlements and Facilities, Channel of Submission, Seniority list.

- (d) Forms : Employees download from the portal various types of Forms of Administration and Accounts Division.
- (e) Links to Applications/Databases of Planning Commission : From the portal employees can also access various databases and information systems of Planning Commission running on the Intranet/Internet such as - databases of PEO Evaluation Studies, NGOs, ACRs etc.

10. MIS for Yojana Prashashan (YojanaAdm) :

It is a web-based G2E Management Information System (<http://pcserver/yojanaadm>) to cater the needs of computerization of records pertaining to various activities related to Administration Sections of the Planning Commission. Technical support provided for implementation in different sections. The G2E application maintains records of employees of administrative sections of the Planning Commission. It provides systematic maintenance and fast retrieval of records whenever needed with ease of a simple user interface. There are six modules to cater the needs of administrative activities. By computerizing the record keeping, information has been made available on one touch of a key resulting in time saving and also helping in efficient e-governance. The following modules and sections have been developed and added to the system.

Edit Basic Information: A new module has been added to the system. In this section user can modify the department details. User can create/modify different divisions, designations and groups in this section. Data structure modified during this month of reporting by adding more fields related to HBA, LTC to

increase the scope. Various Modules of the System are:

- (i) **Increment Database:** A web based system to maintain increment details of employees at Yojana Bhavan has been developed. It keeps the record of present pay, present Increment date, future pay etc. of an employee. It shows records of the employees for updating in a specific month. Also prints the increment order of individual employee. Increment report generalization for header and footer according to the department and in charge.
- (ii) **Leave Management Information System (LEAVEMIS) :** A web based system has been developed to maintain the leave record of Employees of Planning Commission. It facilitates data entry, updation and generation of reports of an employee for a specified period. Allows reporting officer to check the status of leaves of any employee before sanctioning. A module to check individual leave status thru IntraYojana has been also developed. Data entry module for a new group of employees (personal staff) has been provided and option given to choose a group of employees. Leave Order generated by this system is circulated to all Planning Commission employees through mail.
- (iii) **Posting Details:** It keeps the record of Room No., Tel No. Posting with Officer/ Division/Room/Tel No. and Period of posting. Database to maintain Posting details of employees including past postings. It keeps record of posting of employees within the planning

- commission and facilitates in optimum use of regular and daily wage employees.
- (iv) **Pensioner Details:** Pension Module has been developed and has been integrated with YojanaPrashasan. It has the options for data entry, updating and query on any combination of fields to enable fast data retrieval. The aim is to computerised all activities related to Pension processing. This will help in organising record keeping and fast information retrieval. Data entry and Report generation screen have been designed for pension module.
- (v) **Master Update Module:** This module is added to update Employee's Designation, Name and for updating month of Increment. Based on selection of name from a dropdown list it helps in keeping the employee's record up to date. A facility is provided to add new employees, Edit Permanent & Temporary employees and to make temporary employee to permanent.
11. **Centralized ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS) -** an e-Governance tool designed and developed by NIC: Installation of a web-based computerized monitoring system, hosted at NIC Hq., facilitating timely processing of cases seeking the ACC approval has been made operational by NIC. The system can be accessed at <http://avms.gov.in>. NIC-Yojana Bhavan Unit assisted the assigned nodal officer of the Planning Commission to update the database.
12. **Government Accommodation Management System (GAMS) :** Necessary support has been provided to all the Account Sections of Planning Commission to implement the GAMS successfully. GAMS is an Online License Fee Collection & Monitoring System.
13. **Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS):** Training programme on CPGRAMS has been organized and attended by the officers of Administration Division and from NIC unit. Necessary support has been provided to the Administration Sections of Planning Commission to implement the system.
14. **Centralized Pension Grievance Redress & Monitoring System (PENGRAMS) :**
In association with NIC, Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare organized a training programme for the Public/Pension Grievance officers of various Ministries/ Departments on Centralised Pension Grievance Redress and Monitoring system (CPENGRAMS). Initiative has been taken to implement the system by putting all grievances of pensioners on Pensioners' Portal of the Government of India for monitoring purpose.
15. **e-Requisition System (ERS) for distribution of consumable items :** E-requisition application has been developed and implemented to automate manual requisition process of issuing of consumables items of various categories in Planning Commission. The system accepts online requisitions and the same are processed for issuance. All categories like Stationery, Electrical, Livery,

Computer Consumables, Sanitary Items have been included covering all the items of various General Sections. This application expedites the process of Officials of the General Administration Sections in performing their functions. Helpful in better record keeping, any time information availability, prediction of stock re-ordering, etc. e-Requisition application is implemented in the Planning Commission. Through this package, generation of Online Inventory Status Reports, Monthly Stock Register Reports, Item-wise and User-wise items consumption reports in a specified time-frame, Log maintenance for Stock updating, Security Implementation, etc. Are possible. It is a generic package and gradually other features may be included. Inclusion of Vendor details and vendor interface to facilitate order placing, billing etc. Later this application may be integrated in e-Office package.

16. Planning Commission Expenditure Monitoring System (PC-EMS) : A web-based MIS to monitor both plan and non-plan expenditure of planning. It has also an integration with Demands & Grants and has been implemented. The software is developed for Integrated Finance Accounts (IFA) Division and is being maintained to monitor Monthly Expenditure & Demand for Grants. The MIS covers Demand for Grants; Plan Budget Links; and other Statements depicting Plan and Non-Plan Statement according to Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates. The system facilitates generation of various reports.

17. Village Planning Information System (VPIS) - Amenities :

In order to strengthen the fourth tier tool for monitoring, Village Planning Information System (VPIS) has been designed, developed & implemented for public use by all Ministries/ Departments. It is a web-based retrieval system based on Village level Non-Census data as on 31.03.1999 compiled with Census 2001 data, released by Registrar General of India. Nine different amenities, that includes Education, Health, Drinking Water, Post-Telegraph-Telephone, availability of Communication, availability of Newspapers, Banking, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, Connectivity and availability Electric Supply etc. The system has two parts showing data in Tabular view and Crystal Report view forms. It has been developed in .NET using Microsoft Visual Studio 2005. It's URL is - <http://pcserver.nic.in/vpis>.

18. Village Planning Information System (VPIS) - Demography :

Village Planning Information System - Demography is also a web-based retrieval system based on Census-2001 data of Government of India. The system enables retrieval of analytical information relating to demographic profile of all villages of India. The MIS has been developed using Dynamic Query Engine for State retrieval and analysis of demography data.

19. District Planning Information System (DPIS) :

A web-based Information System has been designed, developed and

- implemented for the district planning based on demographic profile and amenities data released by the Registrar General of India on Census 2001. Queries can be made based on demographic profile or amenities or any combination of other parameter. It assists Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Component of the planning which emphasize plans for SCs and STs. MIS can be accessed thro' URL <http://pcserver.nic.in/dpis>.
- 20. 'Online Complaint Registration Mechanism - Yojana Sewa':** A web-based Management Information System for Yojana Sewa for online registration & monitoring of all maintenance and common services at Yojana Bhavan, Planning Commission has been designed and developed as per requirement of the Planning Commission under e-Governance project. This system facilitates registration of hardware/software complaints from all the computer users of Planning Commission over the network to facilitate hardware/maintenance engineers stationed at Yojana Bhavan to effectively attend to the complaints and minimise the system down-time.
- 21. Hardware Inventory Management System (HIMS):**
System software development, integration and implementation of the new Hardware Inventory Management System developed for the Planning Commission. It is a new web-based for all hardware inventory items procured and used by Planning Commission and information related to all new arrivals, in-stock and transaction detail can be generated thro' this package. The revised and modified version includes all security features, new reports generation of movement slips and many more features.
- 22. e_AssetInventory :** (http://pcmis/e_assetinventory) e_AssetInventory application has been developed to manage inventory of consumables and non-consumables maintained by General-I and General-II section of the Planning Commission The system has been developed with the objective to automate various processes involved with the inventory management
- 23. MIS on all component of Flagship Programs including Bharat Nirman :**
A single window web-based MIS on all 14 components of the Flagship Programmes including Bharat Nirman, designed and developed by studying and linking physical and financial progress of various components of the Flagship Programmes, has been implemented at Yojana Bhavan and can be accessed from outside using the URL <http://pcserver.nic.in/flagship>. The site makes a link to all components of Flagship Programmes for physical and financial progress made in the program state-wise during particular period both month-wise and annual basis.
- 24. Project Management Process Tracker (PMPT) for the Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan :**
An application has been designed and developed to implement the Strategy

Matrix - an innovative tool to prepare approach Paper for 12th Five Year Plan in a collaborative environment by allowing officers allotted to a single or cluster of cells of a matrix of 10 columns representing issues affecting the country across different sectors and 34 rows representing targets/outcome variables to update status of 9 activities involved with the preparation of the approach paper for the corresponding cells. The PMPT application was timely developed in-house and successfully implemented by the NIC Planning Commission Unit for project Monitoring of 340 Cells, a 34x10 matrix based on 10 major activities pertaining to each member and Dy. Chairman and on 34 sub-topics so as to finalized the approach to Twelfth Plan 2012-17.

It has been very successfully deployed and has been actively being used by all officials of the Planning Commission. It is an ONLINE updation project monitoring activities of the matrix.. Actually, before the Plan itself is unveiled, the Planning Commission normally prepares an Approach Paper which lays out the major targets, the key challenges in meeting them, and the broad approach that must be followed to achieve the stated objectives. The Approach Paper is approved by the Cabinet and the National Development Council which includes all the Chief Ministers of the States. It provides the architecture which is fleshed out in detail in the Plan itself.

25. MIS for North East Regions Districts (MIS-NERD) :

An online web-based portal for monitoring the progress of sectoral

schemes being Implemented in North East Region Districts. Monthly input information is capturing online from NER districts and all the reports are in public domain. System provides district-wise, State wise physical & financial progress in respect of 11 Schemes identified for intensive monitoring needs to be monitored on monthly basis. MIS portal can be accessed online through URL <http://pcserver.nic.in/ner>.

26. MIS for Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission :

MIS has been designed and developed exclusively for the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The MIS is updated periodically as and when new updates come. The MIS helps the Deputy Chairman with the latest updated data pertaining to Annual State Plans, International Statistics based on Foreign Direct Investment; WTO related matters and others issues relating to domestic and international economy. The MIS includes information related to Approved Outlays and Expenditure from 1990-91 onward till date, %age growth over the previous years, comparative statements, and scaled by GSDP for each state and Union Territory. The other information available in the database includes, data relating to Indian economy, Indian Revenue, Expenditure, Fiscal Deficits, Agriculture GDP projections, GINI Co-efficient, Power T&D Losses State-wise, Centre's and States' Fiscal Deficit, Poverty related data; FDI and WTO related data; GDP projections of selected countries, G-20 countries and their comparative study

etc. The MIS also helps the Deputy Chairman during the Annual Plan discussions with Chief Ministers of the concerned States as well as during his visit to States and abroad. IT can be accessed from the URL - <http://planningcommission.gov.in/data/datatable/index.php?data=datatab>

27. Minimum Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layered GIS Application :

The scheme of "*Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layered Geographical Information System (GIS) for Planning*", a new Central Sector Scheme (CS) sponsored by the Planning Commission and executed with the support of NIC, has been operational in the Planning Commission. The Spatial Data & GIS Application Services are now available in G2G through NIC at Planning Commission also. The Mirror Server of the NIC Hq. i.e. Sun Fire V440 Server Sun Solaris has also been made operational and one can easily access the National Spatial Database Applications using the URL : <http://plangis/website/nsdb/viewer.htm>

Beside Sun-Solaris Server having NSDB database. Deptt. of Space has also put their mirrors site at Planning Commission and following layers can be accessed thro' IntraYojana portal at Planning commission. Department of Space (DoS) Server has the following layers -

- Golden Quadrilateral; National Highways; District Roads; Village/ Unmettalled Roads; Railway Stations; Airports

- Rivers; Reservoirs; Watershed Levels; Landuse; Vegetation Type; soil Productivity; soil slope; soil Depth; soil Texture; soil erosion etc.

Data Source includes:

- Census 2001 data; Primary Census Abstract and Amenities database
- Data pertaining to Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs); Khadi and Village Industries (KVICs)
- Data received from NRSA, etc.

The NIC-YBU Unit at Planning Commission is also the custodian of all GIS applications where the mirror-site is functional and digitised maps developed for the Planning Commission. Large number of maps generation and database creation is being serviced by NIC-YBU Unit at Planning Commission locally and has provided large number of inputs to various users of the Planning Commission.

28. Non-Government Organisations Partnership System (NGOPS) :

As per direction of the Planning Commission; the existing database of NGOs/VOs has been migrated to NGO Partnership System for online registration mechanism of NGOs. The Planning Commission of India had invited all Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to Sign Up on this system, which has been developed in consultation with the below mentioned Ministries/ Departments/ Government Bodies to facilitate VOs/NGOs during their interaction with the Government in connection with requests for Government Grants under various schemes of these bodies.

- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- Ministry of Women & Child Development
- Department of Higher Education
- Department of School Education & Literacy
- National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO)
- Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)
- Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)
- Department of Youth Affairs

All VOs / NGOs, are requested to Sign Up (one time) with the NGO Portal <http://ngo.india.gov.in> to help create a data base of existing VOs / NGOs and to access information on various schemes of the participating Ministries/ Departments/ Government Bodies open for grants. The NGOs Partnership System (NGOPS) has been proposed in 100 days commitment of the President of India in her address to joint session of Parliament on 4th June 2009.

Till date i.e. December end, about 45,800 numbers of NGOs are signed-up online with the portal and around 4,000 number of NGOs applied for grants online. An interface for the administrator has also been developed at NIC-YBU. System has various features like Search, FAQ. The module for sending automated mails to NGOs/VOs with User Id & password for confirming/activate their sign up account on NGOPS portal. Frequently Asked Question (FAQs) are also prepared and linked with the site to help out NGOs in their participation.

29. Databank of Parliament Questions Answers :

A web-enabled database of Parliament questions and replies thereof, handled by the Parliament Section of the Planning Commission, is available on intranet site <http://pcserver.nic.in/parliament>. The Website has been re-designed and Parliament Question and Answer raised during different sessions related to Planning Commission into Web Format and updated the database for respective information category-wise and division-wise after doing the requisite codification. A new mode of search "Quick search" has been added on the website. Parliament related question/ Answers pertaining to Planning Commission for all sessions of the Parliament are available at this site.

30. Management System for Annual Performance Reports (APARs) :

An online web based system has been redesigned for maintaining/monitoring and tracking of status of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (APAR) communication of all entries to all the Officer(s)/Official(s) of Planning Commission including the overall grade and assessment of integrity. There are four types of users. Planning Commission Admin (I, II, III & IV), Employee of Planning Commission, APAR Cell user and Web Administrator. Administration can update the Employee details and issue of APAR to an employee; Employee can track APAR as Employee detail, Reporting Officer Reviewing Officer and Acceptance Officer Detail. Finally APAR reaches at APAR Cell for monitoring the status of APAR. APAR cell can upload the scan copy of Employee's APAR to view any technical issue in the APAR.

Date of issue of APAR, Completion of APAR by Employee, Grade of Reporting/Reviewing

Officer and Accreditation Officer will be filled as per the DoPT (Department of Personnel and Training) guidelines. This MIS has been developed for maintenance of Status of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports of Officer(s)/ Official(s) of the Planning Commission.

31. Website for Financial Resources & Data Management - Support to Financial Resources Division :

NIC(YBU) has designed and developed a web-based application, available on Intranet, for the Financial Resources (FR) Division of the Planning Commission. The site has now been fully implemented and is being made content rich with all information related to financial allocation, outlay, expenditure details of all States and UTs for all Plans; macro and micro detail about central financial resources. Modification and addition of more web pages have been made and uploaded. The MIS is a depository of all information at one place and has been made more user-friendly by modifying the user interface of the database.

32. Website for State Plans & Data Management - Support to State Plans Division :

In order to have all information related to various reports, articles, inputs, data depository and other content pertaining to various divisions on the Intra Portal for the internal use, in a user friendly manner to be accessible at any time, conceptualisation and designing of a web-based application for State plan Division has been initiated. The site contains data for all Five Year Plans, Annual Plans and their sectoral and sub-sectoral outlays, expenditure and States/UTs briefs prepared at Planning Commission and at States/UTs level, Presentations made by

Planning Commission and by States during Chief Minister level Annual Plan discussions etc. at one place.

The existing web-based application has been amended for getting information regarding Projection of Financial Resources for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2013-14 from all States/ UTs. Eleven revised input forms have been also uploaded. The nodal officers for States/UTs can download 11 forms / upload the information to the intra site- <http://pcserve/spr1314>. Users' can also upload the comments or other information which is required for Planning Commission. Application has been developed using .Net technology. During Reporting year, information has been uploaded for most of the States/UTs.

III. Contents for National Portal of India and other web-sites :

Number of documents related to Planning Commission have been added in order to strengthen the content on the India Portal (<http://india.gov.in>).

Updation and maintenance of the web-sites : Following web-sites under the administrative control of Planning Commission were updated and maintained during the period 2012-13 :

- Twelfth Five Year Plan web-site <http://12thplan.gov.in>
- Planning Commission web-site <http://planningcommission.gov.in>
- National Knowledge Commission web-site: <http://knowledgecommission.gov.in>
- Secretariat of Infrastructure (SoI) web-site <http://infrastructure.gov.in>
- Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to PM web-site <http://eac.gov.in>

- Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) web-site <http://iamrindia.gov.in>
- Office of the Adviser to PM on PIII (<http://iii.gov.in>)
- National Innovation Council of India (<http://innovation.gov.in>)
- Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT) Portal (<http://dbtportal.gov.in>)

1. **Web-site of the Planning Commission :**

Planning Commission website namely <http://planningcommission.gov.in> is regularly updated. Hindi and text Version of various pages have also been designed and uploaded to the web-site. The website of the Planning Commission has been re-designed and security audited to have a good look and contents are well classified to make it more users' friendly. In the revamped web-site additional features that have been inducted includes :

- Navigation - simpler; Special focus given to Sectoral details like Agriculture; Education; Employment; Health; Minerals; Industry; Infrastructure; Rural Development; Science & technology; Social Justice & Others Sectors
- Special coverage to - Media & Press Releases; Internship; EFC/PIB Status Tenders
- Monitoring of Flagship Programs and Evaluation Studies at one go
- Reports can be retrieved very easily at not more than two clicks away

2. **Web-site of the Twelfth Five Year Plan :**

With the aim to - **Help us plan India better!**, Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, launched the first interactive website of the twelfth Five Year Plan <http://12thplan.gov.in> on 2nd February, 2011 in which the presentation of the website was also made. The purpose of the website was to visualize and facilitate a process of Plan formulation which is not led by technocrats, experts and Union government; shift to a peoples' led process and planning as one of the few sites for participation by civil society and non-government experts to make it more inclusive and create spaces for the most marginalized. It was based on 12 strategy challenges with motive of reaching out to different groups :

- o Extensive consultations with civil society bodies
- o Engage Business Associations, Small & Micro-Industries
- o Consultations with State Governments & Government Departments
- o Finally, connect with "netizens" across the globe

A means to achieve participatory planning in the run up to the next Five Year Plan

- o Enables the public to view key challenge areas under the forthcoming Approach Paper and 12th Five Year Plan
- o Elicits public responses and questions regarding these challenges

- o Brings diverse stakeholders to one platform
- o Engages social groups with varied concerns: allows different views, networks, and resources to be collated

The website has important features of interface with Face-book as a social networking site. It has dynamic topics and posts which any user can post and that becomes an input for formulating approach to the 12th Five Year Plan. As on date around 78 thousand visitors visited the site. It is the second dynamic website under .GOV.in domain and has been designed, developed and being maintained by NIC which has more than fifteen lakh hits.

3. **Web-site of the Economic Advisory Committee (EAC) :**

As desired by Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to have a separated website of its own, the **site was got registered and finally a separate website <http://eac.gov.in> has been officially launched by the Secretary, Economic Advisory Council on 27th October, 2006.** The Economic Advisory Council has been set up with a view to inculcate awareness in Government on the different point of view on economic issues. The website is a link to disseminate the initiatives taken by the EAC and to provide single window access to all major initiatives relating to Government policies.

4. **Web-site of the Secretariat of Infrastructure (SoI) :**

For Infrastructure Division, a new website <http://infrastructure.gov.in> has

been launched on 20th May, 2006 by the Hon'ble Finance Minister at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. NIC (YBU) has provided the full support to the SoI Secretariat in launching of this site and NIC unit at Planning Commission is continuing support to this division for timely updation of the web-site and making it content-rich.

5. **Web-site of the National Knowledge Commission :**

Web-site of the 'National Knowledge Commission' under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda, <http://knowledge.commission.gov.in> was officially launched under GOV.in domain. NIC (YBU) has provided the full support in launching of this site and is continuing help for timely updation of the web-site to make it content-rich. The site has been also revamped during the year of reporting. Shri Sam Pitroda, Adviser to prime Minister on PIII also launched site and portal <http://innovationcouncil.gov.in> and <http://innovation.gov.in> respectively. Both the sites has been designed, developed and is being maintained by the NIC.

6. **Web-site of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) :**

Web-site of the 'Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Narela - an autonomous body under Planning Commission was officially launched under GOV.in domain. NIC (YBU) has provided the full support in launching of this site and is continuing help for timely updation of the web-site to make it content-rich. The site has been also revamped during the year of reporting.

- As it is mandatory for all the websites hosted or to be hosted, have to go through an application audit for vulnerabilities in the web application. All efforts and procedure for Security Audit of above mentioned sites have been followed.
- Regular maintenance and updation of e-mail accounts of the Planning Commission, National Knowledge Commission, Economic Advisory Council (EAC) and IAMR is ongoing.

7. Intra-Yojana Portal (<http://intrayojana.nic.in>)

NIC(YBU) has developed and implemented the IntraYojana Portal, to accumulate various information, is an integrated one-stop web-based portal and service solution, built on open standards using soft-wares like Linux, PLONE and ZOPE, for the employees of Planning Commission for all G2E/G2G applications. The portal has been enriched with valuable information and has features like content and document management, personalised delivery of contents, work-flow, and other real time collaboration service.

Management of contents of IntraYojana, the Intranet Portal of Planning Commission.

The content on the portal managed during the year includes -

- a. Creation of new users
- b. Updation of status of the users' profile

- c. Uploading contents for State Plan, Financial Resources and other divisions
- d. Uploading of Payroll and GPF data month-wise for all employees;
- e. Uploading of Circulars/ Office Orders/Notices on daily basis.
- f. Uploading other contents as and when request came.
- g. Technical support for smooth functioning of Payroll CDDO Package Software
- h. Providing links to MIS developed by NIC, Yojana Bhavan Unit
- i. Office Procedure Automation (OPA) & FTS management system; etc.

8. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Portal (<http://dbtportal.nic.in>)

A portal on 'Direct Benefit Transfer' has been launched that gives information about 43 districts pertaining to 16 States/UTs where 34 schemes of direct benedit transfer are being implemented as a pilot Project. It has feature in which nodal officers can upload their documents and exchange their views. The site has blog feature also enabled. Many more features will also be added in the near future.

9. Right To Information (RTI) Act 2005 :

To implement RTI Act, a web enabled system has been developed by the Planning Commission. Relevant document/information uploaded. Query and answer procedure related to RTI Act on a server made available on Intranet.

The site has been operational and necessary link has been provided on the home-page of Planning Commission website.

10. PAO COMPACT Software :

NIC has developed a Financial Management Information System Software 'PAO COMPACT' for the computerisation of various payment and accounting functions for the use of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The Windows 2003 Server, on which this software application has been installed, is also being maintained by NIC(YBU) for providing all necessary support to Pay and Accounts Office, Planning Commission.

11. Training :

Training for Employees : Training Programmes are being organised for Officers and staff of Planning Commission at Yojana Bhavan on computer related topics for increasing IT awareness. This includes Basics of Computer, Windows-based Microsoft Office Tools/Applications like Microsoft Word, Excel, E-Mail, PowerPoint, Hindi Software, Internet etc. and usage of other packages. Following Training Programmes were conducted during 2012-13:

a) Five days training on 'Basic Computer Awareness' conducted for employees of the Planning Commission Employees. 50 officials had attended this programme.

b) Computer (Familiar) 'Training on Basic Awareness and on Package of Diarising/Dispatch and File Movement (OPA)' to Group 'D' employees. Many Group 'D' employees (MTS) of the Planning Commission, covered in batches, attended the said training so as to make them comfortable about various features of office automation tool.

c) Imparted training on the implementation of eOffice - an eGovernance tool for digital Workplace for various divisions of the Planning Commission.

12. Web-casting of the Event for 57th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) at Vigyan Bhavan under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister

57th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) was held on 27th December, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister and attended by all Chief Ministers of states and Administrators of UTs alongwith other Ministers on the issue of Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Inaugural and the Concluding Session was web-casted Live by the NIC from the Vigyan Bhavan. Earlier, NIC - Planning Commission Unit provided all technical assistance at Vigyan Bhavan in providing a Work Centre at the site with network-facility for successful conduction of the event

4.35. 7 Protocol

The main functions of Protocol Section are (i) to extend courtesies to VIPs / high-level foreign delegations, etc. visiting Planning Commission; (ii) to receive / see off and extend courtesies to Dy. Chairman, MoS, Members and Secretary at airport during their official tours (iii) to organize meetings, conferences, seminars, etc. in office and at outside venues; and (iii) to make hospitality arrangements during such events.

During the current year approximately 1726 meetings were held.

4.35.8 Planning Commission Club

The present Managing Committee commenced its activities during the month of March August 2011 under the Presidentship of Shri U.K. Sharma, Joint Adviser, Planning Commission, who guided and encouraged the Managing Committee to carry out its sports and other activities. .

CRICKET

A Cricket Team from Planning Commission was sent for Inter- Ministry Tournaments, and the grounds for practice were also booked. The team put up good performance during the tournament and reached semi final for the first time.

TABLE TENNIS

A Table Tennis team of five members from Planning Commission was also sent for Inter Ministry Tournaments and, in spite of lack of logistic support, like provision of good, competing Table Tennis Bats, team went upto Final stage.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEET

The Annual Athletic Meet was held on 25th February 2012, where various athletic events including 100 mtr. 200 mtr. 400 mtr. 800 mtr.

1500 mtr, long jump, discus throw, javelin throw, hammer throw for young and veteran, both for men and women were held. Children races were also conducted. Special Events like Music Chair, Lemon races were also held for women and children. Arrangement for medical aid was also made in case of any untoward incident. A remodelled Flag of the Club was unfurled by the Deputy Secretary (Welfare) Ms Marry B.Barla.

INTERNAL TOURNAMENTS

Internal Table Tennis Tournaments for Knock outs - both Singles & Doubles, for Carrom and Chess Annual Knock Outs - bot Doubles were successfully conducted by the respective Captains/ Vice Captains.

EXCURSION TRIPS

During 2nd December 2011 to 6th December 2011, the Club organized an Excursion Trip to Amritsher, Whaga Border, Vishno Devi by chartered bus. During 10th February 2012 to 12th February 2012 another Excursion Trip was also organized to Agra, Mathura Virandhavan and other important sites. All efforts were made to make the Trip memorable for the participants. Who enjoyed and appreciated the Trip.

ANNUAL FUNCTION

Annual Function of the Planning Commission was held on 16.5.2012 in Room No.122 Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi. Smt Sindhushree Kullar Secretary, Planning Commission, was the Chief Guest Shri T.K.Pandey Joint Secretary, Administration was the Guest of Honour for the Function. Prizes were given away by the Chief Guest and Guest of Honour to the winners of various sports events and also for participating in the cultural programme presented by artistes from Planning Commission. The arrangements made for the Function were appreciated by all

4.35.9 Welfare Unit

Welfare Unit is functioning in the Planning Commission to look after the welfare of its employees. First aid to the Officers/staff of the Planning Commission is being provided through Welfare Unit including OTC medicines or General check ups like Blood Pressure/Blood Sugar test etc. Welfare Unit also extends all necessary assistance in case of emergency viz., accident/other situations and the employees are taken to Hospital for Medical treatment. The Assistant Welfare Officer as representative of Planning Commission visits the families of those employees who die in harness and renders all possible help. Condolence meetings are organized in office, in respect of those employees/officers who died in harness. It organizes farewell for those officers/employees who retire on attaining their age of superannuation. Welfare Unit is providing counseling in the matters relating to personnel & inter-personal matters of employees at office. Welfare Unit is responsible for providing grant-in-aid every year to the Planning Commission Club to conduct Sports literary & cultural activities/Excursion Trips for the employees of Planning Commission.

2. In addition, the Welfare Unit organizes the following national events:-
 - Martyr's Day
 - Anti-Terrorism Day
 - Sadbhavana Diwas
 - Quami Ekta Diwas
 - Flag Day and arrangements for fund raising for Communal Harmony.
 - Armed Forces Flag Day and arrangements for fund raising.
3. During the year from 1st April, 2012 to 28th February, 2013, the Welfare Unit has performed the following functions/activities covering the period up to 28th February, 2013 :-
 1. Sports
 2. Medical Assistance/help, first-aid, by sending employees to hospital etc.
 3. Farewell to retiring personnel.
 4. Organization of Condolence meetings.
 5. Conducting of Silence Day on 30th January Anti-Terrorism Day on 21st May, Sadbhawana Diwas on 19th August, Quami Ekta Diwas on 09th November, Communal Harmony Campaign & the Flag Day 19th to 25th November and Armed Forces Flag Day on 07th December.
 6. Organization of Lecture on Yoga & Practical classes under Health Programme.

Planning Commission Club

With a view to augmenting the sports, literary & cultural activities amongst the employees, a Planning Commission Club have been established. Secretary, Planning Commission is the Ex-officio-Patron of the Club. The affairs of the Club are managed by an Executive Committee elected annually by members of the club.

The total numbers of members of Planning Commission Club is 438 as on March, 2012 where, the Staff strength of the Planning Commission (including PEO/PAO) as on 1st April, 2012 is 1321. The annual membership fee is Rs. 20/- per head.

The Grant-in-aid for the year 2012-2013 has been sanctioned to Rs.75, 250/- in accordance with GFR Rule No. 215 guidelines.

The Objective of the Club is as under:-

To promote friendly relations amongst the employees working in Planning Commission and with other Ministerial employees.

To provide facilities for outdoor sports, indoor games and other forms of recreation.

To provide a forum for discussion on matters of common interest and to undertake such other activities as may be conducive to the achievement of the above objectives or as may be decided upon by the Executive Committee from time to time.

The Planning Commission Club has participated in the following sporting events during 01st April, 2012 to Feb, 2013:-

(a) Inter-Ministry Carrom Tournament 2012-2013 :-

Team of 06 Carrom players participated in the Inter-Ministry Carrom Tournament 2012-2013 held from 28th January, 2013 to 5th February, 2013 at Table Tennis Hall, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, where, all the players had shown good performance in individual and team events.

(b) Inter-Ministry Cricket (Veteran) Tournament 2012-2013:-

Inter-Ministry Cricket (Veteran) Tournament 2012-2013 was started w.e.f. 4th February, 2013 in which a team of selected 14 Cricket players (Veteran) had participated in the Inter-Ministry Tournament from the O/o Planning Commission and won their preliminary

matches showing good team performance.

(c) Inter-Ministry Badminton Tournament 2012-2013:-

Five Badminton Players had represented in the Inter-Ministry Badminton Tournament from the O/o Planning Commission held from 1st February, 2013 to 10th February, 2013 at AIIMS Gymkhana, New Delhi. All players did well in the first time played tournament.

(d) Inter-Ministry Chess Tournament 2012-2013:-

Four Chess Players had participated in the Inter-Ministry Chess Tournament 2012-2013 from the O/o Planning Commission, which was held from 5th November, to 15th November, 2012. The Tournament was held at Table-Tennis Hall, Near Gate No.01, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. All players had shown their good performance in individual Championship and Rapid Chess Championship. The Tournament was played on "SWISS LEAGUE SYSTEM" with suitable Number of Rounds.

(e) Inter-Ministry Cricket Tournament 2012-2013:-

Inter-Ministry Cricket Tournament 2012-2013 was started from 10th September, 2012 onwards at Board's Cricket Ground, Vinay Marg, New Delhi. A team of 14 selected players had participated in the Tournament from the O/o Planning Commission and shown good performance.

"The Great Marathoner"-Shri. Arun Kumar Bhardwaj-U.D.C.:-

Shri. Arun Kumar Bhardwaj, UDC, recently had completed his run across from Kargil to Kanyakumari via Leh from 01st October to 30th November, 2012 covering more than 4100 km and becoming FIRST PERSON TO RUN THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF INDIA. Shri. Arun Kumar Bhardwaj born on 24th February, 1969, who joined Planning Commission on 22nd June, 1992 makes Planning Commission Proud.

"Conducting of Lecture on Yoga & Yoga Practical Classes":-

From 11th June, 2012 to 10th December, 2012 the Lecture on Yoga and Yoga Practical classes were started in order to bring awareness amongst all officers and employees of Planning Commission.

"Conducting of Acupressure (a Para Medical Therapy) to impart Training to the Officials working in the Planning Commission".

From 22nd January to 07th February, 2013 a Camp was organized in the Planning Commission to impart training to the Officers/Employees for self treatment of various general, chronic and acute diseases including Constipation, Piles, Acidity, Diabetes, Cervical Spondelosis, Lumber Sponderlosis, knee pain, heart i.e., heart attack, angina pain, high/low blood pressure etc, by way of acupressure points, exercise, yoga, medicines (home made medicines) etc.

Work relating to:-

Departmental Canteen

Timely, conducting the meeting of Managing Committee by deciding the agenda points and making the minutes of the meeting and thereafter, follow up action.

Welfare-Unit inviting attention towards maintenance of quality control of all food products and sale thereon. Proper supervision on staff to maintain punctuality, peace and harmony including good conduct to keep the high standard of the Departmental Canteen.

Coffee Board:-

Adequate attention is being given to the functioning of Coffee Board by maintaining quality cooking of all eatable items in hygienic condition and sale thereof.

DMS Stall:-

Welfare-Unit is making sincere efforts to liaise with I/c DMC Booth, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi to enable to maintain sufficient quantity of milk products in the DMS Stall for the convenience of consumer whom so ever is visiting DMS Stall.

Planning Commission Recreational Club:-

The Welfare-Unit is looking after the timely release of Grant-in-aid to the Planning Commission Recreational Club to enable to decide the annual recreational activities.

Celebration of Farewell Party on Superannuation:-

Welfare Unit had been successfully arranged farewell party to 40 Officers/staff who superannuated in the current year to acknowledge and honour the Government Service rendered. All retiring officials have been honoured with Mementoes and bouquet as a token of love.

Condolence Meetings:-

During April-2012 to February, 2013 total 05 deaths of Officers/Employees were registered in the Planning Commission for whom

Condolence Meeting had been arranged and Resolution passed thereof had been conveyed also through D.O. letter of the Competent Officer to the next of kin of the family.

4.35.10 Charts, Maps and Equipment unit

The Charts, Maps & Equipment Unit of Planning Commission is a combination of 'designing setup'(Charts and Maps Unit) and 'equipment setup'(Photostat Unit). The designing works of various kinds are executed in Charts and Maps Unit and the multiple copies of the designs and binding works are done in Photostat Unit. The Unit provides technical and equipment support to all the divisions of Planning Commission for day-to-day office work. Apart from designing work there are meeting related works like arrangement of Power Point Presentation, Name Display Cards, Flashing of meeting schedules. The preparation of identity cards of retiring officials, calligraphic works and scanning etc. are also executed in the unit. This unit plays significant role while Meetings, Conferences and Seminars are organized especially during National Development Council Meeting, Full Planning Commission Meeting, Parliament Sessions and for other important events, it requires to put extra effort to make the events successful.

1. The unit handles the following modern equipment to meet the requirement of office:-

- ❖ Laptops with internet facility. These Laptops are used for arranging the Power Point Presentation in various of Meetings.
- ❖ Plasma Screen/LCD for flashing meeting schedules and other important information (near

entrance) and for presentation in the different Committee Rooms.

- ❖ Colour & Black and White Laser Printers
- ❖ Scanner
- ❖ DVD Player
- ❖ Computers with software like Corel Draw, Page Maker, Photoshop etc.
- ❖ Laminators (used for protecting important papers by laminating them)
- ❖ Heavy Duty Photocopier & Digital Scanning cum Printing Machines (Installed in Photostat Unit used for executing bulk photocopy work)
- ❖ Binding Machines (spiral, spiko and strip binding)

2. Brief account of various activities that have been undertaken during the current financial year 2012-13 with focus on major achievements are listed below:

- ❖ Designing Works:- Prepared Cover Page of various Publications brought out by the Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organization during the year viz. Annual Report & Annual Plan cover page of Inaugural Address of Prime Minister of 57th NDC, cover page of Evaluation Study of Various Schemes like SSA & NRHM. Comparison map of child sex ratio (urban and rural) of Meghalaya (districtwise-2011), Bihar Child sex ratio map- comparison 2001 & 2011, Cover Page of Report of Steering

- Committee on Health for 12th Five Year Plan, Evaluation Study on Integrated Child Dev. Scheme, Cover Page of Information and Guidance Booklet regarding Direct Benefit Transfer etc.
- ❖ Prepared Organization Charts of the Planning Commission (in English and Hindi) up to Adviser Level.
 - ❖ Prepared Charts showing seating plan of the Officers attending the Meetings/Seminars/ Conference etc. some of them has been enlisted as: 57th National Development Council Meeting held at Vigyan Bhawan on 27.12.2012, Full Planning Commission Meeting, Annual Plan 2012-13 Meeting for all the States and UTs (DCH-CM Level Meeting), Annual Plan 2012-13 Meeting for all the Union Ministries/ Departments, State Power Minister Conference at Vigyan Bhawan, Conference on DCT Scheme, Second India China SED, Meeting on India-Australia energy Security Dialogue, Visit of Chinese delegation of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, First and Second Meeting of State Planning Board etc.
 - ❖ Prepared colour Transparencies of Meetings/Seminars for use of Minister of States for Planning/ Deputy Chairman/ Members/Pr. Advisers/Sr. Advisers of Planning Commission.
 - ❖ Calligraphic Work on Invitation Cards of Deputy Chairman Office, Secretary Office etc.
 - ❖ Prepared laminated Identity Cards for all the officials who retired during the year.
 - ❖ Lamination of important official documents have been executed.
 - ❖ Scanning of official documents, photos etc. and taken and sent through e-mail whenever required.
 - ❖ Print out (Colour & Black and White) of official documents like Annual Plan, various reports, handout of presentations etc. have been taken for different divisions.
 - ❖ Prepared Name Display Card (Placard) for the dignitaries attending meeting in Hindi/English as per requirement (different types and size of cards) and arranged for Power Point Presentation. Some of the important shortlisted events are as follows :- 57th National Development Council Meeting held at Vigyan Bhawan on 27.12.2012, Full Planning Commission Meeting, Annual Plan 2012-13 Meeting for all the States and UTs (DCH-CM Level Meeting), Annual Plan 2012-13 Meeting for all the Union Ministries/ Departments, Training Programme for Economic Journalist of Nepal, Meeting on Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue (with Ministers of Japan), India-China Strategic Economic Dialogue working group, Annual Prize Distribution Function of Planning Commission Commission Club, State Power Minister

Conferece held at Vigyan Bhawan on 17.07.2012, Working Group of India China Dialogue, Integration of Aadhar number with Central Government, First Conference of Planning Commission with State Planning Board and Planning Department at India Habitat Centre held on 06.07.2012, Medicinal Plant and Traditional Knowledge by National Biodiversity Authority, PPP Model in Micro Irrigation, Development Methodology for compilation of all India Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Development services (ICDS) by NCAER, Presentation on Higher Education in the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC), Meeting with National Advisory Council, Meeting on GIZ officials with Germany Embassy, NCSD Workshop with NGOs, Findings and to Present the Report of the WHO Supported Study on Nursing and Midwifery, Meeting on India-Australia energy Security Dialogue, Visit of Chinese delegation of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, Meeting of Direct Benefit Transfer held in NDMC Convention Hall, Second Conference of Planning Commission with State Planning Board and Planning Department at India Habitat Centre.

- ❖ Designed Parking Labels (Car/ Scooter) for allowing vehicles of officials of Planning Commission to enter in the premises .

- ❖ The Unit has flashed all the important events through Electronic Display Boards (Plasma Screen)
- ❖ Bulk Photocopying/Duplicating work has been executed by Photostat Unit. The sum total of reading of all the machines reflects that 272308 (Two lack seventy two thousand three hundred and eight) copy has been done per month.
- ❖ Different type of Binding work has been executed during the year (around 6000 reports/documents have been binded)
- ❖ Specification for procurement of heavy duty photocopier, digital scanner cum printers (colour and mono)
- ❖ Certification of AMC bills of photocopiers (colour & black and white)

Chapter 4.35.11: Right to Information Cell (CIT&I Division)

4.35.11.1 The RTI cell was set up in the Planning Commission in October 2005 and is functioning at Sochna Dwar on the ground floor of the Yojana Bhawan. There is a separate link 'RTI Act' on the home page of the Planning Commission's website. To facilitate visitors/ clients at the Sochna Dwar, it has provided facilities to fill up the queries online. During the period from April to December 2012, RTI cell has received 363 queries and all 363 have been responded till December 2012.

Chapter-5

Performance Evaluation in PEO

Evolution of PEO:

5.1 "Ever since the concept of planning was introduced in India, how to plan/design the development schemes and programmes for implementation in a given situation with varied geo-climatic features on the one hand and diverse socio-economic characteristics across the states on the other hand posed a great challenge before the planners and policy makers who always remained concerned about improving the service delivery. Nevertheless, the founding fathers of PEO had a visionary objective that aimed at improving the development planning and implementation through evaluation results which would be nothing but the manifestation of the grassroots reality about public interventions in helping the intended beneficiaries of development schemes and programs".

Organizational History of PEO:

5.2. Having this implicit objective in view, PEO was established in October, 1952, as an independent organization, under the general guidance and direction of the Planning Commission with a specific task of evaluating the community development programmes and other Intensive Area Development Schemes. The evaluation set up was further nurtured and strengthened by developing methods and techniques of evaluation in the First Five Year Plan and setting up evaluation machineries in the States during Third Plan (1961-66) and Fourth Plan (1969-74). With the extension of the Plan Programmes/Schemes in a variety of sectors, viz., agriculture, cooperation, rural

industries, fisheries, health, family welfare, rural development, rural electrification, public distribution, tribal development, social forestry, etc., the evaluation task performed by the PEO was gradually extended to other important Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Functions and Objectives of PEO

5.3. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertakes evaluation of selected programmes/schemes and Flagship programmes of the Government of India at the behest of the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The evaluation studies are designed to assess the processes of implementation, effectiveness of the delivery systems, and impact of programmes/schemes and come up with recommendations & suggestions to further improve the scheme/programmes. These studies are diagnostic in nature and aim at identifying the factors contributing to successes and /or failures of various programmes and thus help in deriving lessons for improving the performance of existing schemes through mid-course corrections and better designs for future programmes.

5.4. Broadly, the objectives of evaluation task performed by PEO include objective assessment of processes and impacts of the development programmes, identification of the areas of successes and failures at different stages of implementation, analysis of reasons for successes or failures, examination of extension methods and people's reactions thereto and

deriving lessons for future improvement in formulation and implementation of the new programmes/schemes. Evaluation in this sense has been recognized as quite distinct and separate from analysis of progress and review on the one hand, and inspection, checking and scrutiny of the schemes and works on the other.

Participatory Approach for Improving Service Delivery

5.5. PEO is conducting external evaluation, independent of the administrative channels, through direct observations, sample surveys and social science research methods. Thus, evaluation studies carried out by the PEO are in addition to the progress reporting or checking and scrutiny of works as being done in the administrative Ministries/Departments. Nevertheless, an attempt is also being made to involve planners and implementing agencies at various stages of evaluation to make the findings and lessons of PEO reports more useful.

Organizational Structure of PEO

5.6. The PEO is primarily a field based organization works under the overall charge of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. It has a three-tier structure with its Headquarters housed in Planning Commission at New Delhi. The middle rung is represented by the Regional Evaluation Offices, while the next links are the Field Units known as the Project Evaluation Offices.

5.7. At the PEO Headquarters, the organization is headed by Adviser (Evaluation) who is assisted by Directors/Deputy Advisers with supporting manpower. Each one of the Directors/Deputy Advisers is responsible for formulation of study designs, conduct of studies and analysis of the data collected through field

units of PEO under the overall guidance and supervision of Adviser (Evaluation).

5.8. PEO has 15 field units - 7 Regional Evaluation Offices (REOs) and 8 Project Evaluation Offices (PEOs). Performance and impact of evaluation studies need to generate village and household level primary data and process data from the various nodes of the implementing machineries located at the State, district, block and village levels. The field units of PEO serve the most important function of ensuring that the primary and secondary statistics used in evaluation studies are representative of the grassroots reality. Since evaluation findings are to be acted on by the planners and policy makers so ensuring accuracy of the data generated for diagnostic and impact studies is of critical importance. The field units of PEO, therefore perform critical role in ensuring the accuracy of the data collected. The layout of PEO at field level is given at Annexure.

PEO Library

5.9. PEO Headquarters maintains its own library (Technical) where reference books on evaluation techniques to be adopted for designing/instrumenting of the studies and other publications related to evaluation are kept for allusion purposes. Copies of the evaluation reports are also kept in the library for reference purposes.

Plan Scheme for Evaluation

5.10. A Central Plan Scheme namely "Strengthening Evaluation Capacity in Government" was introduced in the year 2006-07 with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 8.55 crore. The budgetary allocation for this scheme in the year 2007-08 is Rs.26 crore, 2008-09 is 12 crore, 2009-10 is 12 crore, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-

13 are 10 crore respectively. The main objective of the Scheme is to provide quick and useful evaluative information for planners / policy makers. Quality evaluation of various programs and projects would not only bring improvement in public sector performance but also address a broad range of issues relating to economy, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and relevance of public sector funding and development intervention.

Objectives of the Plan Scheme :

- (i) To build on the existing capabilities in Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and evaluation capacity development within and outside the Government in general.
- (ii) To create a data base on development evaluation which would not be just a repository of evaluation studies done by different organizations but would contain presentation of results of evaluations, lessons learnt, best practices etc. in a user friendly format.
- (iii) To provide the expertise to the State Governments by training through resource persons and experts available in the PEO, Planning Commission.
- (iv) For making the evaluation reports meaningful, timely and informative. Use of latest statistical software packages and up-gradation of the existing computer hardware.

Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) for PEO

5.11. In view of the changed scenario, the erstwhile Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) was revamped and reconstituted as

Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) on 6th January, 2010 which is headed by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission comprising all Members of the Planning Commission, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance and three eminent research professionals from renowned Research Institutes as members. Adviser (PEO) is the Convener of DEAC. The Committee may co-opt any additional Member(s) and would meet at least twice in a financial year. The Terms of Reference of DEAC are given as below:

- to identify major thematic areas for evaluation research in the country and for Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).
- to consider and approve the Annual Plan/ long term Plan for PEO.
- to assess and monitor the quality of development evaluation research in the country and recommend corrective measures.
- to monitor compliance of evaluation findings by planning and implementing Ministries/Departments.
- to suggest ways and means for developing greater linkages between PEO and Central Ministries/ Departments, State Evaluation Institutions as well as other academic institutions and organizations engaged in monitoring and evaluation of programmes/schemes and research.
- to provide guidance for formulation of a national evaluation policy outlining the methods, standards and processes of information generation and use.

- to assess evaluation resources and develop suitable strategies for evaluation capacity development in the Ministries/ Departments, NGOs, Universities and Research Institutions in the country.
- to suggest any other activity to be undertaken by PEO to generate useful

evaluative information for planners/ policymakers.

Evaluation Studies of Plan Schemes/ Programmes taken up by PEO during 2012-13 are as follow:

5.12. Status of Evaluation studies prioritized by DEAC :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Status as on 31.12.2012
1	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduyitkaran Yojana (RGGVY)	The field works, collection of data/information is in progress.
2	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	The field works, collection of data/information is in progress.
3	Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC,ST & OBC Student	Design of the study has been approved by CEMC and likely to be outsourced to empanelled research institute.
4	Evaluation study on Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and special Central Assistance Schedule Tribes (SCA to TSP)	The final report is under submission for approval.
5	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliance (ADIP)	The final report is under submission for approval.
6	Targeted Public Distribution System in the States of Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand	Draft report has been submitted.
7.	Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural Farmers (MSP)	Report is writing in stage
8.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	The field works, collection of data/information is in progress.
9.	Evaluation of Teacher's Training Institutes (ETTI)	The field works, collection of data/information is in progress.
10.	Micro Irrigation	The final report is under submission for approval.
11.	National Highways under Public Private Partnership (PPP)	Process of outsourcing is in progress.
12.	Study on Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF).	Final report is in writing stage
13.	Evaluation study on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	The final report is under submission for approval.
14.	Assistance from Central Pool to NE and Sikkim States	Preparation of design of the study is in progress.
15.	Border Area Development Program (BADP)	The field works have been completed and the report is in writing stage.
16.	Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	The study has been outsourced and field works is in progress
17.	Bundelkhand Package	Preparation of design of the evaluation study is in progress
18.	Ujjawala	Preparation of design of the evaluation study is in progress

Meetings of Consultancy Evaluation - Cum - Monitoring Committee (CEMC) and Steering Committee Organized by PEO:

PEO has constituted the CEMC to monitor and guide to the following evaluation studies.

5.13. The discussion and suggestion emanating from the CEMC meetings are important for conducting evaluation studies. The Project Directors of the studies are required to make a presentation of the design of the studies before CEMC so that the maximum objectives may be covered in the studies. **The following meetings of the CEMC were held during 2012-13 (up-to 31st December,2012):**

- CEMC Meeting was held to approve of the design of the "RGGVY"
- CEMC Meeting was held to approve of the design of the "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme.
- CEMC meeting was held to approve of the design of the "Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC,ST & OBC students".
- CEMC meetings were called for approving of the design of the evaluation study on Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)
- CEMC meetings were held to approve the design of the "Teacher's training Institutes (ETTI)".
- CEMC meetings were held to approve design and outsourcing process of the "Border Area Development Programme" (BADP)"
- Steering Committee Meetings were held to approve of the design of the "Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNERGA)
- CEMC meetings were held to approve of the design of the "Efficacy of Minimum Support Price to Agricultural Farmer's
- CEMC meetings were held to discuss design of the "evaluation study on Bundelkhand Package
- CEMC meetings were held to discuss design of the "evaluation study on Ujjawala

Presentation Programmes organized by PEO

5.14. The draft evaluation reports are presented before Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Planning Commission, Members of Planning Commission and the Members of CEMC for their suggestions and comments. The reports are submitted for first final acceptance only after the approval of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The following presentation Programmes have been organized during 2012-13 (upto 31st December, 2012):

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliance (ADIP).

Meetings Organized by PEO:

5.15. The assessment of progress and findings during the field survey of the evaluation studies is also an important aspect to produce the quality evaluation reports. The meetings to assess the progress of evaluation study on BADP and findings of evaluation study on ICDS have been held in Yojana Bhawan.

Follow up Action on Evaluation Findings and Suggestions - a Tangible output of PEO

5.16. The implementation of the findings and suggestions made in the evaluation reports brought out by PEO are referred to for implementation rests with the concerned Ministries/Departments. It has been acknowledged that the findings and suggestions of PEO evaluation reports have been incorporated in varying degrees by the implementing Ministries/Departments. Some of the evaluation reports have been found extremely useful and acted upon by the implementing agencies. The findings and suggestions of the reports of PEO have often been quoted in the print media to ensure accountability at the lower level of government.

Other Activities of PEO

5.17. Programme Evaluation Organization has developed its association with the State Government especially with the Planning & Evaluation departments. Necessary guidelines have been provided by PEO with regard to the setting up of evaluation wings in Karnataka State. The State Government of Bihar has also accepted the guidelines from PEO for evaluating of the state sponsored programmes. The PEO has also requested State Evaluation Organisations to send their evaluation reports to Planning Commission so that these reports can also be put on the Internet for circulation.

E-Governance in PEO

5.18. In order to strengthen e-Governance , Information Technology and to create online data base in PEO, necessary follow-up has been taken up with the General Administration Division of Planning Commission and NIC, Yojana Bhawan Unit.

Training Programme attended by the Officers of PEO:

5.19: Training Programme is also an important component of the organization. PEO reports are required lot of data analysis on primary data collected from the field and are prepared on the basis of the result of data analysis. To make the reports more meaningful the officers of PEO attended the training programme at national level institutions and also delivered lectures to the trainees at many occasions.

Orientation Training Programme Organized by PEO:

5.20. PEO undertakes the work of evaluation studies either in-house or through outsourcing basis to empanelled research institutions. It is very important to organize orientation training programmes to provide proper ideas and mottos of the studies to the field staff involving in collection of data/ information. The outsourced agencies have organized orientation training programme of evaluation study on BADP and MGNREGA.

Modernization of field units of PEO:

5.21. The proposal to provide hardware and software items to field units of PEO (REOs/ PEOs) is under consideration of General Administration Section of Planning Commission.

Administrative Meetings:

5.22. Programme Evaluation Organisation is a field orientated organization and its administrative and financial matters are dealt by the Planning Commission Administration at New Delhi. The officers and staff posted at different locations use to face lot of difficulties to get administrative and financial approval of their routine works. Therefore Adviser (PEO) frequently interacted with the administrative authority in the planning commission to find out the remedy of the issues.

Annexure

Lay out of Programme Evaluation Organisation at Field Level

Name of Regional Evaluation Office (REO) 1	Project Evaluation Office (PEO) attached to concerned REO 2	States/UTs falling under concerned REO/PEO 3
I. Eastern Region 1. REO, Kolkata	PEO, Guwahati & PEO, Bhubaneswar	1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Manipur 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Orissa 8. Sikkim 9. Tripura 10. West Bengal 11. A & N Islands
II. Northern Region 2. REO, Chandigarh	PEO, Shimla	1. Haryana 2. Himachal Pradesh 3. Jammu & Kashmir 4. Punjab 5. Chandigarh 6. Delhi
III. Southern Region 3. REO, Chennai	PEO, Thiruvananthapuram	1. Kerala 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Lakshadweep 4. Pondicherry
IV. South Central Region 4. REO, Hyderabad	PEO, Bangalore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Karnataka
V. Central Region 5. REO, Jaipur	PEO, Bhopal	1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Chhattisgarh 3. Rajasthan
VI. Northern Central Region 6. REO, Lucknow	PEO, Patna	1. Bihar 2. Jharkhand 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Uttaranchal
VII Western Region 7. REO, Mumbai	PEO, Ahmedabad	1. Goa 2. Gujarat 3. Maharashtra 4. D&N Haveli 5. Daman & Diu

Chapter-6 Vigilance Activities

1. The Vigilance Unit of the Planning Commission deals with all vigilance cases i.e., cases of corruption, malpractices and lack of integrity in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' officers. It is also responsible for issue of vigilance status certificates in respect of officials in the Commission. It advises Divisions within the Commission and other organisations of Planning Commission on disciplinary matters referred to it for advice.

2. During the period from April to December, 2012, 6 complaints were received in the Vigilance Unit, which are at various stages of disposal.

Preventive Vigilance

To help generate awareness and create an urge to avoid various omissions and commissions in day-to-day discharge of official responsibilities, a one hour interactive session on Vigilance Awareness was organized on 26th June, 2012.

The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in Planning Commission from 29.10.2012 to 03.11.2012. This year the theme was "Transparency in Public procurement".

During the Vigilance Awareness Week numerous activities, for spreading vigilance awareness, were conducted in Planning Commission. Banners were placed at vantage locations, lectures by Public Officials with domain knowledge in governance and transparency, etc. were organized, essential wisdoms from conduct rules were displayed through LEDs available at different locations of Planning Commission and through network mail and a quiz competition was organized to sensitize officials to the various 'do's and don'ts' in discharge of their responsibilities in the Government.

Complaints Mechanism Committee:

In accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Public Interest Litigation WP No. (CrI) 666-70 of 1992, a Complaints Mechanism Committee (CMC) on Sexual harassment has been constituted in Planning Commission. During the period April, 2012 – December, 2012 no complaint of sexual harassment was received.

Annexure-I

**Summary of the C&AG's Observations made in its
Reports for the year ended March, 2011.**

1. Report No. 1 for the year 2011-12

Para 3.12 read with Appendix-III-E relates to Statement showing cases of savings of ₹ 100 crore or more under various Grants/appropriations

- Total savings during the financial year 2010-11 under various Grants (at Sl. No.28, Demand No. 74 - Ministry of Planning) was ₹ 1585.40 crore.

Para 3.13 read with Appendix-III-F relates to Statement showing persisting savings of ₹ 100 crore or more under various Grants/ appropriations

- Total persisting savings during the three financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 under various Grants of the Demand No. 73 - Ministry of Planning) were ₹ 554.01 crore, ₹ 334.23 crore and ₹ 1585.40 crore respectively.

Para 3.16 read with Appendix-III-H relates to Cases where major portion of savings were surrendered on 31st March 2011 and the details of amount lapsed

- The total amount surrendered on 31st March 2011 was ₹ 1572.80 crore, and the amount not surrendered and lapsed during the financial year 2010-11 (at Sl. No.27, Demand No. 74 - Ministry of Planning) was ₹ 12.60 crore.

Para 3.24 read with Appendix-III-M relates to Statement showing cases of savings of ₹ 10 crore and above where entire provision remained unspent

- Entire unspent provision during the financial year 2010-11 under Sub-head 4059.01.051.07 - Unique Identification Authority of India

Para 3.25 read with Appendix-III-N relates to Statement showing cases of unrealistic budgetary assumptions under a sub-head (Savings of ₹ 100 crore and above constituting more than 10 per cent of the budgeted provision)

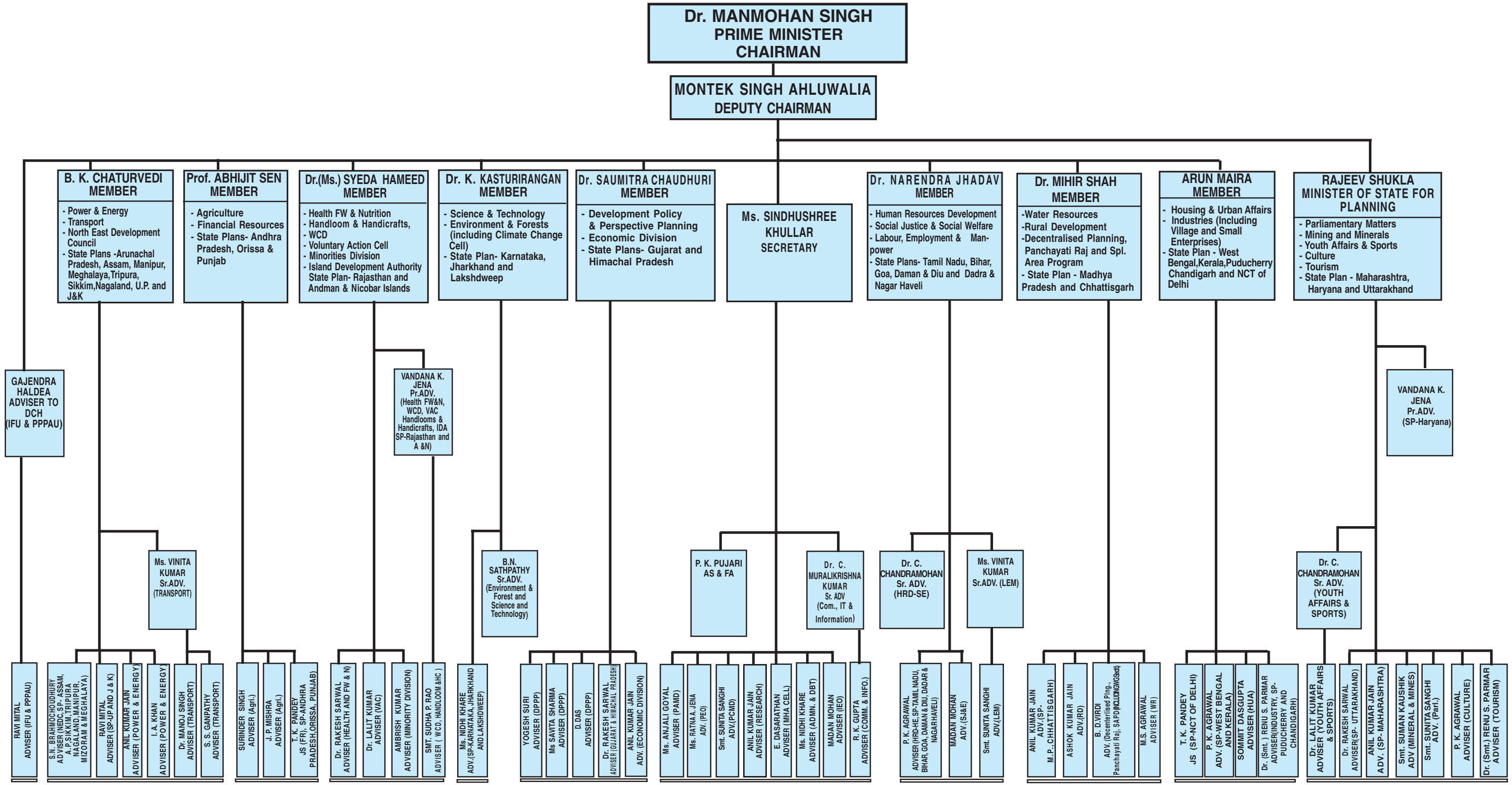
- Unspent provision during the financial year 2010-11 under sub-head 3454.02.206.01 - Unique Identification Authority of India (at Sl. No.45) was ₹ 1546.89 crore of the budget provision of ₹ 1719.50 crore.

2. Report No. 33 of 2011-12

Para 1.3 read with Appendix-VII relates to Outstanding Utilisation Certificates.

- Para 1.3 read with Appendix-VII indicates that as on March 2012, 21 Utilisation Certificates were outstanding in respect of grants amounting to ₹ 48.99 lakh released upto March 2010, which were due the 31st March 2011.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (AS ON 13.02.2013)



1. Designations :-

Pr. ADV. Principal Adviser
Sr. Adv. Senior Adviser
ADV. Adviser
JS Joint Secretary
AS & FA Addl.Secy.& Financial Adviser

2. Subject :

ADMN. Administration
Agri. Agriculture
BRGF Backward Region Grant Fund
CACP Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices
CA & CC Corporate Affairs & Competition Commission
C&I Communication & information
Com. Commerce
DBT Direct Benefit Transfer
DPP Development Policy & Perspective Planning
DPPRSAP Decentralised Planning, Panchayati Raj & Spl. Area Programmes
ED Economic Division
E & F Environment & Forests

FR Financial Resources
HRD-SE Human Resource Development Secondary Education
HRD-HE Human Resource Development Higher Education
HUA Housing & Urban Affairs
IDA Island Development Authority
ICT Information and Communication Technology
IFU&PPAU Infrastructure Finance Unit and Public Private Partnership Appraisal Unit
I & B Information & Broadcasting
IEO Independent Evaluation Office
LEM Labour, Employment & Manpower
M.P. Madhya Pradesh

NCT National Capital Territory
NEDC North East Development Council
O/o DCH Office of Deputy Chairman
PAMD Project Appraisal & Management Division
PDS Public Distribution System
PCMD Plan Co-ordination & Management Division
PCRD Policy and Coordination for Regional Development
PEO Programme Evaluation Organisation
RD Rural Development
SJI Statistics and Programme Implementation
SJ & SW Social Justice & Social Welfare
S & T Science & Technology
TPT Transport
U.P. Uttar Pradesh

VAC Voluntary Action Cell
VSE Village & Small Enterprises
WCD Women & child Development
WR Water Resources

SUMMARY		
Chairman	- 1	Adv. to DCH (Secy. Level) - 1
Dy. Chairman	- 1	Sr. Adv. - 4
MOS	- 1	AS & FA - 1
Members	- 8	Advisers - 29
Secretary	- 1	Jt. Secy. - 1
Pr. Advisers	- 1	

