

# ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14



PLANNING COMMISSION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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# ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India  
Planning Commission  
New Delhi**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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





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## Chapter-1

### Role, Composition and Functions

**1.1** The Planning Commission was established by a resolution by the Government of India on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1950. The Resolution says "The Constitution of India has guaranteed certain Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India and enunciates certain Directive Principles of State Policy, in particular, that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life and shall direct its policy towards securing, among other things:-

- a) that the citizens, men and women, equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and
- c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

#### **ROLE**

**1.2** The resolution setting up the Planning Commission outlined its role as to:

- a. Make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirement;

- b. Formulate a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources;
- c. On a determination of priorities, define the stages in which the Plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage;
- d. Indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which, in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan;
- e. Determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan in all its aspects;
- f. Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary; and
- g. Make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it, or on a consideration of prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures and development programmes or on an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by Central or State Governments.

**1.3** The resolution in its paragraph 6 highlighted the need for an advisory body at the highest policy level, free from the burden of the day-to-day administration, but in constant touch with the Central government and State Governments which would help meet the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens and secure the directive principles of the State Policy.

**1.4** As per resolution, the Planning Commission will make recommendations to the Cabinet and hence, the responsibility for taking and implementing the decisions will rest with the Central and State Governments.

### **TASK ALLOCATION UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS) RULES, 1961**

**1.5** As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, amended from time to time, the following tasks have been allocated to the Planning Commission:

- 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.
- Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources.
- 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.
- Determination of the nature of machinery necessary for the implementation of the Plan in all its aspects.

- 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.
- 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.
- Public Co-operation in National Development.
- Specific programmes for area development notified from time to time.
- Perspective Planning.
- Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
- Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and connected matters.
- All matters relating to National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA).
- All matter relating to Independent Evaluation Office(IEO).

### **EVOLVING FUNCTIONS OF PLANNING COMMISSION**

**1.6** From early stages of a highly centralised planning system, the Indian economy has gradually moved towards indicative planning. The Planning Commission now concerns itself with the building a long term strategic vision for the future and decide on the priorities of the nation. It works out sectoral targets and provides promotional stimulus to the economy to grow in the desired direction.

**1.7** Planning Commission plays an integrative role in the development of a holistic approach to the policy formulation in critical areas of human and economic development. In the social sector, schemes which require coordination and synthesis like rural health, drinking water, rural energy needs, literacy and environment protection have been inching towards coordinated policy formulation.

**1.8** The emphasis of the Commission has been shifting from mere increase in the plan outlays to efficient utilisation of the allocations made, thereby raising the productivity as well as output by using the limited resources optimally.

**1.9** With strain on available budgetary resources, the resource allocation system between the States and Ministries of the Central

Government is becoming increasingly difficult. This calls for the Planning Commission to play a mediatory and facilitating role, keeping in view the best interest of all concerned.

**1.10** Planning Commission play a consultancy role for systems change within the Government. Planning Commission also plays an information dissemination role to spread the gains of experience more widely.

## COMPOSITION OF PLANNING COMMISSION

**1.11** This Report pertains to the activities of the Planning Commission during the financial year 2013-14. During this period, the composition of the Planning Commission was as follows:

S.No.	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Manmohan Singh	Prime Minister & ex-officio Chairman
2	Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia	Deputy Chairman
3	Shri P.Chidambaram	Member
4	Shri Sharad Pawar	Member
5	Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde	Member
6	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	Member
7	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	Member
8	Shri Kamal Nath	Member
9	Shri Kapil Sibal	Member
10	Shri M.M.Pallam Raju	Member
11	Shri Jairam Ramesh	Member
12	Shri Rajeev Shukla	Member
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

**1.12** The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was in the rank of Union Cabinet Minister, whereas all full-time Members (from Sr. No. 13 to 20) of the above composition were in the rank of Union Minister of State.

**1.13** 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.

**1.14** The Deputy Chairman along with the full time Members and the Secretary 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.

### **ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP**

**1.15** The Planning Commission functions through a few Specialist Divisions and several Subject Matter Divisions. Each Division is headed by a Senior Officer, i.e., Principal Adviser, Senior Adviser and Adviser who is at the level of a Secretary or Additional Secretary or Joint Secretary respectively.

**1.16** These Divisions fall under two broad categories:

(a) **Specialist Divisions** which are concerned with aspects of the entire

economy e.g. Financial Resources, Development Policy and Perspective Planning Division etc. and

(b) **Subject Matters Divisions** e.g. Agriculture, Human Resources, Health, Housing etc. which are concerned with specified fields of development in the related areas.

**1.17** 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 Plans Division (including Island Development authority Cell),

(ix) Decentralized Planning Division, Panchayati Raj and Special Area Programmes

(x) Infrastructure Finance and Public Private Partnership Appraisal Unit

**1.18** The Subject Divisions are:

(i) Agriculture Division,

(ii) Social Justice and Social Welfare

(iii) Communication, IT & Information Division,

(iv) Human Resources Development Division

- (v) Environment and Forests Division(including climate changes)
- (vi) Health, Family Welfare & Nutrition Division,
- (vii) Housing & Urban Affairs Division,
- (viii) Industries Division,
- (ix) Minerals Division
- (x) Minorities Divisions
- (xi) Ministry of Home Affairs Cell
- (xii) Power & Energy Division,
- (xiii) Rural Development Division,
- (xiv) Science & Technology Division,
- (xv) Women & Child Development Division,
- (xvi) Transport & Tourism Division,
- (xvii) Village & Small Enterprises Division,
- (xviii) Voluntary Action Cell
- (xix) Water Resources Division
- (xx) Women & Child Development

**1.19** 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.

**1.20** The Programme Evaluation Organization (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.

**1.21** 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.

**1.22** 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

**1.23** 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.

**1.24** 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.

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## Chapter-2

### Economy and the Plan - An Overview

#### A. AN OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

**2.1** The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 to 17) has been launched in a period of economic slowdown on account of several domestic and global factors. This trend was first reflected in the steep fall of the growth rate from 9.3 per cent in the beginning (2007-08) of the Eleventh Plan Period to 6.7 per cent in the terminal year (2011-12) of the Eleventh Plan Period. The deceleration continued into first year (2012-13) of the Twelfth Plan Period with the economy recording a growth rate of 4.5 per cent only. However, the Twelfth Plan Document envisages an average annual growth target of 8 per cent.

**2.2** The growth rates for three sectors, namely, Agriculture, Industry and Services, were at 4.6 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively, during 2013-14 (i.e. the second year of Twelfth Plan).

As per the Advance Estimates on national income released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), on 7th February 2014, the growth rate of GDP is estimated at 4.9 per cent for the year 2013-14. Table 2.1 gives year-wise GDP growth rates at Factor Cost (GDP<sub>fc</sub>) and at Market Prices (GDP<sub>mp</sub>) over the last six years. GDP<sub>mp</sub> includes net indirect taxes (indirect taxes net of subsidies) over and above the GDP<sub>fc</sub>.

**Table 2.1**

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

Year	GDP <sub>fc</sub>	GDP <sub>mp</sub>
2007-08	9.3	9.8
2008-09	6.7	3.9
2009-10	8.6	8.5
2010-11 <sup>^</sup>	8.9	10.3
2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	6.7	6.6
<b>2012-13*</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>2013-14#</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>

\*1<sup>st</sup> Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2<sup>nd</sup> Revised Estimates; <sup>^</sup>3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Estimates as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2014; # Advance Estimates as on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2014  
Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

**2.3** The Twelfth Five Year Plan faces multiple challenges in order to achieve the envisaged growth target of 8 per cent. The major issues and challenges faced by the Twelfth Plan which may act as constraints in the process of growth are: a high fiscal deficit curbing further government spending, accompanied by significant inflation, and a large number of stalled projects which hamper investment.

**2.4** The Twelfth Plan, faced with such challenges involves strategies to increase productivity in order to increase growth. As mentioned above, faced with a high fiscal deficit as well as a large Current Account Deficit (CAD), the solutions to financing the CAD in particular, will not be not through foreign



reserves, but through more Foreign Direct Investments in order to increase competition and productivity levels, thus easing the fiscal deficit as well and lead the economy to a higher growth trajectory, improving the productivity in each sector.

## B. SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROWTH

**2.5** GDP growth rates for agriculture, industry and services sectors realized during the

Eleventh Five Year Plan Period were at 4.1 per cent, 7.7 per cent and 9.4 per cent against the growth target of 4 per cent, 10-11 per cent and 9-11 per cent respectively. The Twelfth Plan targets growth rates of 4 per cent for agriculture, 7.6 per cent for industry and 9.0 per cent for services, thereby aiming at 8 per cent growth in overall GDP. The Sectoral growth performance of the economy during the Eleventh Plan and first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2**

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

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services	GDP
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 <sup>^</sup>	8.6	7.6	9.7	8.9
2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	5.0	7.8	6.6	6.7
<b>Eleventh Plan Realisation</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Twelfth Plan Target</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
2012-13 <sup>*</sup>	1.4	1.0	7.0	4.5
2013-14 <sup>#</sup>	4.6	0.7	6.9	4.9

\*1<sup>st</sup> Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2<sup>nd</sup> RE; ^ 3<sup>rd</sup> RE; # Advance Estimates as on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2014

Source: 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets: 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document; 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets: 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Document; Central Statistics Office (CSO)

**2.6** The First Revised Estimates (RE) for 2012-13 released by the CSO on 31st January, 2014 reveal that the estimated growth in agriculture sector, industrial sector and services sector are placed at 1.4 per cent, 1 per cent, and 7 per cent for the year 2012-13 as against growth of 5 per cent, 7.8 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively during the year 2011-12. As a result, growth in 2012-13 was recorded at 4.5 per cent as compared

to the growth rate of 6.7 per cent in 2011-12. This moderation in growth was primarily due to the downward trends in agriculture and industrial growth. As per the Advance Estimates released by CSO on 7th February 2014 - the growth for agriculture, industry and service sectors are estimated at 4.6 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively, yielding together a growth rate (GDPfc) of 4.9 per cent in the year 2013-14.

**2.7** The agriculture sector grew at an impressive rate of 8.6 per cent in 2010-11 but declined to 5 per cent in the year 2011-12. However, it yielded an average of 4.1 per cent during the Eleventh Plan Period, above the targeted growth rate of 4 per cent. There was further moderation in the growth seen in the agriculture sector which, estimated at 1.4 per cent for the year 2012-13 as per the First Revised Estimates. According to the Advance Estimates, it is expected to grow at 4.6 per cent in the year 2013-14. This is based on an expected increase in the production of food grains which is estimated to grow by 2.3 per cent, in comparison to a decline of 0.8 per cent seen in data of the previous year by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

**2.8** Industrial growth also exhibited slowdown in the year 2012-13, at 1 per cent as per Revised Estimates as compared to growth of 7.8 per cent in the year 2011-12. The decline in industrial growth in the year 2012-13 may be attributed to the fall of the growth rates in the 'manufacturing' sector at 1.1 per cent, 'construction' which at 1.1 per cent, 'electricity, gas & water supply' at 2.3 per cent and, 'mining and quarrying' at (-) 2.2 per cent. These sectors had higher growth rates in the year 2011-12 with the sectors of 'manufacturing' at 7.4 per cent, 'construction' at 10.8 per cent, 'electricity, gas and water supply' at 8.4 per cent, and 'mining and quarrying' at 0.1 per cent. In the comparatively low growth rates seen in different sectors evidences that the industry sector had faced

Table 2.3

## Annual Growth Rate of GDP by Industry of Origin at Constant (2004-05) (percent)

S.No.		Eleventh Plan period						Twelfth Plan period		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Average	2012-13	2013-14*	Target
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.8	0.1	0.8	8.6	5.0	4.1	1.4	4.6	4.0
2	Mining and quarrying	3.7	2.1	5.9	6.5	0.1	3.7	-2.2	-1.9	5.7
3	Manufacturing	10.3	4.3	11.3	8.9	7.4	8.4	1.1	-0.2	7.1
4	Electricity, gas and water supply	8.3	4.6	6.2	5.3	8.4	6.5	2.3	6.0	7.3
5	Construction	10.8	5.3	6.7	5.7	10.8	7.9	1.1	1.7	9.1
6	Trade, hotels and restaurant	10.1	5.7	7.9	12.0	1.2	7.4	4.5	3.5	7.4
7	Transport, storage and communication	12.5	10.8	14.8	12.6	9.4	12.0	6.0		11.8
8	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	12.0	12.0	9.7	10.0	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.2	9.9
9	Community, social and personal services	6.9	12.5	11.7	4.2	4.9	8.1	5.3	7.4	7.2
	Total GDP	9.3	6.7	8.6	8.9	6.7	8.0	4.5	4.9	8.0
	Industry (2-5)	9.7	4.4	9.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	1.0	0.7	7.6
	Services (6-9)	10.3	10.0	10.5	9.7	6.6	9.4	7.0	6.9	9.0

\*Advance Estimates as on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014

Source: 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets: 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Document; Central Statistics Office



shortfalls growing at 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of the year 2013-14, 2.3 per cent in the second quarter and registered a negative growth of 0.7 per cent in the third quarter. The Advance Estimates for the year 2013-14 estimate growth of (-) 0.2 per cent in 'manufacturing', 1.7 per cent in 'construction', 6 per cent in 'electricity, gas and water supply' and (-) 1.9 per cent in 'mining and quarrying' sector; together yielding a growth rate of 0.7 per cent for the industry sector during this period. The annual growth rates of GDP are given in Table 2.3, which lists the annual growth rate of GDP by industry of origin at constant (2004-05) prices by percentage for the Eleventh Plan as well as for the first two years and targets of the Twelfth Plan for each sector.

**2.9** The growth in services sector was recorded at 7 per cent in 2012-13 as per Revised Estimates and 6.9 per cent in the year 2013-14, according to the Advance Estimates as compared to 6.6 per cent in the year 2011-12. However, growth in services sector declined from 6.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2013-14 to 6 per cent in the second quarter, due to the stagnant growth in 'Trade, hotels, transport and communications', at around 4 per cent for both quarters, and a significant fall in the growth rate of 'Community, social and personal services' from 9.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2013-14 to 4.2 per cent in the second quarter. However, in the third quarter of the year 2013-14, 'Trade, hotels, transport and communications' recorded a growth of 4.3 per cent and growth in 'Community, social and personal services' rose to 7.0 per cent, resulting in an increase in service sector growth to 7.6 per cent for the third quarter of 2013-14 according to the Quarterly Estimates released by the CSO on 28th February, 2014. The relatively slow pace of growth in services sector, over the years, is attributable in part to the global

crises faced during the Eleventh Plan, wherein growth of the service sector, a major contributor to India's GDP, moderated to 9.7 per cent in the year 2010-11 and 6.6 per cent in the year 2011-12. The major drivers of growth in 2012-13 have been 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services' (10.9 per cent), 'transport, storage and communication' (6 per cent) and 'community, social and personal services' (5.3 per cent). However, the moderation in growth of services sector is mainly attributed to a fall in the growth rate of trade, hotels & restaurants and transport, storage & communication from 12 per cent in 2010-11 to 1.2 per cent in 2011-12 and 12.6 per cent in 2010-11 to 9.4 per cent in 2011-12, respectively. In 2012-13, the growth of these sectors was recorded at 4.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

**2.10** In addition to the poor performance of these sectors, higher levels of twin deficits along with high inflation have impacted the growth performance of the economy as a whole. The challenge for the Twelfth Plan lies in achieving significantly higher growth rates in the coming years to meet the planned target of 8 per cent average annual growth rate in 2012-17.

**2.11** A number of steps have been taken to address the slowdown in GDP growth. The major steps include the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; permitting FDI in areas such as multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation; strengthening of financial and banking sector and steps to increase infrastructure financing. Several initiatives have been set up in the Union Budget of 2013-14 which aim at boosting investment in infrastructure and industry. Some of these are in the form of encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure

companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. There are also initiatives for the agriculture sector, which essentially involve a programme of crop diversification that would promote technological innovation and encourage farmers to choose crop alternatives. A Credit Guarantee Fund is also being created in the Small Farmers' Agri Business Corporation with an initial corpus of Rs.100 crore, and there are allocations for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission, etc. These measures are expected to revive the market and provide an impetus to growth.

**2.12** It is evident from the slow recovery of the growth rate in 2013-14 expected to be at 4.9 per cent as against the growth rate of 4.5 per cent recorded in 2012-13 that the abovementioned measures will stabilize the economy. Further, the growth rate of the agriculture and allied activities increased from 2.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2013-14 to 4.6 per cent in the second quarter due to a supportive monsoon. As per the Advance Estimates, the agricultural growth rate is estimated as 4.6 per cent for the year 2013-14. However, there has been a slowdown in agricultural growth in the third quarter of 2013-14 (from 4.6 per cent in the second quarter to 3.6 per cent in the third quarter) along with a sluggish growth in industry. The service sector with 7.6 per cent growth in the third quarter of the year 2013-14 seems to be showing a better performance as compared to the previous quarters (6.7 per cent in first quarter and 6 per cent in second quarter) which is also higher than the 6.9 per cent growth registered in third quarter of 2012-13. The growth rate of Industrial sector, especially for manufacturing, continues to be below par and is critical..

## GROWTH SCENARIO AT STATE LEVEL

**2.13** Aggregate growth rate of the economy is characterized by regional variations, not only between States but also between districts. There is concern about backward districts within states not performing well in terms of growth, even as the economically weaker states seem to be catching up in growth rates. The Eleventh Plan which targeted 'inclusiveness' witnessed an encouraging and positive trend with most States showing sustained high rates of growth. In fact, several of the economically weaker States have demonstrated an improvement in growth rates. During the Eleventh Plan period, average GDP growth rate of some of the economically weaker States even exceeded the average growth rates of general category States. These include Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and to some extent Uttar Pradesh. A similar trend is seen during the first year of the Twelfth Plan Period (2012-13), with states such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha showing relatively higher growth as compared to other states. According to available data, most of the states appear to have averaged GSDP growth of 6 percent or more during the Eleventh Plan period. 'Annexure - A' provides state-wise growth performance during the Eleventh Plan period, along with growth targets for the Plan period. 'Annexure - B' gives the details of the Sectoral growth targets for states during the Twelfth Plan period, along with the Sectoral growth performance of states in the year 2012-13.

## WORLD ECONOMIC SCENARIO

**2.14** There has been a general downturn in terms of growth rates globally that can be attributed mainly to the global financial crisis of 2008-09 and the sovereign debt crisis of Europe in 2011-12. The growth rate of the world output witnessed

a decline from 5.3 per cent in the year 2007 to 2.7 per cent in the year 2008, following the global financial crisis. In the later years, growth has been estimated as 3.9 per cent in the year 2011 which declined to 3.1 per cent in 2012 following the sovereign debt crisis in Europe.

**2.15** Following a decline in world output from 3.9 per cent in 2011 to 3.1 per cent in 2012, the growth of Advanced Economies witnessed a decline from 1.7 per cent in 2011 to 1.4 per cent in 2012. These global trends have impacted the growth trends of the emerging and developing economies. As per the World Economic Outlook Update, released by the IMF in January 2014, India's growth had declined from 6.3 per cent in 2011 to 3.2 per cent in 2012. It recovered to 4.4 per cent in 2013. Similarly, China showed a decline in growth from 9.3 per cent in 2011 to 7.7 per cent in 2012 and has remained consistent in 2013. External factors have contributed significantly in the slowdown of GDP growth in India from 2011-13 period.

**2.16** The World Economic Outlook released in

January 2014 by the IMF projects an upward trend in world growth for the years 2014 and 2015. The growth has been higher for emerging countries as compared to the advanced economies which were more severely hit by the crises. However, institutional reforms in the Euro-zone coupled with a relief in the 'fiscal cliff' of the US have led to a gradual decline in global risks. Emerging economies are reviving from the scenario of low growth. Given that the growth of countries cannot be viewed in isolation from the global scenario, India being an emerging economy, deeply integrated with the world economy through trade, is expected to benefit from revival of the global economy.

**2.17** Emerging and developing economies have been the major drivers of global GDP growth. Asia in particular, has been a major source of growth for global economy mainly because of China (averaging at 9.6 per cent growth between the years 2008 and 2011) and to some extent India (averaging 7.3 per cent growth between the years 2008 and 2011). The world growth scenario, for the last few years, is given in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4**

**World Economic Outlook: Trends in global growth rates (in per cent)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015*
World Output	5.3	2.7	-0.4	5.2	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.9
Advanced Economies	2.7	0.1	-3.4	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.3
United States	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.8	3.0
Euro Area	3.0	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.5	-0.7	-0.4	1.0	1.4
Japan	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0
United Kingdom	3.4	-0.8	-5.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.7	2.4	2.2
Canada	2.0	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.4
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	8.7	5.8	3.1	7.5	6.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.4
China	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.3
India	9.8	3.9	8.5	10.5	6.3	3.2	4.4	5.4	6.4
Brazil	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.8
Russia	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.5
South Africa	5.5	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	2.5	1.8	2.8	3.3

Source: World Economic Outlook, January 2014 and October 2013; IMF, \* Year over year Projections

**2.18** The World Economic Outlook released by IMF in January 2014 projects an increasing trend in growth rates during the years 2014 and 2015. Advanced economies are projected to grow from 1.3 per cent in 2013, to 2.2 per cent in 2014, and 2.3 per cent in 2015. Emerging market and developing economies are also projected to grow from 4.7 per cent in 2013 to 5.1 per cent in 2014 and to 5.4 per cent in 2015. Such a scenario augurs well for the Indian economy, which is projected to grow from 4.4 per cent in 2013, to 5.4 per cent in 2014, and 6.4 per cent in 2015.

**2.19** The average annual targeted growth of 8 per cent for the Twelfth Plan Period will depend majorly on two factors; namely, savings and investment rate. In order to achieve the growth target of 8 per cent during the Twelfth Plan period, an average investment rate 37 to 39 per cent of GDP would be required. Similarly, in order to finance the high level of investment, a domestic savings rate of about 34-35 per cent of GDP would be required. The level of domestic savings is estimated to be around 31.3 per cent of the GDP in 2011-12 indicating requirement of a substantial improvement in the same during the Twelfth Plan period. The strategy to improve the public savings during the Twelfth 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, 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 savings investment gap. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows are also expected to play a major role in boosting the investment.

## SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT RATE

**2.20** Higher investments in the economy, supported by high domestic savings are required to push the economy a step closer to a higher growth trajectory. In the first year of the Twelfth Plan (2012-13), the investment rate was estimated to be 34.8 per cent while savings rate was recorded at 30.1 per cent. This gap between savings and investment is closely associated with the level of Current Account Deficit in the economy. In the Eleventh Plan, a target of 34.8 per cent was set for domestic savings and 36.7 per cent for investment, having experienced an increasing trend of domestic savings and investment during the Tenth Plan period. The initial years of the Eleventh Plan saw savings and investment rates above the target, which declined and the gap between the two moved in tandem with deterioration in the Current Account Deficit from 2.8 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 to 4.2 per cent in 2011-12. The savings and investment rates during the Eleventh Plan period remained above the average of the Tenth Plan and close to the targets of the Eleventh Plan. The Twelfth Plan targets a savings rate of 33.6 per cent, which is close to the savings rate recorded in the Eleventh Plan (33.5 per cent), and an investment rate of 38.8 per cent of GDP is targeted. However, in 2012-13, with a further deterioration in the Current Account Deficit to 4.7 per cent of GDP, the gap between savings and investment has increased, while the savings and investment rates have also seen some decline, and are estimated at 30.1 and 34.8 per cent respectively (Table 2.5).

**Table 2.5**  
**Savings and Investment Rate at Current Prices**  
**(As % of GDPmp at current prices)**

Year	Savings Rate	Investment Rate
Tenth Plan(Average)	31.1	31.0
<b>Eleventh Plan-Target</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>
2007-08	36.8	38.1
2008-09	32.0	34.3
2009-10	33.7	36.5
2010-11 <sup>^</sup>	33.7	36.5
2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	31.3	35.5
<b>Eleventh Plan(Average)</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>
<b>Twelfth Plan (Target)</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>
2012-13 <sup>*</sup>	30.1	34.8

\*First revised estimates; @second revised estimates; ^ third revised estimates

Source: 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets: 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document; 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets: 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Document; Central Statistics Office (CSO).

## C. COMPOSITION OF INVESTMENT

**2.21** Investment is measured by Gross Capital Formation (GCF) comprising of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and Changes in Stock (CIS). GFCF represents the creation of physical assets thereby capturing the productive capacity of an economy. Changes in stock on the other hand are used to measure the inventories or the working capital. The GFCF is primarily important for measuring the potential growth of the economy as it accounts for more than 90 per cent of the Gross Domestic Investment.

**2.22** 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 31 per cent during the Tenth Five Year Plan. During the Eleventh Plan, the average

investment rate realized was estimated at 36.2 per cent which is more or less close to the target of 36.7 per cent. However, in the first year of the Twelfth Plan (2012-13), investment rate was recorded at 34.8 showing a decline over the previous years.

**2.23** The rate of fixed investment at current prices came down from 31.7 per cent in 2009-10 to 30.9 in 2010-11. Though it rose to 31.8 per cent in 2011-12, it again declined to 30.4 per cent in 2012-13 and further to 28.5 per cent in 2013-14 as per Advance Estimates. This can be attributed to reduction in private corporate sector from 10.4 per cent in 2010-11 to 9.4 per cent in 2011-12 and further to 8.5 per cent in 2012-13. Household fixed investment increased from 12.7 per cent in 2010-11 to 15.2 per cent in 2011-12 but declined to 14.1 per cent in 2012-13 (Table 2.6).



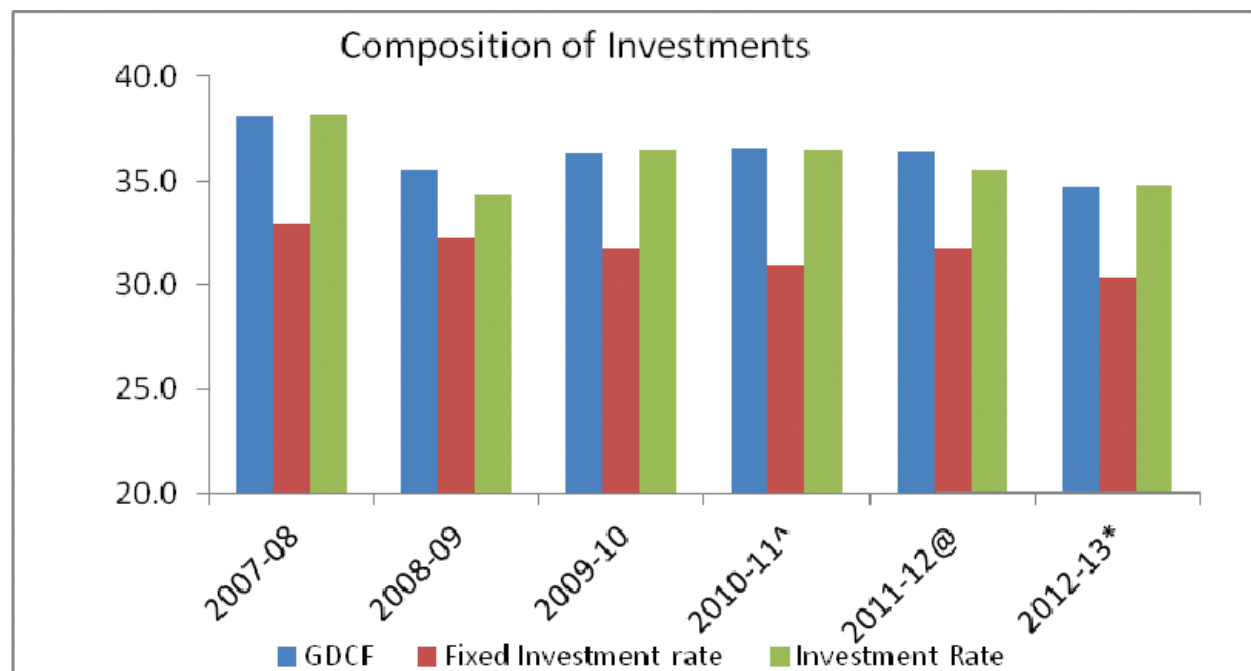
**Table 2.6**  
**Composition of Investments at current prices (As % of GDP<sup>mp</sup> current prices)**

Item/Year	Eleventh Plan period						2012-13*
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 <sup>^</sup>	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	Average	
<b>GDCF</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>
1. Public sector	8.9	9.4	9.2	8.4	7.7	8.7	8.1
2. Private corporate sector	17.3	11.3	12.1	12.8	10.1	12.7	9.2
3. Household sector	10.8	13.5	13.2	13.2	15.8	13.3	14.8
Private Investment (2+3)	28.1	24.8	25.4	26.0	25.9	26.0	23.9
<b>Fixed Investment rate</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
1. Public sector	8.0	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.1	8.0	7.8
2. Private corporate sector	14.3	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	10.9	8.5
3. Household sector	10.6	13.5	13.2	12.7	15.2	13.0	14.1
<b>Investment Rate</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>

\*First revised estimates; @second revised estimates; ^ third revised estimates

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

**Figure 2.1: Composition of Investments (As % of GDP)**



**2.24** Private investment as a percentage of GDP declined substantially from 26 per cent in 2010-11, to 25.9 per cent in 2011-12, and 23.9 per cent in 2012-13. This can be attributed to the fall in private corporate sector investment

from 12.8 per cent in 2010-11 to 9.2 per cent in 2012-13. Household sector investment, however, increased from 13.2 per cent of the GDP in 2010-11, to 14.8 per cent in 2012-13. In terms of consumption expenditure by private and

public sector, private consumption expenditure was recorded at 60.1 per cent of GDP in 2012-13, and at 59.8 per cent in 2013-14, as per the Advance Estimates. The government consumption expenditure was recorded at 11.2 per cent of the GDP in 2012-13, and 11.3 per cent in 2013-14, similar to their shares in 2011-

12. The growth in private consumption expenditure has declined from 9.3 per cent in 2011-12, to 5 per cent in 2012-13. Growth in government consumption expenditure also declined from 6.9 per cent in 2011-12, to 6.2 per cent in 2012-13 (Table 2.7).

**Table 2.7**

**Consumption Expenditure at 2004-05 prices (Annual growth Rate and As % of GDP)**

Item/Year	Eleventh Plan period						2012-13*
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11^	2011-12@	Average	
<b>Annual Real Growth Rate Per Cent</b>							
Private consumption exp.	9.2	6.9	7.4	8.7	9.3	8.3	5.0
Govt. consumption exp.	9.6	10.4	13.9	5.8	6.9	9.3	6.2
Total consumption exp.	9.3	7.4	8.4	8.2	8.9	8.4	5.2
<b>Ratio to GDP (at constant market prices) in Per Cent</b>							
Private consumption exp.	58.3	60.0	59.4	58.5	60.0	59.2	60.1
Govt. consumption exp.	10.3	11.0	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.2
Total consumption exp.	68.7	71.0	70.9	69.6	71.0	70.2	71.4

\*first revised estimates; @second revised estimates; ^ third revised estimates

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

## G. COMPOSITION OF SAVINGS

**2.25** Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) are classified into public and private savings. Public sector savings comprise savings of the Government departments (Centre and States) as well as public sector undertakings. Private savings comprise of household savings as well as private corporate sector savings.

**2.26** During the Eleventh Plan period, the GDS reached a peak value of 36.8 per cent in 2007-08, after which it dropped to 33.7 per cent in 2010-11 and further to 31.3 per cent in 2011-12 (Table 2.8). There has been a further dip to 30.1 per cent in the first year of the Twelfth Plan period, i.e. 2012-13. This decline is attributable,

in part, to the decline in household sector savings from 23.1 per cent in 2010-11, to 22.8 per cent in 2011-12, and further to 21.9 per cent in 2012-13. There has also been a decline in public sector savings from 2.6 per cent in 2010-11, to 1.2 per cent in 2011-12, and 2012-13, on account of negative savings by public authorities and government administration at -1.6 and -1.9 per cent respectively, in 2012-13. On the whole, the public sector contributed to a large extent in the decline of domestic savings between the year 2010-11 and 2012-13. This decline was coupled with comparatively slower growth in household sector savings and retained profits of the private corporate sector.

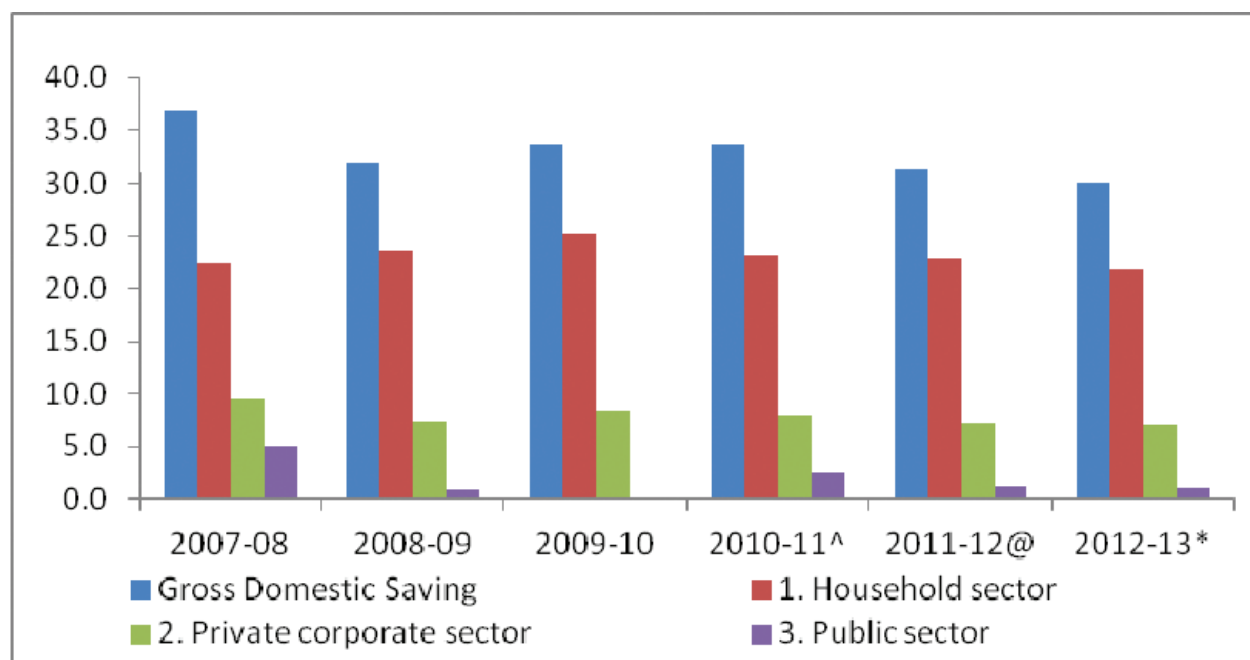
**Table 2.8**  
**Composition of Savings (As % of GDP)**

Item/Year	Eleventh Plan period						2012-13*
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11^	2011-12@	Average	
Gross Domestic Saving	36.8	32.0	33.7	33.7	31.3	33.5	30.1
<b>1. Household sector</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>
1.1 financial Saving	11.6	10.1	12.0	9.9	7.0	10.1	7.1
1.2 saving in physical assets	10.8	13.5	13.2	13.2	15.8	13.3	14.8
<b>2. Private corporate sector</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
2.1 joint stock companies	8.9	7.0	7.9	7.6	6.9	7.7	6.7
2.2 co-operative banks & societies	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>3. Public sector</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
3.1 public authorities	1.1	-2.4	-2.7	-0.2	-1.7	-1.2	-1.6
3.2 government administration	0.5	-2.8	-3.1	-0.5	-2.0	-1.6	-1.9
3.3 departmental enterprises	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
3.4 non-departmental enterprises	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.8

\*First revised estimates; @second revised estimates; ^ third revised estimates

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

**Figure 2.2: Composition of Savings (As % of GDP)**





**2.27** On an average, household savings are the major source of Gross Domestic Savings in the economy, followed by retained profits of the private corporate sector and public sector savings. In the household sector, the overall savings has remained in the range of 21-25 per cent of the GDP during the period 2007-08 to 2012-13. Private corporate sector savings have remained in the range of 7 to 9.5 per cent, and were recorded at 7.1 per cent in 2012-13. Savings of the public sector as a percentage of GDP have declined from 5 per cent in 2007-08 to 2.6 per cent in 2010-11 and further to 1.2 per cent in 2012-13. Thus, household savings in financial as well as physical assets coupled with private corporate sector savings contributed significantly to the Gross Domestic Savings in the beginning of the Twelfth Plan.

## H. FISCAL PERFORMANCE

**2.28** The combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and the States was recorded at 9.4 percent in 2009-10 which moderated to 6.9 per cent of GDP in 2010-11. However, it rose to 7.6 percent of GDP in 2011-12 and is estimated as 7.5 per cent of GDP in the beginning of the Twelfth Plan as per the Revised Estimates (RE) of 2012-13. As per Budget Estimates (BE) of 2013-14, it is expected to be 6.9 per cent of GDP. Better expenditure management by the Central Government during the crisis period resulted in the reduction of fiscal deficit at the Centre to 4.8 percent of the GDP in the year 2010-11 from 6.5 per cent in the year 2009-10. However, it increased to 5.7 per cent in 2011-12. Gross Fiscal Deficit of the Centre was recorded at 5.2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 as per Revised Estimates and is expected to come down to 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 as per Budget Estimates. The Gross Fiscal Deficit of all States taken together started improving from the year 2010-11 and was recorded at 2.1 per cent of GDP in 2010-11, which further

declined to 1.9 percent of GDP in 2011-12. The gross fiscal deficit of states is recorded at 2.3 percent in the year 2012-13 (RE) and 2.2 per cent of GDP in the year 2013-14 (BE).

**2.29** The Revenue Deficit of the Centre deteriorated from 4.5 percent of GDP in 2008-09 to 5.2 per cent of GDP in 2009-10. Fiscal consolidation efforts improved the revenue deficit to 3.2 of GDP in the year 2010-11. However, it reduced to reach 4.4 percent of the GDP in the year 2011-12 and is expected to remain at the level of 3.9 percent of the GDP at the beginning of the Twelfth Plan (2012-13) (RE). As per BE of 2013-14, the revenue deficit of the Centre is expected to be 3.3 per cent of GDP. Revenue Deficit of States, which had been marginal during the Eleventh Plan Period due to higher tax collections and reduction in the non-plan revenue expenditure showed a marginal increase in 2009-10 at 0.5 per cent of GDP and was almost nil in 2010-11. As per 2011-12 and 2012-13 (RE), the Combined Revenue Deficit of all states is estimated to be (-) 0.3 percent and (-) 0.2 percent of GDP respectively and is expected to be at (-) 0.4 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 (BE). The Combined Revenue Deficit of the Centre and States deteriorated from 4.3 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 to 5.7 per cent of GDP in 2009-10. However, as the economy started recovering, the revenue deficit showed signs of improvement and came down to 3.2 per cent of GDP in 2010-11. Further, it reached to 4.1 percent of the GDP in 2011-12. With the commencement of the 12th Plan, it is expected to be moderate at 3.7 per cent of the GDP in 2012-13 (RE) and at 2.9 percent of the GDP in 2013-14 (BE). Table 2.9 indicates the fiscal performance of states, Centre, as well as, the combined fiscal performance of the Center and states for the last few years.

**Table 2.9**  
**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	4.1	0.2
2008-09	6.0	4.5	2.4	-0.2	8.4	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	5.7	4.4	1.9	-0.3	7.6	4.1
2012-13 ( RE)	5.2	3.9	2.3	-0.2	7.5	3.7
2013-14 (BE)	4.8	3.3	2.2	-0.4	6.9	2.9

Source: For Centre: Union Budget 2013-14; for States: RBI State Finances: A study of Budgets of 2013-14.

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

**2.30** The total expenditure of Central Government during crisis years had increased due to expansionary fiscal policy, and was recorded at 15.8 percent of GDP in 2009-10. However, with fast recovery of the economy in 2010-11 and better fiscal management, expenditure reduced to 15.4 percent of GDP. As of 2011-12, total expenditure as a percentage of GDP was 14.5 percent. It is expected to be at around 14.1 per cent in the first year of the Twelfth Plan (2012-13) according to the Revised Estimates. However, the Budget Estimates of 2013-14 estimate expenditure at 14.6 per cent of GDP. 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, the latest (2011-12) being 4.6 percent. According to the Revised estimates of 2012-13, it is estimated at 4.2 per cent, while as per 2013-14 (Budget Estimates), it is expected to be at 4.9 per cent. The Centre Non-Plan expenditure as a percentage of GDP was recorded at 11.1 percent in 2009-10. It declined to 10.5 percent in 2010-

11 and further to 9.9 per cent in 2011-12. In the Twelfth Plan period, it is estimated to be 9.9 per cent for 2012-13 (Revised Estimate). According to the Budget Estimates in 2013-14, the Centre's Non-Plan expenditure as a percentage of GDP is expected to be at 9.8 per cent.

**2.31** The total expenditure for all states was recorded at 15.7 percent of the GDP in 2009-10. During 2011-12, it declined to reach a level of 15 per cent of GDP. It is however estimated as 16.5 percent in 2012-13 (RE) and expected to remain at the same level in 2013-14 (BE). State Plan expenditure as a percentage of GDP was at 4.8 percent in 2009-10 which dropped to 4.6 percent in 2010-11 and increased to 4.7 per cent in 2011-12. However, as per the Revised Estimates of 2012-13, it increased to 5.7 per cent of GDP and expected to be at the same level in 2013-14 (BE). The State Non-Plan expenditure decreased from 10.9 per cent in 2009-10 to 10.3 per cent in 2011-12. As per Revised Estimates of 2012-13, it is estimated to be at 10.8 per cent

of the GDP in the first year of the Twelfth Plan and 10.7 per cent in 2013-14 (BE).

**2.32** On the receipt side, the Gross Tax Revenue of Central government as a percentage of GDP was recorded at 9.6 per cent in 2009-10, which moved upward to 10.2 per cent in 2010-11 and fell to 9.9 per cent in 2011-12. The Twelfth Plan began with a Gross Tax Revenue of 10.3 per cent of GDP as per Revised Estimates of 2012-13 and is estimated to be at 10.9 per cent in 2013-14 as per Budget Estimates. The States' own tax revenue which was recorded at 5.6 percent 2009-10 picked an increasing trend and scaled up to 5.9 per cent of the GDP in 2010-11 and 6.2 percent in 2011-12. It is expected to be 6.5 per cent of the GDP in 2012-13 (RE) and 6.7 per cent of the GDP in 2013-14 (BE).

**2.33** Non-Tax Revenue of the Center was recorded at 1.8 per cent of GDP in 2009-10. It jumped up to 2.8 per cent of the GDP in 2010-11 before declining to 1.4 percent of GDP in 2011-12. It is estimated to reach 1.3 per cent of GDP in

2012-13 (RE) and 1.5 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 (BE). As may be seen from the table below, the non-tax revenue of the states has increased slightly from 3.7 per cent 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 and 3.2 percent in 2011-12. As per Revised Estimates of 2012-13, it is estimated to be 3.8 per cent and is expected to be at 3.7 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 (BE) (Table 2.10).

**2.34** The total outstanding liability of Central Government declined from 54.5 per cent in 2009-10 to 50.6 per cent 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 the year 2011-12, the central government's outstanding liability was 49.6 per cent of the GDP which reduced to 45.9 in 2012-13 (RE) and is estimated to be almost same at 45.7 per cent in 2013-14 as per 'Union Budget, 2013-14'.

**Table 2.10**

**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	9.9	6.2	1.4	3.2
2012-13 (RE)	10.3	6.5	1.3	3.8
2013-14 (BE)	10.9	6.7	1.5	3.7

Source: For Centre: Union Budget 2013-14; for States: RBI State Finances: A study of Budgets of 2013-14.

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

## I. EXTERNAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE

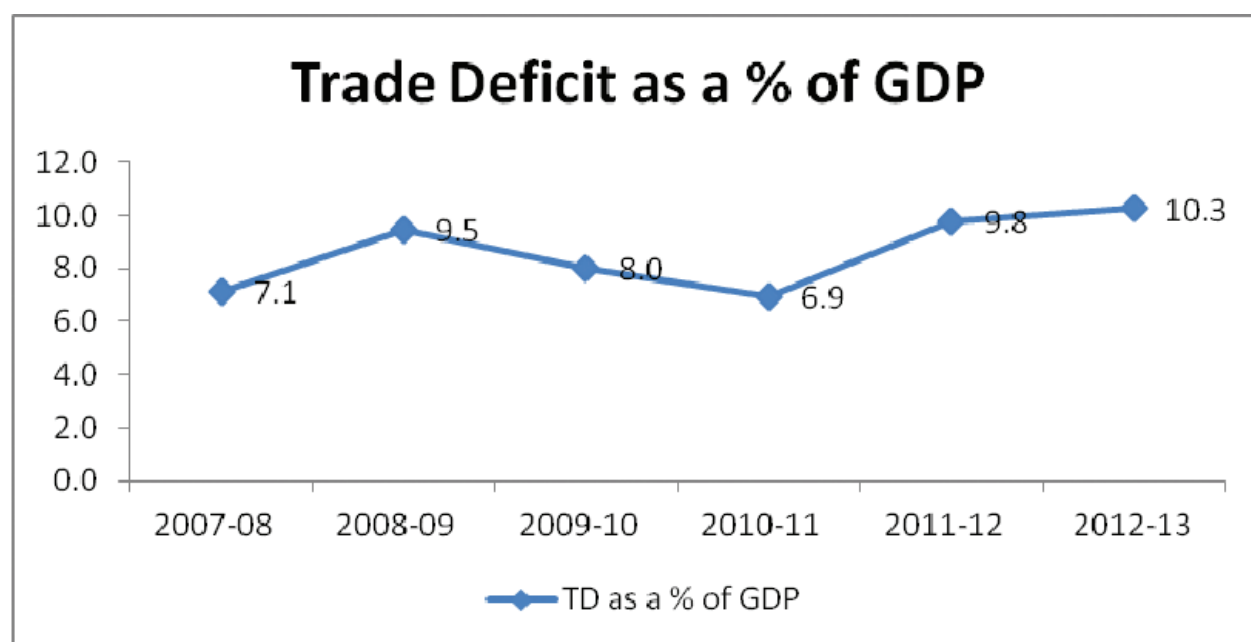
**2.35** Exports increased at around an average of 20.3 per cent per year in US \$ terms during the Eleventh Plan. However in the first year of the Twelfth Plan (2012-13), growth in exports was recorded at (-) 1.8 per cent. As per the information available from the Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy (2012-13) released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) 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, market and product diversification measures by the government helped in increasing elasticity of India's exports to world GDP. As a result, exports in 2010-11 increased significantly 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 21.8 percent

and the value of exports was recorded at US \$ 305.9 billion. It is estimated at US \$ 300.5 billion as of 2012-13, resulting in a decline in exports recorded at -1.8 per cent.

**2.36** Imports increased at an average rate of 22.3 per cent over the Eleventh Plan period. The growth in imports in the beginning of the Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was recorded at 0.4 per cent. 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 28.2 per cent. In the year 2011-12, the imports grew at an annual rate of 32.3 percent and the value of imports was recorded at US \$ 489.3 billion, and the estimates for 2012-13 are at US \$ 491.4 billion, yielding a growth of 0.4 per cent.

**2.37** Trade deficit in India has been increasing over the last few years. In terms of GDP at current market prices, it was recorded at US \$ 109.6 billion in 2009-10, which increased further to US \$ 118.6 billion in 2010-11 and to US \$ 184.8 billion in 2011-12. The first year (2012-

**Figure 2.3: India's Trade Deficit as a percentage of GDPmp**



13) of the Twelfth Plan witnessed a trade deficit of US \$ 190.9 billion. While the exports during April-December 2013 recorded a growth of 5.9 per cent over the corresponding period of 2012-13, imports showed a moderation at (-) 6.6 per cent growth over the same period, leading to a reduction in trade deficit by 25 per cent. Trade deficit as a percentage of the GDP declined from 8 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.9 per cent in 2010-11. However, it increased significantly to 9.8 per cent of the GDP in 2011-12 and further to 10.3 per cent in 2012-13 (Figure 2.3).

**2.38** India's current account deficit (CAD) has also experienced gradual deterioration and reached 2.8 per cent of GDP in 2009-10 from 2.3 per cent in 2008-09. This increase in CAD can be attributed to combined effect of world recession and deceleration in world trade. The CAD further widened in absolute terms and a proportion of the GDP in the year 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 the year 2011-12 was 4.2 per cent of GDP as compared with 2.8 per cent of GDP in 2010-11.

The CAD increased to 4.7 per cent in 2012-13, the first year of the Twelfth Plan (Table 2.11). As per Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy, 2013-14 by RBI, CAD is expected to be below 2.5 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 due to narrowing of the trade deficit largely as a result of decline in the import of gold. Also, the CAD declined from 4.9 per cent of GDP in the first quarter of 2013-14 to 1.2 per cent of GDP in the second quarter, with a similar trend expected in the third quarter of 2013-14 as per RBI Monthly Bulletin of February 2014.

**2.39** The net inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India during 2009-10 were US \$ 18 billion. However, 2010-11 witnessed a sharp decline in FDI inflows to India to a level of US \$ 11.8 billion, which again increased to US \$ 21.9 billion in 2011-12. Net inflows of FDI to India have declined to US \$ 19.8 billion in 2012-13. The Net Portfolio Investments (PFI) which had registered a net outflow of US \$ 14 billion in 2008-09, registered a net inflow of US \$ 32.4 billion and US \$ 30.3 billion in 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Net inflow of PFI declined to US \$ 17.2 billion in 2011-12 but rose to US \$ 26.9 billion in 2012-13.

**Table 2.11: Current Account Deficit as a % of GDPmp at current prices**

Year	CAD (Rs. Crores)	GDPmp (Rs. Crores)	CAD as a % of GDP
2007-08	63500	4987090	1.3
2008-09	127600	5630062	2.3
2009-10	179700	6477827	2.8
2010-11	219700	7784115	2.8
2011-12	376000	9009722	4.2
2012-13	479600	10113281	4.7

Source: Database on Indian Economy, RBI



**2.40** India's external debt increased to US \$ 317.9 billion by the end of March 2011 from US \$ 261 billion by the end of March 2010 and US\$ 224.5 billion by the end of March 2009, registering a rise of 21.9 percent and 16.2 percent respectively over the previous years. It increased further to US \$ 360.7 billion in the end of March 2012, US \$ 400.3 billion by the end of March 2013 and US \$ 400.3 billion by the end of September 2013. 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. Out of the total external debt as at the end of September, 2013, the long-term debt at US\$ 305.5 billion and short-term debt at US\$ 94.8 billion accounted for 76.3 per cent and 23.7 per cent, respectively. The total debt to GDP ratio increased from 18 percent in 2007-08 to 20.3 percent in 2008-09. The ratio declined to 18.2 percent in 2009-10 and remained at same level in 2010-11. However, during the year 2011-12, the total debt to GDP ratio again increased and remained at 20.5 percent of the GDP, increasing further to 21.5 per cent by the end of March 2013.

**2.41** The Foreign Exchange Reserves (including gold, SDRs and Reserve Tranche Position with IMF) have been increasing continuously over time 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 the end of March 2010, the level of Foreign Exchange Reserves increased to US \$ 279.1 billion and further to US \$ 304.8 billion by the end of March 2011. With the commencement of the Twelfth

Plan in 2012-13, the value of Foreign Exchange Reserves stood at US \$ 294.4 billion by the end of March 2012, but declined marginally to US \$ 292 billion by end of March 2013.

## **J. PRICE STABILITY**

**2.42** 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 annual inflation rate for the year 2011-12 was measured at 8.9 percent, a reduction by 0.7 percentage points over the previous year estimates. However, inflation rate during the year 2012-13 moderated to 7.4 percent. The year 2013-14 started with headline inflation of 4.8 per cent in April 2013 which increased to 7.5 per cent in November 2013. This increase was majorly driven by supply-side factors. However, on account of a decline in vegetable prices, the WPI inflation moderated to 4.7 per cent in February, 2014.

**2.43** Some of the major steps taken in the recent past to control inflation include reduction of import duties for wheat, onion, pulses and refined edible oils; banning export of edible oils and pulses; and imposing stock limits for select essential commodities. Such policies as per Second Quarter Review of RBI as on October 29, 2013 are focused at reducing inflationary pressures. In 2013-14 (April-October), the composite inflation of 31 essential commodities in terms of WPI declined to 9.48 per cent in 2013-14 from an average of 10.65 per cent in

2012-13. Apart from fiscal policies, tight monetary policy has also been used to curb rising inflation.

## K. POVERTY ESTIMATES

**2.44** 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 based on the large sample survey on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) at an interval of five years. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time.

**2.45** 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.

**2.46** Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines and poverty ratios for the year 2011-12 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 68th round (2011-12) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2011-12 on 22nd July, 2013. According to these estimates, poverty line at all India level is estimated as Monthly per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 816 for rural

areas and Rs. 1000 for urban areas in the year 2011-12.

**2.47** Based on the latest estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, poverty in the country has declined by 2.2 percentage points per year between the years 2004-05 and 2011-12. The incidence of poverty, or in other words, the percentage of people living below poverty line in the country declined from 45.3 per cent in 1993-94, to 37.2 percent in 2004-05, and further to 21.9 per cent in 2011-12. During the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average rate of decline in the poverty ratio was 0.74 percentage points per year which further accelerated up to 2.18 percentage points per year, during the 7-year period from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12. This implies that the rate of decline in the poverty ratio during the most recent 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12 was almost about three times' that experienced in the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05. The estimates of poverty based on Tendulkar methodology along with the rate of decline during the periods 1993-94 to 2004-05 and 2004-05 to 2011-12 is given in the table below.

**2.48** A table indicating the number and percentage of population below poverty line by States for the year 2004-05 and 2011-12 based on Tendulkar Methodology is also enclosed (Annexure C and D).

**2.49** 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'. The tenure of the Expert Committee is up to June, 2014.

**Table 2.12 Percentage and Number of Poor Estimated by Tendulkar Method**

	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
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. 2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.5	52.8	269.3
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 2011-12 (%age points p.a)	2.32	1.69	2.18			

Source: Planning Commission.



## 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	
		11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target	Realisation	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target	Realisation	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target	Realisation	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 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	4.5	8.0	10.9	7.2	11.6	6.4	8.6
3	Assam	2.0	4.1	8.0	4.2	8.0	9.1	6.5	6.8
4	Bihar	7.0	3.8	8.0	17.5	8.0	10.9	7.6	9.9
5	Jharkhand	6.3	4.9	12.0	11.2	8.0	12.6	9.8	10.4
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	6.2	12.0	12.6	11.0	8.9
9	Himachal Pr.	3.0	2.3	14.5	8.8	7.5	10.6	9.5	8.0
10	J & K	4.3	3.7	9.8	1.9	6.4	9.1	6.4	5.8
11	Karnataka	5.4	6.6	12.5	5.0	12.0	8.7	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	4.3	8.0	6.3	10.2	9.7	9.1	8.1
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	4.3	8.0	48.2	7.2	9.5	6.7	22.7
24	Tamil Nadu	4.7	3.3	8.0	8.9	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.6
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	5.9	7.1	9.6	6.1	7.0
27	Uttarakhand	3.0	3.2	12.0	15.1	11.0	14.1	9.9	12.8
28	West Bengal	4.0	2.4	11.0	4.9	11.0	8.7	9.7	6.6

**Source:** Sector-wise targets for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan from Planning Commission and 1<sup>st</sup> Plan realizations are based on the data released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 01.08.2013.

## Annexure - B

## State-wise and sector wise growth targets for Twelfth Plan and growth in 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	12th Plan Targets				Growth in 2012-13			
		Agr & Allied	Industry	Agr & Allied	Industry	Agr & Allied	Industry	Agr & Allied	Industry
1	Andhra Pr.	5.0	8.3	9.4	8.3	7.1	-2.0	7.4	5.0
2	Arunachal Pr.	5.7	10.3	9.0	8.5	4.1	2.3	6.5	4.4
3	Assam	4.8	4.6	8.9	7.0	3.8	3.7	9.3	6.9
4	Bihar	6.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	6.3	17.1	16.9	14.5
5	Jharkhand	6.0	7.0	10.5	8.5	5.4	4.8	11.6	7.8
6	Goa	0.5	7.2	9.9	8.5	-1.2	-4.8	17.1	8.5
7	Gujarat	4.0	9.2	10.5	9.2	-7.0	7.1	12.7	8.0
8	Haryana	4.2	7.3	11.5	9.0	2.1	5.5	9.5	7.1
9	Himachal Pr.	2.0	8.2	10.0	8.0	9.0	5.0	6.3	6.2
10	J & K	1.5	4.3	9.5	6.5	3.1	0.8	9.9	6.1
11	Karnataka	5.0	5.5	9.2	7.5	2.3	5.4	8.7	6.2
12	Kerala	1.0	6.0	9.6	8.0	4.4	18.4	5.5	8.2
13	Madhya Pr.	6.5	9.3	9.6	8.8	13.4	4.5	11.8	10.0
14	Chhattisgarh	6.0	7.5	9.5	8.0	5.5	6.7	12.1	8.6
15	Maharashtra	3.0	8.2	9.5	8.6	-2.1	7.0	8.5	7.1
16	Manipur	6.0	4.5	8.4	6.5	10.2	4.7	7.3	7.1
17	Meghalaya	2.8	8.5	9.2	8.0	2.3	12.9	8.6	8.9
18	Mizoram	6.9	9.3	9.8	9.0	-4.6	4.3	6.7	4.1
19	Nagaland	4.8	9.0	7.5	7.0	4.8	7.9	4.7	5.2
20	Odisha	3.2	8.2	9.5	8.0	16.1	3.0	11.2	9.1
21	Punjab	1.6	8.0	8.0	6.5	-0.3	3.5	8.9	5.2
22	Rajasthan	5.5	5.5	9.0	7.2	0.1	4.6	6.5	4.5
23	Sikkim	4.0	8.3	9.8	8.5	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.0
24	Tamil Nadu	3.4	7.4	8.5	7.7	-10.2	5.4	5.5	4.1
25	Tripura	5.0	8.0	9.7	8.2	6.0	12.5	7.9	8.6
26	Uttar Pradesh	3.2	5.8	9.6	7.2	3.5	2.4	7.8	5.5
27	Uttarakhand	3.0	9.0	11.2	9.5	3.4	9.2	7.9	7.9
28	West Bengal	2.5	5.5	8.8	7.0	2.6	5.5	9.5	7.5

**Source:** Sector-wise targets for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan from Planning Commission and 2012-13 data from Central Statistics Office (CSO) as on 01.08.2013.

## Annexure - C

**Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by  
states - 2004-05 (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	32.3	180.0	23.4	55.0	29.6	235.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33.6	3.2	23.5	0.6	31.4	3.8
3	Assam	36.4	89.4	21.8	8.3	34.4	97.7
4	Bihar	55.7	451.0	43.7	42.8	54.4	493.8
5	Chhattisgarh	55.1	97.8	28.4	13.7	49.4	111.5
6	Delhi	15.6	1.1	12.9	18.3	13.0	19.3
7	Goa	28.1	1.8	22.2	1.7	24.9	3.4
8	Gujarat	39.1	128.5	20.1	42.9	31.6	171.4
9	Haryana	24.8	38.8	22.4	15.9	24.1	54.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	14.3	4.6	0.3	22.9	14.6
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14.1	11.6	10.4	2.9	13.1	14.5
12	Jharkhand	51.6	116.2	23.8	16.0	45.3	132.1
13	Karnataka	37.5	134.7	25.9	51.8	33.3	186.5
14	Kerala	20.2	42.2	18.4	19.8	19.6	62.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	254.4	35.1	61.3	48.6	315.7
16	Maharashtra	47.9	277.8	25.6	114.6	38.2	392.4
17	Manipur	39.3	6.7	34.5	2.3	37.9	9.0
18	Meghalaya	14.0	2.9	24.7	1.2	16.1	4.1
19	Mizoram	23.0	1.1	7.9	0.4	15.4	1.5
20	Nagaland	10.0	1.5	4.3	0.2	8.8	1.7
21	Orissa	60.8	198.8	37.6	22.8	57.2	221.6
22	Puducherry	22.9	0.8	9.9	0.7	14.2	1.5
23	Punjab	22.1	36.7	18.7	16.9	20.9	53.6
24	Rajasthan	35.8	166.4	29.7	43.5	34.4	209.8
25	Sikkim	31.8	1.5	25.9	0.2	30.9	1.7
26	Tamil Nadu	37.5	134.4	19.7	59.7	29.4	194.1
27	Tripura	44.5	11.9	22.5	1.5	40.0	13.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	42.7	600.5	34.1	130.1	40.9	730.7
29	Uttarakhand	35.1	23.1	26.2	6.6	32.7	29.7
30	West Bengal	38.2	227.5	24.4	60.8	34.2	288.3
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.0	0.1
32	Chandigarh	34.7	0.2	10.1	0.9	11.6	1.1
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.6	1.1	17.8	0.1	49.3	1.3
34	Daman & Diu	2.6	0.0	14.4	0.1	8.8	0.2
35	Lakshadweep	0.4	0.0	10.5	0.0	6.4	0.0
	<b>All India</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>3258.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>814.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>4072.2</b>

**Number and Percentage of Population below poverty  
line by states - 2011-12 (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	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2	Arunachal	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10	Himachal	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11	Jammu	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15	Madhya	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25	Tamil	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28	Uttar	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29	West	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31	Andaman	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32	Chandigarh	1.64	0.00	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33	Dadra	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34	Daman	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	<b>All India</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>2166.58</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>531.25</b>	<b>21.92</b>	<b>2697.83</b>

**Source:** Planning Commission

**Notes:** 1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated) 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 and6. Poverty Line of Kerala

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## Chapter-3 The Plan

**3.1** The allocations for the Annual Plan of 2013-14 were made, keeping the objectives and strategies outlined in the Twelfth Five Year Plan in view, (as approved by the National Development Council on December 27, 2012.) The Plan proposes a three pronged strategy for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. While determining Plan allocations, the Planning Commission assessed needs and requirements of the Ministries/ Departments in terms of their ongoing major programmes including flagship schemes. Emphasis was laid on ensuring that physical infrastructure, quality higher education and a vibrant science & technology environment to expand the production base of the economy, foster economic growth by pooling resources and provisioning adequate timely employment. The Plan focused on primary education, health and other basic essential public services to ensure the benefits of growth were evenly spread to include the larger masses and poorer sections of the society in the growth process.

### BACKGROUND TO THE ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14

**3.2** The Central Ministries/ Departments were advised by Planning Commission to prepare the Annual Plan proposals for 2013-14 keeping in view the following principles:

- (i) To relook at the schemes/projects for the Twelfth Five Year Plan/ Annual Plan (2013-14) keeping in view the priorities and objectives laid in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 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 for 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, railways, ports and airports and safe drinking water and sanitation.
- (iv) To focus on Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise for all schemes to prevent 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 to be laid on converting financial outlays into outcomes. The target of intermediate output/ outcome of the Plan programmes and schemes implemented by Ministries/ Departments 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 needs 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 were to submit Scheme/Programme-wise earmarking of allocation under SCSP and TSP separately each year.

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14**

**3.3** The budget 2013-14 pegged the total expenditure of the Central Government at Rs. 1665297.32 crores or 14.6 per cent of the GDP. Plan Expenditure includes both revenue and capital expenditure of the government on the Central Plan, and, Central assistance to State and Union Territory plans. The Plan expenditure constituted around 33 per cent of the total expenditure or 4.9 per cent of the GDP. Plan expenditure for the year 2013-14 was Rs. 555322.00 crores. Central Assistance for States and UTs was at Rs. 136254.00 crores in 2013-14, which constituted 25 per cent of the Plan Expenditure and or 1.2 per cent of the GDP.

### **CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY**

**3.4** Budget Support for the Central Plan along with the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources

(IEBR) of Public Enterprises constitutes the Central Plan outlay. The Gross Budgetary Support constituted around 62 per cent of the Central Plan outlay. During the year 2013-14, the total Plan Outlay was kept at Rs. 6, 80,123.39 crores inclusive of a GBS of Rs. 4, 19,068.00 crores and an IEBR component of Rs. 2, 61,055.39 crores. The Plan Outlay 2013-14 was 4.39 per cent more than Plan Outlay in 2012-13. The GBS and IEBR registered an increase of 7.17 per cent and 0.22 per cent respectively, in the Annual Plan 2013-14 as compared to the allocations in Annual Plan 2012-13. The total Central Plan Outlay recorded a significant upsurge in the Annual Plan 2012-13, recording an increase of Rs 28,614.14 crores from Rs 6, 51,509.25 crores in the Annual Plan 2012-13 to Rs 6,80,123.39 crores, in Annual Plan 2013-14.

### **CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT**

**3.5** The Central Plan Outlay by Heads of Development indicates that the Plan priorities have remained consistent, over the years. Social Services, Energy and Transport together constituted roughly 73 per cent of the total Central Plan Outlay in 2013-14 and it was around 72 percent in 2012-13. During the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, 23.77 per cent of total central Plan Outlay was allocated for the Energy Sector, 28.99 per cent for Social Services and 19.24 per cent for the Transport sector. During the year 2013-14, the plan allocation for Energy, Social Services and Transport sectors was at 23.3 per cent, 30.4 per cent and 19.6 per cent, respectively. While the share of Social Services, Rural Development, Energy, General Economic Services, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Science Technology & Environment, Irrigation and Flood Control and General



Services recorded a marginal increase and there was slight decline in the share of Industry and Minerals, and Communications (see Table 2). A brief analysis for the heads of development is presented in the subsequent sections.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

**3.5.1** The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) envisaged 4 per cent per annum growth in the GDP from Agriculture and Allied Sectors. This target is an important element for 'inclusiveness'. About half of our population is either wholly or significantly dependent for their livelihoods on Agriculture and Allied Activities like crop agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and 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 the year 2013-14 Agriculture and Allied Activities was allocated an Outlay of Rs. 18781.28 crores which was 2.8 per cent of the total Central Plan Outlay indicating an increase of Rs 1088.91 crores (6.15 per cent) over 2012-13 BE. All sub sectors except 'Cooperation' were provided with a higher allocation in the year 2013-14 in comparison to the year 2012-13.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**3.5.2** The Outlay for the Rural Development Sector had increased by 4.92 per cent between the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. The Central Plan Outlay for this sector was at Rs. 40,763.45 crores during the year 2012-13, which was increased to Rs. 42,772.55 crores during the year 2013-14.

### IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

**3.5.3** In the Annual Plan 2013-14, there was a marginal decline in the Plan Outlay in Irrigation

and Flood Control Sector over the allocation from Rs. 1,275.00 crores in 2012-13 to Rs.1, 200.00 crores in the year 2013-14. The Outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation sector had decreased from Rs.745.20 crores in 2012-13 to Rs 639.55 crores during 2013-14. Similarly, in Minor Irrigation sector, Outlay was decreased from Rs. 336.80 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.272.00 crores in 2013-14, and in Flood and Drainage Control Sector, the outlay had increased from Rs. 193.00 crores in 2012-13 to Rs.288.45 crore in 2013-14.

## ENERGY

**3.5.4** The total Central Plan Outlay for Energy Sector registered a 2 per cent increase from Rs. 1, 54,841.94 crores in 2012-13 to Rs.1,58,286.92 crores in 2013-14. The annual Plan Outlay for Power sector was Rs. 69,507.53 crores in 2012-13, which had decreased to Rs.68,883.22 crores during 2013-14 despite the increase in GBS. Plan Outlay for Petroleum was increased from Rs. 72,596.88 crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 74,498.80 in 2013-14. During 2013-14, the allocations for Coal & Lignite and New & Renewable Energy were pegged at Rs. 9,492.00 crores and Rs. 5,412.90 crores respectively.

## INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

**3.5.5** Thirteen sectors were grouped together to constitute the Industry & Minerals Sector. The total Plan outlay for these sectors during the year 2013-14 was Rs. 48,009.82 crores against the outlay of Rs. 57,226.76 crores during 2012-13, implying a decrease of roughly 16 per cent. The decline in Industry & Minerals Sector was mainly due to 35 per cent decline in the outlay allocated for Villages and Small Industries sector and Petro-Chemical Industries, as there was a shortfall in the outlays of these sectors, from Rs. 6,147.51 crores in 2012-13, to Rs. 3,996.20 crores in 2013-14; and from Rs. 8,590.50 crores

in 2012 to Rs. 5,536.83 crore in 2013-14. There was a marginal decline in the sectors like Iron & Steel Industries, Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries, Fertilizer Industries and Atomic Energy Industries etc.

## TRANSPORT

**3.5.6** Improvement in the quality of transport infrastructure is an essential pre-requisite 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 the progress made on other fronts. Hence, the Outlay for Transport Sector was enhanced from Rs. 1, 25,357.06 crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 133,488.05 crores in 2013-14, showing an increase of 6.5 per cent. This increase was mainly due to the enhancement of allocation under the Roads and Bridges sector. The outlay for railways also showed an increase. These together account for almost 88 per cent of the plan outlay for the Transport Sector. The outlay for Shipping in 2013-14 marginally decreased by 9.8 per cent and the outlay for the Civil Aviation Sector in 2013-14 increased by 23percent, compared to Annual Plan 2012-13.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**3.5.7** Central Plan Outlay for Communication Sector was reduced by 19.67 per cent of 2012-13 in 2013-14. Major reduction in the sector was due to the decline observed of 39 per cent i.e. from Rs. 10391.39 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.6379.83 crore in 2013-14 in the telecommunication services sector.

## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

**3.5.8** 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 were provided with Rs. 17,586.79 crores in the Annual Plan 2013-14 which is Rs. 995.14 crore more than the Annual Plan 2012-13 allocations. Out of the five sectors comprising Science, Technology & Environment, two sectors viz. Oceanic research and Ecology & Environment witnessed negative lower allocation between the years 2012-13 and 2013-14.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

**3.5.9** Central Plan Outlay for General Economic Services was increased by 28 per cent, from Rs. 24, 777.28 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 31,602.43 crore in 2013-14. Within the sector, maximum growth was observed in the segment of Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries and Other General Economic Services. The only sub-sector which witnessed a reduction in the total Plan Outlay was Meteorology. Tourism & Foreign Trade and Export Promotion sectors were provided with an outlay of Rs. 1,168.66 crore and Rs. 1,515.99 crores respectively.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

**3.5.10** Social Sector comprising health, education and water & sanitation continued being focus areas for the Plan. Government spending in these services is important for human capital formation and sustainable development of the country. This section provides detailed information on the Plan allocation for some of the major social services during the Annual Plan 2013-14. Education is a greatest equalizer as it enables the masses to participate in the growth process. Therefore, General and Technical Education had allocated Rs. 59,393.6 crores during the year 2013-14,



being 8.7 per cent of the total Plan outlay. In the Annual Plan 2013-14, Sports & Youth Affairs and Art & Culture was witnessed 5.08 and 66 per cent hike in their Plan allocation. The Twelfth Plan reiterated strategies to achieve faster progress towards the goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, that focused on a comprehensive approach for better health and ensuring 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 was increased from Rs. 27,404.72 crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 29,444.12 crores in 2013-14. Safe drinking water was 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 outlay for the Water Supply & Sanitation in the Annual Plan 2013-14 was raised from Rs. 12,625.00 crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 13,859.00 crores in. Similarly, allocation for Housing Sector which was Rs. 22,575.08 crores during 2012-13 increased to Rs. 27,480.27 in 2013-14. To meet the needs and requirements of the SCs, STs and minorities and other excluded groups and bring them at par with the rest of the society, the Outlay for the Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities and Social Security & Welfare at large had increased from Rs. 9,132.47 crore and Rs. 18,191.30 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 10,228.70 crores and Rs. 19,497.55 crores, respectively, in 2013-14. To meet the challenges of unemployment in the country, the Plan allocation for labour & Employment was raised from Rs. 2,216.73 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 2,264.40 in 2013-14. The Annual Plan 2013-14 Outlay for Urban Development was Rs. 10,463.59 crores.

## GENERAL SERVICES

**3.5.11** The Outlay for General services was kept at Rs 9,306.71 crores in 2013-14, which includes Rs 993.00 crores for Administration of Justice, Rs 43.71 crores for General Secretarial Services, Rs 7,904.86 crores for Police, Rs 25.00 crores for Supplies and Disposal, Rs 150.00 crores for Public Works and Rs 190.14 crores for other Administrative Services.

## MAJOR PROGRAMMES

**3.6** The year's budget allocation to the major Flagship Programmes indicate that out of 17 major development programmes, ten programmes witnessed a hike, seven programmes experienced reduction over their previous year's budget allocations.

## SCSP AND TSP

**3.7** Planning Commission's Task Force on SCSP and TSP held extensive consultations with the Central Ministries/Departments and recommended Ministry/Department-wise obligations to earmark Plan allocation in proportion to the population of SCs and STs. The earmarking of funds as approved by Planning Commission under SCSP and TSP were intimated to the Central Ministries/Departments with a request to submit Scheme/Programme-wise earmarking of allocation under SCSP and TSP separately, each year. As per the AP 2013-14, Rs. 37,113.03 crores and Rs. 21,710.11 crores were earmarked by Ministries/Department towards SCSPs and TSPs, respectively. The allocation towards SCSPs in 2013-14 was 9.92 per cent of the total GBS of AP 2013-14. Similarly, 5.5 per cent of total GBS of AP 2013-14 was earmarked for TSP.

## **CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE 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, eg. AIBP, JNNURM etc.

In the Annual Plan 2013-14, Rs 13,6254.00 crores was earmarked for Central Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans.

### FLAGSHIP SCHEMES FOR STATES

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Flagship Schemes					Percentage Change		Percentage Share of Total GBS for Flagship Schemes in 2013-14 BE
		2012-13 BE	2012-13 RE	2013-14 BE	2013-14 RE	2013-14 BE/ 2012-13 BE	2013-14 RE/ 2012-13 RE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	33000	29387	33000	33000	0.00	0.12	7.87
2	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	11075	9024	15184	13184	0.37	0.46	3.62
3	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	25555	23645	27258	26608	0.07	0.13	6.50
4	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	11937	11500	13215	12189	0.11	0.06	3.15
5	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	24000	10000	21700	9700	-0.10	-0.03	5.18
6	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	10500	10500	11000	9700	0.05	-0.08	2.62
7	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	3500	2500	4260	2300	0.22	-0.08	1.02
8	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	8382	7882	9541	9541	0.14	0.21	2.28
9	National Health Mission (NHM)	20542	17000	20999	18100	0.02	0.06	5.01
10	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)*	12040	10524	11500	2800	-0.04	-0.73	2.74
11	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	12522	6822	14000	7191.18	0.12	0.05	3.34
12	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	9217	8400	9954	7089	0.08	-0.16	2.38
13	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	14250	14250	15912.2	14648	0.12	0.03	3.80
14	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	14242	7342	12962	6162	-0.09	-0.16	3.09
15	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	3195	2600	4000	2600	0.25	0.00	0.95
16	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	4900	2,492	4500	3137.65	-0.08	0.26	1.07
17	Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme R-APDRP	3114	1,500	575	700	-0.82	-0.53	0.14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>221971</b>	<b>175368</b>	<b>229560</b>	<b>178650</b>			

\* Excluding Rs.1000 crore provided for ACA for LWE Districts in 2013-14 BE

Source: Expenditure Budget Vol. I&II 2013-14 & 2014-15

## Annexure - 3.1

**CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY (BE) BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT 2012-13 & 2013-14**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Major Heads of Development	2012-13		2013-14	
		BE	% to Total Outlay	BE	% to Total Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	17692.37	2.72	18781.28	2.8
2	Rural Development	40763.45	6.26	42772.55	6.3
3	Irrigation and Flood Control	1275.00	0.20	1200.00	0.2
4	Energy	154841.94	23.77	158286.92	23.3
5	Industry and Minerals	57226.76	8.78	48009.82	7.1
6	Transport	125357.06	19.24	133488.05	19.6
7	Communications	15411.38	2.37	12379.92	1.8
8	Science Technology & Environment	16591.65	2.55	17586.79	2.6
9	General Economic Services	24777.28	3.80	31602.43	4.6
10	Social Services	188871.69	28.99	206708.92	30.4
11	General Services	8700.67	1.34	9306.71	1.4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>651509.25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>680123.39</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure - 3.2

## CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Annual Plan (2012-13) Budget Estimates			Annual Plan (2013 - 14) Approved Outlay			increase/ decrease over 2012-13	% of Growth over 2012-13
		GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total		
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	10991.00	0.00	10991.00	11655.00	0.00	11655.00	664.00	6.04
2	Department of Agriculture Research & Education	3220.00	0.00	3220.00	3415.00	0.00	3415.00	195.00	6.06
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	1910.00	0.00	1910.00	2025.00	0.00	2025.00	115.00	6.02
4	Department of Atomic Energy	5600.00	6073.41	11673.41	5880.00	7999.06	13879.06	2205.65	18.89
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1757.00	0.00	1757.00	1200.00	0.00	1200.00	-557.00	-31.70
6	Department of Fertilizers	256.00	3075.29	3331.29	269.00	2770.71	3039.71	-291.58	-8.75
7	Department of Pharmaceuticals	188.00	0.00	188.00	188.00	0.00	188.00	0.00	0.00
8	Ministry of Civil Aviation	4500.00	2793.37	7293.37	5200.00	3665.40	8865.40	1572.03	21.55
9	Ministry of Coal	450.00	9182.78	9632.78	450.00	11304.21	11754.21	2121.43	22.02
10	Department of Commerce	2100.00	0.00	2100.00	2226.00	0.00	2226.00	126.00	6.00
11	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	1365.00	0.00	1365.00	1501.00	0.00	1501.00	136.00	9.96
12	Department of Posts	800.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	800.00	0.00	0.00
13	Department of Telecommunications	4800.00	10431.39	15231.39	5800.00	6439.93	12239.93	-2991.46	-19.64
14	Department of Electronics & Information Technology	3000.00	2362.80	5362.80	3000.00	742.59	3742.59	-1620.21	-30.21
15	Department of Consumer Affairs	241.00	0.00	241.00	241.00	0.00	241.00	0.00	0.00
16	Department of Food & Public Distribution	126.00	177.86	303.86	259.00	157.72	416.72	112.86	37.14
17	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	32.00	0.00	32.00	34.00	0.00	34.00	2.00	6.25
18	Ministry of Culture	864.00	0.00	864.00	1435.00	0.00	1435.00	571.00	66.09
19	Ministry of Development of NER	205.00	0.00	205.00	226.00	0.00	226.00	21.00	10.24
20	Ministry of Earth Sciences	1281.00	0.00	1281.00	1281.00	0.00	1281.00	0.00	0.00
21	Ministry of Environment & Forests	2430.00	0.00	2430.00	2430.00	0.00	2430.00	0.00	0.00
22	Ministry of External Affairs	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	3000.00	0.00	3000.00	1500.00	100.00
23	Department of Economic Affairs	4040.00	0.00	4040.00	4040.00	0.00	4040.00	0.00	0.00
24	Department of Financial Services	16088.00	0.00	16088.00	16088.00	0.00	16088.00	0.00	0.00
25	Department of Expenditure	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
26	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	660.00	0.00	660.00	708.00	0.00	708.00	48.00	7.27

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Annual Plan (2012-13) Budget Estimates			Annual Plan (2013 - 14) Approved Outlay			increase/ decrease over 2012-13	% of Growth over 2012-13
		GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total		
27	Department of Health & Family Welfare	27127.00	0.00	27127.00	29165.00	0.00	29165.00	2038.00	7.51
28	Department of AYUSH	990.00	0.00	990.00	1069.00	0.00	1069.00	79.00	7.98
29	Department of Health Research	660.00	0.00	660.00	726.00	0.00	726.00	66.00	10.00
30	Department of AIDS Control	1700.00	0.00	1700.00	1785.00	0.00	1785.00	85.00	5.00
31	Department of Heavy industry	553.00	2081.78	2634.78	585.00	1794.08	2379.08	-255.70	-9.70
32	Department of Public Enterprises	13.00	0.00	13.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	-3.00	-23.08
33	Ministry of Home Affairs	10500.00	0.00	10500.00	10500.00	0.00	10500.00	0.00	0.00
34	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1155.00	12176.33	13331.33	1460.00	13369.14	14829.14	1497.81	11.24
35	Department of School Education & Literacy	45969.00	0.00	45969.00	49659.00	0.00	49659.00	3690.00	8.03
36	Department of Higher Education	15458.00	0.00	15458.00	16210.00	0.00	16210.00	752.00	4.86
37	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	905.00	400.00	1305.00	905.00	200.00	1105.00	-200.00	-15.33
38	Ministry of Labour & Employment	2470.00	0.00	2470.00	2524.00	0.00	2524.00	54.00	2.19
39	Ministry of Law & Justice	1050.00	0.00	1050.00	1103.00	0.00	1103.00	53.00	5.05
40	Ministry of MSME	2835.00	341.00	3176.00	2977.00	308.00	3285.00	109.00	3.43
41	Ministry of Mines	243.00	2699.64	2942.64	467.00	2452.12	2919.12	-23.52	-0.80
42	Ministry of Minority Affairs	3135.00	0.00	3135.00	3511.00	0.00	3511.00	376.00	11.99
43	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1385.00	1970.00	3355.00	1521.00	2394.00	3915.00	560.00	16.69
44	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	300.00	0.00	300.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	200.00	66.67
45	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	279.00	0.00	279.00	279.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	0.00
46	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	43.00	79684.88	79727.88	43.00	79009.17	79052.17	-675.71	-0.85
47	Ministry of Planning	2100.00	0.00	2100.00	8000.00	0.00	8000.00	5900.00	280.95
48	Ministry of Power	9642.00	52782.50	62424.50	9642.00	49687.41	59329.41	-3095.09	-4.96
49	Department of Rural Development	73175.00	0.00	73175.00	74429.00	0.00	74429.00	1254.00	1.71
50	Department of Land Resources	3201.00	0.00	3201.00	5765.00	0.00	5765.00	2564.00	80.10
51	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	14000.00	0.00	14000.00	15260.00	0.00	15260.00	1260.00	9.00
52	Department of Science & Technology	2477.00	0.00	2477.00	2777.00	0.00	2777.00	300.00	12.11
53	DSIR	2013.00	0.00	2013.00	2013.00	0.00	2013.00	0.00	0.00
54	Department of Biotechnology	1485.00	0.00	1485.00	1485.00	0.00	1485.00	0.00	0.00
55	Ministry of Shipping	817.00	4858.47	5675.47	852.00	6235.30	7087.30	1411.83	24.88
56	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	23000.00	10000.00	33000.00	23500.00	14000.00	37500.00	4500.00	13.64
57	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	5915.00	0.00	5915.00	6625.00	0.00	6625.00	710.00	12.00

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Annual Plan (2012-13) Budget Estimates			Annual Plan (2013 - 14) Approved Outlay			increase/ decrease over 2012-13	% of Growth over 2012-13
		GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total		
58	Department of Disability Affairs **				560.00	0.00	560.00	560.00	
59	Department of Space	5615.00	0.00	5615.00	5615.00	0.00	5615.00	0.00	0.00
60	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation	631.00	0.00	631.00	631.00	0.00	631.00	0.00	0.00
61	Ministry of Steel	46.00	21756.00	21802.00	46.00	19684.77	19730.77	-2071.23	-9.50
62	Ministry of Textiles	7000.00	0.00	7000.00	4631.00	0.00	4631.00	-2369.00	-33.84
63	Ministry of Tourism	1210.00	0.00	1210.00	1282.00	15.66	1297.66	87.66	7.24
64	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1573.00	0.00	1573.00	1762.00	0.00	1762.00	189.00	12.02
65	Ministry of Urban Development	6908.00	2637.20	9545.20	7456.00	2565.12	10021.12	475.92	4.99
66	Ministry of Water Resources	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00
67	Ministry of Women & Child Development	18500.00	0.00	18500.00	20350.00	0.00	20350.00	1850.00	10.00
68	Department of Youth Affairs	1041.00*	0.00*	1041.00*	284.00	0.00	284.00		
69	Department of Sports	@	@	@	809.00	0.00	809.00	809.00	
70	Ministry of Railways	24000.00	34997.55	58997.55	26000.00	36261.00	62261.00	3263.45	5.53

\* Outlay for Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

\*\* New Ministry @ Provision included under Department of Youth Affairs



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## Chapter-4

### Major Activities in Various Divisions of Planning Commission

#### 4.1 AGRICULTURE DIVISION

**4.1.1** The Agriculture Division in the Planning Commission has been mandated for working on the policy framework of the development in 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 has reviewed the State Plans as they referred to agriculture and allied sectors and monitored the performance of the plan schemes in consultation with Departments of Agriculture & Cooperation, Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries by holding meetings with States and conducting annual plan discussions with the concerned departments.

**4.1.3** Against the target of 4 per cent growth in agriculture sector during the Eleventh Plan period, a growth rate of 4.1 percent has been achieved. The target of growth of the sector remains at 4 per cent during the Twelfth Plan. The scenario of food grain production has been very impressive with a record level of 259.29 million tons during 2011-12. As per second Advanced Estimates 2013-14, foodgrains' production is estimated at 263.20 million tons. The pulses' production is projected to be at the highest ever quantity of 19.77 million tons. The production of horticulture is also estimated at

an all-time record of 266 million tons during 2012-13. A fillip has been provided to the sector by launching Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during 2013-14, which will address all issues relating to production, post-harvest management, processing and marketing of horticulture produce all over the country. Agriculture's share in India's exports increased to 13.08 per cent in 2012-13 from 12.81 per cent in the year 2011-12.

**4.1.4** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy in Agriculture, aimed at attracting investments in technology, machinery, equipments, seeds/planting material, warehousing & cold storages and other infrastructure logistics. It complements public and private investments necessary to bring knowledge, technologies and services to farmers. A 100 per cent FDI has been allowed in development & production of seeds and planting material. In addition, a 100 per cent FDI is allowed for floriculture, horticulture and cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms under controlled conditions, animal husbandry (including breeding of dogs), pisciculture, aquaculture under controlled conditions and services related to agriculture and allied sectors.

**4.1.5** The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the continuation of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in the Twelfth Plan with an allocation of Rs. 12,350 crores. The NFSM has been revamped during the Twelfth Plan to cover all foodgrains and commercial crops to implement a systemic intervention for productivity and production enhancement. The target for an additional 25

million tons of foodgrains' production (10 million tons of rice, 8 million tons of wheat, 4 million tons of pulses and 3 million tons of coarse cereals) is envisaged. The clusters in compact block for outreach programmes on cropping system-based package of practices in low productivity areas to accelerate productivity and production has been inbuilt along with specialized projects for reclamation of problematic soils, development of water-logged areas and mitigation of adverse effect of climate change in high productivity areas. The special focus on value chain integration of small producers and custom hiring centers of farm machineries as well as marketing support for pulses and millets is in place.

**4.1.6** The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), besides focusing on water positive technologies and integrated farming will also focus on programmatic interventions as per land capability and conducive to climatic parameters in select blocks as pilots, for ensuring integrated development through dissemination and adoption of rainfed technologies with greater reach in disadvantaged areas & location specific planning by way of coordination, convergence and leveraging investments from other Schemes/Missions like MGNREGS, IWMP, RKVY, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Mission for Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAE&T) etc. A consortium approach will be evolved with various stake holders including knowledge partners like State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Centres etc. to provide single window service/knowledge provider system for the benefit of farming community

**4.1.7** The restructured Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is effective from April, 2014, which provides States 100 per cent grant by the Central Government. The funds would be utilized on the component of production growth at 35 per cent, creation of infrastructure and assets at 35 per cent, special schemes at 20 per cent and flexi funds at 10 per cent annually. Allocation of RKVY fund to each of the eligible States is based on six parameters namely, un-irrigated area, oilseeds & pulses area, State's highest GSDP for agriculture & allied for the past five years, additional allocation to agriculture and allied sectors in the previous year over the year prior to that year, Plan & non- Plan expenditure on animal husbandry, fisheries, agricultural research & education, yield gap between State average and potential yield with a weightage of 15, 5, 30, 30, 10 and 10 percentage points, respectively, as per the formula devised by the Government.

**4.1.8** National Oilseed and Oil palm Mission (NMOOP) envisaged increase in production of vegetable oils sourced from oilseeds, oil palm and Tree Borne Oilseeds from 7.06 million tons to 9.51 million tons by the end of Twelfth Plan (2016-17). The National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology also includes Seed and Planting Materials, Agricultural Mechanization and Plant Protection & Plant Quarantine. Major restructured Central Sector Schemes viz. integrated schemes on Agricultural Marketing, Agricultural Census, Economics & Statistics and Cooperation have been approved by the Cabinet.

**4.1.9** Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has reoriented the Research and Development including strengthening of Agricultural Education. The

research focused on crops, horticulture, extension, natural resources management and climate resilient technologies and animal husbandry will be accomplished through the approval of 74 Central Sector (CS) schemes by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). An ambitious research support system in various fields of agriculture has been launched by introducing ICAR Agri-Research Consortia Platforms to fortify and encourage innovative research. The Agri-Research Consortia Platforms (Agri-CRPs) will encourage scientists in the country with ideas, talent workmanship and leadership in specialized areas of science. The consortia mode would enable multiple stakeholders to coexist and handholding of various institutions and laboratories. These Agri-CRPs have medium-term goals in different areas of basic, applied and adaptive research relevant to agriculture and allied sectors with an aim to solve the pressing problems. The focused, time bound multi-disciplinary research on Agro Biodiversity Management; Genomics; Seed; Hybrids; GM Foods; Bio-fortification; Plant Borers; High Value Compounds/Phytochemicals; Nanotechnology; Diagnostics & Vaccines; Conservation Agriculture; Water Management; Natural Fiber; Health Foods; Precision Farming, Farm Mechanization & Energy; Secondary Agriculture and Agri-Incubators are being implemented.

**4.1.10** Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy, Livestock Health & Disease Control and National Livestock Mission. For development of Fisheries a National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), which was launched in the year 2006 for fostering integrated development of

fisheries sector, would be strengthened further by bringing almost all schemes relating to development of fisheries into its fold with focus on management of fish diseases and creation of related infrastructure.

## **4.2 SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION**

**4.2.1** The Constitution of India in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Other Social Legislations / Provisions there under confirms India, as a welfare state with commitment for the cause and inclusive growth of its people in general and of vulnerable in particular. Since the socio-economic and educational backwardness of certain vulnerable and weaker sections in Indian society are lagging much behind in-terms of health, education, employability, housing, participation in economic activities and availability of basic infrastructure etc., the successive Governments of Independent India have committed to planned and more inclusive welfare and empowerment by reducing inequality in income, social status, and opportunities.

**4.2.2** The Social Justice and Social Welfare (SJ&SW) Division in the Planning Commission is responsible to provide overall guidance for formulation of policies, plans and programmes / schemes with principle objectives to protect & safeguard the interest of these sections and ensure their welfare, empowerment and development in the quality of life. The Division is actively working for more inclusive socio-economic and educational empowerment of the socially, educationally and economically weaker sections 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, Beggars and Transgender Persons. The Division also renders advice for formulation and implementation of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

#### **A. WELFARE & EMPOWERMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES:**

**4.2.3** Article 366 (24) of Constitution defines the "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".

**4.2.4** There are 1241 main Scheduled Castes which have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in India. According to Census 2011, 20.13 crores population belonging to SCs, which constitute 16.66% of the total population, the decadal literacy rate of SCs has gradually increased from 1961 (10.3%) to 2011 (66.1%). In respect of human development indicators are concerned such as health, nutrition, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) these are comparatively higher for these groups than that of general population. The nutritional deficiency for SC children under the age of 5 years is much higher than the general.

**4.2.5** In so far as economic development indicators are concerned, 45.9% of the SC population reported to be agricultural labourers, 14.8% cultivators and 36.1% other workers,

According to NSSO survey 2004-05, the percentage of landlessness amongst SCs living in rural areas were 78% as against 57% for non SCs/STs. Though, the percentage of persons below poverty line for SCs is gradually declining, as compared to general population, however it is still higher.

**4.2.6** The strategies incorporated in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for inclusive growth of SCs, STs envisages for the following measures:

- 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.
- 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.
- Empower SCs to participate in society and in nation-building, on an equal basis with others.
- Effectively implement SCSP as the essential instrument for accomplishing inclusive growth.

**4.2.7** 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 at different levels of education, increasing the hostel facilities for boys and girls students and setting up of a network of residential schools of high quality throughout the country.



**4.2.8** Economic development is an important instrument for achieving equal social status for SCs by creating employment opportunities and facilitating in income generation activities. Government is supporting institutions like National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) which are functioning for promoting economic development among the SCs and Safai Karamcharis / Manual Scavengers. It is proposed to create a strong institutional mechanism during Twelfth Plan to facilitate the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs / artisans in marketing their products in an institutionalized manner.

**4.2.9** Employability & Skill Development is the source of income generation for individual, family and community. 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 Rehabilitation Act 2013" has been enacted in the year 2013. 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.

**4.2.10** Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes during 2012-13 an increased outlay of Rs. 4663 crores have been provided for empowerment of Scheduled Castes during 2013-14. 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. MAINSTREAMING & EMPOWERMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES:**

**4.2.11** Article 366 (25) of the Constitution defines that Scheduled Tribes means "those tribal communities or parts of or groups with in such tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within such tribes or tribal communities". The Scheduled Tribes generally consist of inhabitants from 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 recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Groups (PVTGs) consisting 75 such tribes / communities.

**4.2.12** There are 705 tribes that are included as Scheduled Tribes in India in the list of Scheduled Tribes. As per 2011 census, tribal population of the country is 10.43 crores, constituting 8.61 per cent of the total population. 91.7 per cent of them live in rural areas and 8.3 per cent in urban areas. About 15 per cent 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 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (10.7 per cent) and Odisha (9.66 per cent) and other distinct areas are the North Eastern states.

**4.2.13** The decadal literacy rate of STs has gradually increased from 8.53 per cent in 1961 to 59 per cent, in 2011. In respect to health and nutrition, indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), and Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) are comparatively higher than that of general population. NHFW survey revealed that barely 18 per cent of STs had deliveries in a health facility, compared to 51 per cent among other communities. 81.56 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in primary sectors. The level of rural poverty amongst the STs on all-India basis is 47.4 per cent (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.

**4.2.14** Education is considered as the most important instrument to mainstream the Scheduled Tribes at par with the rest of the society and enable them to grow along with the rest of the country, to deal with low level of literacy among STs especially literacy and educational status of women and girls and bridge the gap between dropout rates between tribals and non tribals. Many new initiatives are proposed during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**4.2.15** 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.

**4.2.16** The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR Act) and SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are two important social legislation 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.

**4.2.17** Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes during 2012-13, an increased outlay of Rs. 1762.00 crores have been provided for empowerment of Scheduled Tribes during 2013-14. 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)**

**4.2.18** Despite Constitutional directives and a number of legislative and executive measures taken by the Government since independence, there are large gaps in 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, however gaps still persist at a level that is unacceptably high.

**4.2.19** A new strategy is to be adopted in the Twelfth Five Year Plan namely 'Post-facto Accounting to Pro-active Planning approach', to enable SCs and STs to share the benefits of overall economic growth in a more equitable manner. This has been sought to be achieved through the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. 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. Allocation of Rs. 41,561.00 cores have been provided for Central Ministries / Departments under SCSP IN 2013-14, similarly an allocation of Rs. 24598.39 crores have been provided under TSP for Central Ministries / Departments.

#### **D. EMPOWERMENT OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES:**

**4.2.20** 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 per cent of the country's population. The National Sample Survey conducted during 2004-05 (61st Round), puts the figure at 41 per cent. Generally, Other Backward Classes consists of Small & Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Artisans, Pastoral Communities and similar groups who

have been considered as educationally and economically backward.

**4.2.21** The socio-economic and educational status of Other Backward Classes is not far better than SCs and STs. 70 percent 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.

**4.2.22** Education plays key role in socio-economic empowerment of a community. As the educational status of OBCs is not for 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.

**4.2.23** Economic advancement plays 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 Organizations working for welfare of OBCs, Skill Development and subsidized loans through National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

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



outlay of Rs. 1225 crores have been provided for empowerment of Other Backward Classes in the financial year 2013-14.

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

**4.2.25** 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 mostly belonging to SCs, STs & OBC and some communities are not covered by any of the these categories. Even those covered under the these categories are often not able to avail the benefits because either not having caste certificates, or because the quotas are exhausted by the non-nomadic/non-De-Notified communities in the reserved categories.

**4.2.26** 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.

**4.2.27** Empowerment and development of DNTs is one of the prime concerns in the Twelfth 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. WELFARE & EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES:**

**4.2.28** 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 percent of the total population. Data collected in 2002 by NSSO indicated that the Number of Persons with Disabilities was 1.85 crore.

**4.2.29** 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.

**4.2.30** 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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/modernization/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.

**4.2.31** Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes, during 2012-13. An outlay of Rs. 560.00 crores have been provided for empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during 2013-14.

#### **G. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS:**

**4.2.32** 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.

**4.2.33** 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 fulfil 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.

**4.2.34** Considering the progress made in the Annual Plan 2012-13 for protection and welfare of Senior Citizen an outlay of Rs. 58.00 crore has been allocated in the financial year 2013-14 based on the progress made in the previous year.

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

**4.2.35** 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".

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

**4.2.37** 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 Household 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.

**4.2.38** 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.

**4.2.39** 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 (IRCA) under the Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services run by Voluntary Organizations.

**4.2.40** For rehabilitation of victims of Substance abuse/drug addicts/alcoholism an

outlay of Rs. 101 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 2013-14 based on the progress of previous year.

#### **I. REHABILITATION OF BEGGARS:**

**4.2.41** 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.

**4.2.42** 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.

**4.2.43** 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 Twelfth 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 Sensitization 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.

#### **J. OUTLAY FOR 2013-14**

**4.2.44** Based on the progress made through implementation of various welfare and development programmes during 2012-13 an increased outlay of Rs. 6065.00 crore was allocated to Department of Social Justice & Empowerment and Rs.560.00 crore for Department of Disability Affairs. Rs. 1766 crore was allocated to Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2013-14. 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.

#### **K. ANNUAL PLAN DISCUSSIONS 2013-14 OF CENTRAL MINISTRIES:**

**4.2.45** To finalize the Annual Plan 2013-14 Proposals of Central Ministries / Departments, Working Group meetings/discussions were held under the Chairmanship of Adviser (SJE), which were attended by the representatives of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, and M/o Tribal Affairs. Besides, reviewing the progress of various programmes and policies, Working Groups also made an assessment of the financial requirements and recommended allocation of the resources for the sectors.

#### **L. INTERACTION WITH THE NODAL MINISTRIES**

**4.2.46** The Division had interacted with the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment

& Department of Disability Affairs of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs on various issues pertaining to EFC / SFC Meeting, etc. Besides, this division attended various meetings in connection with formulation, implementation and monitoring of various schemes and policies, etc.

#### **M. INTRODUCTION OF NEW SCHEMES**

**4.2.47** For educational empowerment of SC, ST, OBC, Disabled and children of economically weaker sections, new schemes were introduced and are being implemented such National Overseas Scholarships, Rajiv Gandhi Research Fellowships, Pre and Post Matric Scholarships, upgradation of merit and Top Class Education etc.

#### **4.3. BHARAT NIRMAN**

##### **Background**

**4.3.1** To unlock the huge development potential of rural India, the Government of India launched a time bound programme, namely, 'Bharat Nirman' in 2005, initially for a period of four years i.e. between the years 2005-2009. The programme was initiated by the 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, housing, water supply, telecommunication connectivity and electrification. Specific goals and targets were set in each of these areas. Under Bharat Nirman, the effort is in imparting urgency towards the fulfillment of these goals, and making the programmes time-bound, transparent and 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 in the year 2009-10.

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

Component	Targets	
	Phase I	Phase II
<b>Irrigation</b>	To create 10 million hectare of additional irrigation capacity.	Remaining 3.5 million hectares to be brought under assured irrigation by 2012.
<b>Roads</b>	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.
<b>Electricity</b>	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.
<b>Housing</b>	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.
<b>Drinking Water</b>	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 2.17 lakh villages affected by poor water quality.
<b>Telephone Connectivity</b>	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

### 4.3.3 Drinking Water Supply

**4.3.3.1** Bharat Nirman envisages providing safe drinking water to all uncovered habitations by the year 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 Drinking Water & Sanitation is responsible for meeting this goal in partnership with the State Governments. Against 55,067 uncovered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,440 habitations were 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 were covered.



**4.3.3.2** In regard to the water quality: 3, 10,698 quality affected habitations were addressed by sanctioned projects and of these 50,168 habitations have been fully covered with completed projects to provide safe water supply during Phase-I. During Bharat Nirman Phase-I and II: 1, 31,526 quality affected habitations have been covered. By March, 2014, 1, 63,972 quality affected habitations have been provided safe drinking water. Against a target of 3, 31,604 slipped back habitations, 3,58,362 slipped back habitations were covered during Phase-I. During Phase-II of Bharat Nirman (2009-10 to 2011-12), the targeted 627 uncovered habitations were covered by 1.03.2011.

#### **4.3.4 Irrigation**

**4.3.4.1** Irrigation is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. The Ministry of Water Resources in collaboration with State Governments is responsible for creation of additional 10 million hectares of irrigation capacity by the year 2009 through major, medium and minor irrigation projects complemented by ground water development.

**4.3.4.2** 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 along with 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.

**4.3.4.3** The irrigation potential created was 7.32 million hectare against a target of 10 million hectares during the Phase-I and a cumulative of 13.46 million hectares irrigation potential was created under BNP upto March 2014.

#### **4.3.5 Roads**

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. The work which was undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana since 2000 was modified to address the above goals within the stipulated time-frame. The funding for the programme has made under the CSS Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by Ministry of Rural Development and it is 100 percent funding by the Centre to the states. Out of the 1, 78,184 eligible habitations; 1, 32,499 habitations were cleared and 93,201 habitations were connected under the Bharat Nirman component of PMGSY. Under New Connectivity, out of the total required length 3, 67,673 km, length cleared is 3,27,917 km and length completed was 2, 34,403 km upto June 2013. Against the target of 63,940 habitations: 51,253 habitations were covered upto March, 2014. Under new connectivity 1,72,916 km length road was covered upto March, 2014

#### **4.3.6 Electricity**

**4.3.6.1** 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 was 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.

**4.3.6.2** Subsidy towards capital expenditure to the tune of 90 percent 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 percent capital subsidy @ Rs.2200/- per connection in all rural habitations.

**4.3.6.3** 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.

**4.3.6.4** Under RGGVY, 648 projects (235 projects during X Plan, 341 projects during XI Plan and 72 projects during Phase-II) of RGGVY were sanctioned covering electrification of 1,12,219 un/de electrified villages (UEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2.76 crore BPL households in the country. Under the Bharat Nirman target was set for electrification of 1.0 lakh un-electrified

villages and release of free electricity connections to 1.75 crore BPL households by 31st March 2012. As on 30.11.2011, electrification works in 1, 00,100 UE villages had been completed and free electricity connections upto about 1.76 crore BPL households were released under the scheme. Thus the target under the Bharat Nirman was achieved in November 2011. Cumulatively as on 30.11.2013, the electrification works in 1, 07,782 UE villages were completed and free connections upto about 2.13 crore BPL households have been released under the scheme. The scheme has been continued in the 12th Five Year Plan and as on 30.11.2013, 39 additional projects (5-Madhya Pradesh, 6-Uttar Pradesh and 28-Rajasthan) were sanctioned covering electrification of 93 UE villages and release of free electricity connections to 8,59,082 BPL Households.

### **4.3.7 Housing**

**4.3.7.1** 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 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.

**4.3.7.2** 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. The target under Phase-II, Bharat Nirman is for construction of 120 lakh houses for a period of five years starting from 2009-10. During the first four years of the Bharat Nirman Programme period phase-II, approx, 118.50 lakh houses were constructed upto March, 2014.

#### **4.3.8 Rural Telephone Connectivity**

**4.3.8.1** 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.

**4.3.8.2** Under Rural Telephony component of Bharat Nirman programme Phase I out of 66,822 identified villages having population more than 100 as per 1991 census, 62,302 villages were undertaken for providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) (barring inaccessible insurgency prone areas and villages lying in deep forest). As against that 62101 VPTs have been provided under this scheme till the closure of the roll out period on 31.08.2012. Under the

Rural Telephony component of Bharat Nirman Phase-II, it was envisaged to achieve rural tele-density of at least 40% by 2014, and broadband coverage of all 2,50,000 village Panchayats in the country by 2012. As on 31.03.2014, 1, 57,895 village Panchayats of the country were covered with broadband connectivity and Rural tele-density of 43.96% achieved.

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

**4.4.1** Communication, Information Technology and Information Division is 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 2013 - March 2014) include examination of various policy issues, new programmes, and performance review of the projects undertaken during first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, besides maintenance of Planning Commission's web site and management of Soochna Dwar. An overview of the sector along with the activities undertaken during 2013-14 are as under:

#### **I. TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**4.4.2** Telecom sector has emerged as a key driver of economic and social development. With rural subscriber base of 370.08 million out of total 922.04 million mobile connections as on 31st January 2014. Mobile phones are significantly emerging as a common man's device for accessing variety of services such as market information, agro-based information, financial services and entertainment. The

overall teledensity in the same period has reached 74.50 percent with urban teledensity clocking 145.39 percent and Rural of 43.13 percent. Village Public Telephones (VPTs) under Bharat Nirman Phase-I flagship scheme undertaken since Nov. 2004 has connected 62,101 villages out of the targeted 62,302 villages. The phase -II of this Flagship scheme was undertaken to achieve rural tele-density of at least 40 percent by 2014, and broadband coverage of all 2,50,000 village Panchayats in the country by 2012. As on March 31st 2013, 1,57,733 village Panchayats were provided with broadband connectivity. The laying of National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) connecting every Panchayat has been undertaken through USOF Fund, which will significantly increase the broadband connectivity. Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) for Auction of Spectrum in 2G Band: Representative of CIT&I division, Planning Commission is one of the members of the IMC constituted by Department of Telecom for auction of spectrum in 2G band. The Committee had a series of meetings and successfully carried out the auction of spectrum in 900 and 1800 MHz bands.

During the year 2013-14 the following important projects/ schemes/ policy issues pertaining to Telecommunications sector were examined in the Division:

- Annual Plan proposals of the D/o Telecommunications for the year 2014-15.
- Provision of mobile services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas
- Amendment of the TRAI ACT 1997.
- Laying of undersea cable for improving connectivity of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- All Matters relating to spectrum management and allocation of spectrum in 2G- GSM/CDMA band, brought for the consideration of Telecom Commission, Empowered Group of Ministers and the Union Cabinet.
- Proposals for consideration of GOM for revival of BSNL and MTNL.

## II. POSTAL SECTOR

**4.4.3** 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. The core activity of the Department is processing, transmission and delivery of mails. To infuse speed, ease and customer satisfaction, the department has undertaken modernization of postal network through induction of technology. The Post Office Savings Bank provides an avenue to people all over the country to deposit their savings in various schemes. Its reach and service is unparalleled by any other banking agency in the country. The department has recently introduced ATM system that will give boost to the banking services.

**4.4.4** In order to facilitate Payment of wages under MNREGA in Left Wing Extremist affected areas, Planning Commission has taken up with the Postal Department to strengthen the postal network in these areas to ease the hardship in getting the MNREGA payment.

**4.4.5** During the year 2013-14 the following important projects/ schemes/ policy issues pertaining to Department of Posts (DoP) were examined in the Division:

- Annual Plan 2014-15 proposals of the Department of Posts.

- Automated Mail Processing Centers
- Development of Road Transport Network
- Training and Human Resource Development
- Estates Management
- Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP) and upgradation of Speed Post Centre
- Implementation of Postal Life Insurance.
- Strengthening of Rural Business & Access to Postal Network
- Post Bank of India.
- National Postal Policy

### III. ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**4.4.6** The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a tool for achieving sustainable socioeconomic development and is increasingly finding applications in all sectors of the economy. The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), comprising of 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) relating to Central and State Ministries/ Departments has already provided the common man access to various government services. The department has put in place e-Taal, a web portal for dissemination of e-Transactions statistics of National and State level e-Governance Projects including Mission Mode Projects. A total of 256.91 Crore electronic transactions have been reported during 2013-14. Significant progress has also been made in building the core infrastructures such as 31 State Wide Area Network and 22 State Data Centres etc.

The National Policy on Information Technology 2012 provides a comprehensive set of initiatives to revive the Electronics System Design and

Manufacturing (ESDM) sector in the country. Keeping in view of the special emphasis of this policy, a scheme on HR development was framed by the Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), aiming at creation of a pool of 10 million additional skilled manpower in ICT and 3000 Ph.Ds annually in specialized areas by 2020. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is playing a major role in development and implementation of e-Governance applications and providing integrated gateway to various services rendered by Central/State/UT Governments. A scheme for capacity building and developing skill among the NIC staff has been taken up during the year.

**4.4.7** C-DAC is a premier R&D organization focusing research on high-end thematic areas encompassing the electronics, software and computing environments. It has come up with a proposal to scale up research projects and collaborating development in the national and strategically important fields. Major policy issues/notes/schemes/projects examined in the IT Sector during the year 2013-14 are briefly as follows:

- Annual Plan 2014-15 proposals of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY)
- Annual Plan 2013-14 proposals of all States & UTs in respect of IT sector and Special Plan Assistance (SPA) proposals relating to IT sector received from various States.
- Implementation of National Data sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP)-2012- uploading of relevant data sets on data.gov.in.
- Financial assistance to 6 states/UTs for Skill Development in ESDM sector.

- Setting up of Welden India Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund.
- Promotional Scheme for Employees retention and talent Acquisition for MSMEs in IT/ITeS Sector.
- Construction of permanent building of NIELIT at Ropar - Punjab.
- Skill Development for NIC staff.
- Scheme to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronic System design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled services (ITES) sectors.
- Enablement of Government Departments through Mobile Seva by CDAC.
- Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Phase-II
- RCE for creation of State of the Art R&D infrastructure for CDAC laboratory facilities at Pune, Delhi and Thiruvantapuram.
- Setting up of Information Technology Investment Region at Hyderabad, AP, Bhubaneswar, Odisha and Bangalore
- Establishment of Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication manufacturing facilities in India.
- HR Policy for e-Governance.

#### IV. INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

**4.4.8** Information and Broadcasting Sector comprises 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.

During the year various initiatives have been taken up for People's Empowerment through Development Communication and Information Dissemination. Further, a multi-pronged publicity with synergetic approach has been undertaken to highlight various flagship programme of the Government through DAVP's Development Communication; Media Outreach Programme of Press Information Bureau (PIB) and Direct Contact Programme of Department of Field Publicity (DFP). Under the Live Arts and Culture, live shows were performed on the contemporary themes specifically on the border, hilly tribal areas. Social Media Cell was created in the M/o I&B for direct interaction with target people, using social media on round the clock, integrating the communication tools horizontally and vertically.

**4.4.9** The entertainment and media industry is increasingly growing in all spheres, like film production, marketing and exhibition. Steps have been taken for upgradation, modernization of Film Certification Process by computerization and introduction of software. FTII Pune and Satyajit Ray Film Institute, Kolkata have focused on capacity building programmes to provide a boost to generation of skilled workers for the film industry. Over the years efforts have been made to produce short documentary/feature films to promote young first hand entrepreneurs. Policy interventions have also been made to reduce piracy in the film industry.

**4.4.10** The twin branches of broadcasting wing, All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) are engaged in providing programmes, information, and wholesome entertainment for educating and empowering people of India. Steps were taken for expansion of Community Radio and digitalization of AIR and

Doordarshan infrastructure - studios, transmitters and inter-linking facilities. Major policy issues/notes/schemes/projects examined during the year 2013-14 are briefly as follows:

- Annual Plan 2014-15 proposals of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- Renovation and modernization of AIR Auditorium.
- Setting up of Committee on Promotion and Facilitation of Film Production in India (CPFFPI).
- Human Resource Development of M/o I&B.
- Development Communication & Dissemination of Filmic Content (DCDFC).
- National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM).
- Creation of New Media Wing for publicizing Government Initiatives through Social Media Platforms.
- Amendments of the Policy Guidelines for Expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting Services through private Agencies (Phase-III)
- Development Communication & Information Dissemination
- Broadcasting Infrastructure Network Development of DD and AIR.

## **V. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE CIT&I DIVISION**

Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of Department of Space

**4.4.11** 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.

### **Soochna Dwar**

**4.4.12** 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 the web sites of the Planning Commission, and RTI online/offline.

### **Internal Information Service**

**4.4.13** The CIT&I Division also prepares a computerized Daily Digest of selected news items and providing Newspaper clippings of important items to the office of the Deputy Chairman, MOS, Members and other senior officials of the Planning Commission 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, IMG on cold chain infrastructure for agriculture and allied sectors and IMG to adopt a dynamic pricing policy for tender sale of wheat under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic).

**4.5.2** During the year 2013-14, the following activities were performed in the Division:

The Division examined and provided comments on the recommendations on Minimum Support Prices in respect of food grains (kharif and rabi), oilseeds, sugarcane, copra, jute, etc made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices on the basis of references received from the Ministry of Agriculture.

- The Division examined and conveyed the views of the Planning Commission from time to time on the National Food Security Act and Buffer Stocking Policy for central pool stocks. The Division also provided inputs to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for preparation of information bulletin on National Food Security Ordinance for the Members of Parliament.

- The Division examined the recommendations and formalized 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 Act, Forward Contract Regulation Act, etc. Besides, the briefs of the respective Agenda Notes were prepared from time to time.

- Various Starred/ Unstarred Parliament Questions, RTI queries 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, National Food Security Act, storage of food grains and direct transfer of subsidy under PDS were examined and suitably responded.

- The Division organized meetings with the Department of Consumer Affairs and Department of Food and Public Distribution, under the chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, for reviewing the Twelfth Plan Schemes and performance there under.

- The Division assisted in preparation of the Report of the Committee to study

Development in Hill States arising from Management of Forest Lands with special focus on Creation of Infrastructure, Livelihood and Human Development, under the Chairmanship of Shri B K Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission.

- The Division examined the Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/ Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) memoranda for various 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Schemes of the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Department of Food and Public Distribution. The Division is in the process of examining the scheme-wise proposals for the Gross Budgetary Support for Annual Plan 2014-15 in respect of both these Departments.
- The Division participated in the periodical deliberations of the Inter-Ministerial Group under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary to adopt a dynamic pricing policy for tender sale of wheat under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic). The Division also participated in the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (COS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to discuss Import Duty Structure on Edible Oils.

## **4.6 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

**4.6.1** The erstwhile Education Division, which was renamed as Human Resources Development (HRD) Division is concerned with all aspects of development planning in the field of Education, Sports and Youth Affairs and Culture. However, education related to agriculture and allied sectors, public health, and medical

education are not the domain area of the Division.

**4.6.2** The HRD Division covers (a) various stages of education such as pre-primary, elementary, secondary, senior secondary higher, technical and teacher education and training; (b) formal and non-formal education including adult literacy; and (c) special areas such as education for girls, education for children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and children with special needs.

**4.6.3** The major development programmes relate to Right to Free and Compulsory Elementary Education, Universal Access, and improvement of Quality Education at Secondary Stage; universal access to quality and ICT based higher education; adult education; Vocationalisation of education; teacher education; science education; physical education; games and sports; scholarships; languages development; book promotion; libraries; youth service schemes; cultural institutions and their related activities etc.

**4.6.4** During the year 2013-14, the Division actively participated in the activities related to the continuation of Plan schemes, viz, granting of 'in-principle' approvals and examination of Standing Finance Committee/ Expenditure Finance Committee/ Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (SFC/EFC/CCEA) proposals in respect of the schemes of Department of School Education and Literacy, Department of Higher Education (under Ministry of Human Development), Department of Sports and Department of Youth Affairs (under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports) and Department of Culture (under Ministry of Culture). The Annual Performance Review Meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Member (HRD) to review



the pace of expenditure of these Departments. These reviews critically examined the progress, identified the problems in implementation of schemes and suggested suitable measures for better targeting and utilization of funds.

**4.6.5** During the year, the officers of the Division participated in the review of programmes and policies organized by institutions like National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Project Approval Boards (PABs) of SSA, MDM, RMSA, RUSA, Model Schools, Sakshar Bharat; and attended meetings of sub-committees such as Technical Committee and Due Diligence Committee; meetings of Governing Body and Executive Council of NCRI and TEQIP-II and Teacher Education Project Approval Board of MHRD. The officers of HRD Division participated in 61<sup>st</sup> and 62<sup>nd</sup> CABE meetings; CABE sub-committee meetings of the National Mission on Teachers and Teaching; working group meetings for 71<sup>st</sup> NSSO survey; joint meeting of HRD and Health and Family welfare divisions in the context of NFSO and implementation of MDMS; Working Group meetings of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); meetings of Sports and Youth Affairs Ministry on various issues; meetings on Model Schools in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of MHRD. Some officers also participated in the international conference on 'Connecting Classrooms' organized by British Council in Kolkata; and IMG meeting on Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent (INSTAL). The Division also framed replies for Open Working Group of UN General Assembly on Development of Sustainable Millennium Development Goals;

and for High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on Post-2015 Development Agenda. Moreover, 29 datasets have been uploaded on data portal website (data.gov.in) under National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP-2012) etc.

**4.6.6** The proposals for additional/ special central assistance (ACA/SPA) of States including assistance for HADP, IAP, BRGF districts were examined.

**4.6.7** The Education Division took various initiatives on policy issues during the year, including the following: presentation on the progress of major flagship programmes viz. SSA and MDM. 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. 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 SFC/EFC memoranda/CCEA notes for 54 new KV's, MDM, SSA, SPQEM/IDMI, pension scheme for Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) employees and Rashtriya Adarsh Vidyalaya Sangathan (RAVS), additional financing from external funding agencies for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 6000 Model Schools, Establishment of AMU Centre at Kishanganj (Bihar) and Murshidabad (West Bengal), Design Innovation Centre, Open Design School & National Design Innovation Network, Introduction of a Scheme of National Innovation Scholarship, Implementation of Mission Mode Project (MMP) in School Education under the national e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Redevelopment of Plot no. 10-B, I.P. Estate, New Delhi, external

funding from the World Bank for the 3rd Phase of SSA and transfer of schools administered by Central Tibetan Schools Administration to Central Tibetan Administration. The Division also examined cabinet notes on Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, Proposal to Amend Section 2(h) and Insertion of 24A of All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) Act 1987 through a Bill in Parliament by the way of All India Council of Technical Education (Amendment) Act, 2013, Nalanda University (Amendment Bill) 2013 and Proposal for Promulgation of School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Ordinance 2014 Under Article 123(1) of the Constitution of India. The Division prepared well-informed briefs and critiques for progress of elementary education, particularly, SSA, MDMS and RMSA in respect of 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. Also, Research Reports on education submitted by various researchers to SER Division were examined in the Division. Some officers were 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.

**4.6.8** The Higher Education unit organized a series of lectures, presentation, and seminars through video conferencing wherein many

central institutions of national repute also participated. Besides, lectures/talks, round table conferences, workshops etc on various topics/issues like innovation, community participation in Higher Education, Leadership Development Strategy, Internationalization of Higher Education, Assessment of Higher Education Learning Outcomes, Institutional Transformation, Institutional Leadership Development, Fostering Social Responsibility in Higher Education were held to understand policy implications. The speakers on various issues were of international repute.

**4.6.9** A Committee to amend Nalanda University Act and the National Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman to monitor the progress on Nalanda University were constituted by the HE unit. Many meetings with various stake holders were held to resolve the long pending issues pertaining to Nalanda University. A high level joint meeting with State Education Secretaries, MHRD, UGC, AICTE was also held to discuss various pending issues / problems in the States relating to Higher Education Sector.

**4.6.10** Besides, various SFC/ EFC /CCEA proposals and Cabinet Notes of MHRD were examined. Parliament Question related queries, VIP references, ACA/SPA proposals from States were also dealt in the HE unit. Two research studies for preparing data-base on Higher Education and Changing Academic Profession (CAP) were awarded to Indicus Analytic and IIT, Delhi, respectively. Many other research studies/reports on various subjects were examined. The work relating to strengthening of existing 14 Chairs set up by Planning Commission in various institutions/ universities was undertaken.

### Rashtriya Uchhtar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

**4.6.11** Central funding for State higher education is very small; its reach is very limited, and its impact insignificant. During the year, the draft guidelines for RUSA were examined in the HE unit and necessary inputs were provided to MHRD. The Central funding of States' higher education would benefit from the synergies between the States and Central funding. EFC memorandum and CCEA notes on RUSA were examined in the HE unit. The Annual Plan (2013-14) review was also conducted during the year.

### Youth Affairs and Sports

**4.6.12** India is a 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.

**4.6.13** During the Year 2013-14, officials of the Division attended various meetings of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) for considering the proposals under NPYAD related to youth and adolescent development, grant for sports coaching and purchase of consumables, non-consumables and sports equipments under the scheme for promotion of sports among persons 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/Draft Cabinet Note/

CCEA relating to re-designation of PYKKA to RGKA, Youth Hostels, National Youth Policy (NYP) and NSS were examined. The Division examined the Cabinet Note on Introduction of National Youth Policy-2014 and provided necessary inputs for the development of National Youth Policy-2014 (NYP-2014) and National Youth Funds.

**4.6.14** Proposals of the Department of Sports and Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for AP 2013-14 were examined, along with half-yearly performance review. Annual Plan (2013-14) and ACA & SPA proposals were received from NE States for sports infrastructure which were examined in the Division.

### 4.7. ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE PRIME MINISTER

**4.7.1** For the period under review, the composition of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister was as under:

Dr. C. Rangarajan,  
Full-time Chairman in the rank of Cabinet Minister

Dr. Saumitra Chaudhary,  
Part-time Member in the rank of MOS  
Member, Planning Commission

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

Prof. Pulin B. Nayak,  
Part-time Member in the rank of MOS  
Prof.of Economics  
Delhi School of Economics  
Delhi

Prof. Dilip M. Nachane,  
Part-time Member in the rank of MOS  
Ex-Director  
Indira Gandhi Institute of  
Development Research

**4.7.2** The Terms of Reference of the EAC was 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.

**4.7.3** 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 2013-14 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.

**4.7.4** Tasks Undertaken

**4.7.4.1** In accordance with its terms of reference, EAC has brought out its six-monthly Economic Review (2012-13) & Outlook (2013-14) in April & September, 2013 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. Funding Constraints in the Road Sector.
2. Implications of Basel-III on the Indian Banking System.
3. Pricing of Coal Bed Methane (CBM).
4. Future of the Tariff Commission.
5. Primary Census Abstract 2011- An analysis of broad trends.
6. On Gas Pricing issue.
7. Issue of rising import duty of rubber.
8. Measures for Reviving the Indian Economy.

**4.7.4.2** 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.

**4.7.4.3** The Chairman of the EAC chaired the Expert Group on Policy for rationalization of premium quoted by Concessionaries in respect of Highways Projects and the Expert Committee on Poverty Estimation, Report has since been submitted by the first Expert Group. 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.

**4.7.4.4** 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.

## **4.8. ECONOMICS DIVISION**

**4.8.1** The work of Economics Division is mainly related to the external sector of the economy of India. This encompasses 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 other subject matters pertaining to this sector are 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(MEA) and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs(MOIA).

**4.8.2** Plan schemes of the Department of Commerce have been implemented with the primary objective of export enhancement. These

are, namely, 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. MEA Plan Schemes include GOI assisted projects in neighboring countries such as in Bhutan, Myanmar and Afghanistan.

**4.8.3** The following gives an elaborate picture of the external sector which encompasses India's trade scenario, trade strategy, the present status of WTO negotiation and finally the global perspective is highlighted:

**4.8.3.1** In the long term, by 2020, India is to evolve as a major player in world trade and assume a role of leadership in the international trade organizations that will commensurate with India's growing economic and demographic profile. Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) needs to be in consonance with the vision of ensuring sustained accelerated growth of exports and making India a major player of world trade. FTP should necessarily take care of emerging economic scenarios both domestically and globally.

**4.8.3.2** To boost exports, supportive measures are necessary as is adequate infrastructure. Simultaneously, concerted efforts need to be directed at creating domestic capacity in production of goods where India's import dependency is high and increasing. Given this background, the objectives on exports for the Twelfth Plan that need to be taken into consideration while preparing the FTP.

Substantial increase in exports to balance the Trade Deficit and Enhancing the proportion of Manufacturing in the export basket (61.5 per cent at present) to realize higher value addition are required.

**4.8.3.3** These objectives entail drawing up of country and commodity specific strategies, with a medium - and long-term perspective. The products strategies are discussed in details in the 12 Plan Documents.

### **Territorial Strategy for Exports:**

**4.8.4** Trade flows within the South have increased substantially. However, the share of India, though increasing rapidly, is still much lower as compared to countries like China and those in South or South East Asia in particular. Thus, there is substantial potential for increasing India's trade with the South and with Latin America, Africa and CIS.

**4.8.5** During the Eleventh Plan, America and Europe continued to be important destinations of Indian exports although their combined share declined from 39.82 - 35.38 per cent. India is negotiating a Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with European Union and on its completion it would result in increase bilateral trade and flows of investment between the two trading partners. The share of Asia and ASEAN after showing steady increase have shown some decline during the last two years of Eleventh Plan and the region still accounted for more than half of India's exports during the Plan period. Exports to Africa also registered a steady increase after showing some decline in initial years of the Plan. India has been pursuing a policy of market diversification directing her export promotion efforts at Asia and ASEAN, Latin America and Africa through Focus Market initiatives and bilateral trade agreements.

**4.8.6** The Doha Development Agenda (DDA) round is multilateral trade negotiations among WTO members officially launched at the WTO's Fourth Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001. It provided the mandate for the negotiations, including on agriculture, services and an intellectual property topic, which began earlier. Presently, there is discord on agricultural issues and the original deadline was missed. It was unofficially agreed to finish the negotiations by 2006 but gaps remained unbridgeable and all negotiations suspended in 2006.

**4.8.7** Most of the subjects involved intense negotiations. Actions under "Implementation", analysis and monitoring were required. No area of WTO received more attention or generated more controversy than the negotiations under DDA. There were hard bargaining and issues were raised that was required to be resolved. More than 40 items under 12 headings were settled for immediate delivery, however, the rest of the vast majority remained items of further negotiations. Though no significant progress has eventuated from the latest round of negotiations (July 2013), the WTO seems determined to persist with them. Although, the future of the Doha Round remains uncertain the increased level of momentum in substantive engagement may still prove to be encouraging. Committee on Special and Differential Treatment has consistently engaged with experts in the Committee and elevated to the level of Ambassadors where necessary to unlock the issues on the table. Work on the Monitoring Mechanism has continued to advance steadily. A first round of discussion took place on all the four proposals forming part of the LDC Bali Package that includes duty free, quota free market access; rules of origin; cotton; and



implementation of the LDCs services waiver. Consultations have been held on the G-20 proposal on export competition, in various formats to get a better sense of where Members stand. Members with the largest export subsidies commitments have underlined that, while they remain committed to the elimination of export subsidies and ready to reaffirm this commitment, the conditions under which they could modify the legal commitments in the field of export competition is still under debate. This topic now urgently requires in-depth reflection. The Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation that deals with implementation flexibilities for developing countries and LDCs is progressing satisfactorily. However technical and legal work on parts of the draft Agreement have been left to one side for the time being.

### Changes in Global Trade Patterns

**4.8.8** The large ongoing changes in the pattern of economic activity described above have expectedly been mirrored in the changes in the pattern of trade in merchandise and services. In the decades following the end of colonial rule, the share of developing economies in world merchandise exports fell from 34 per cent in 1948 to 24 per cent in 1973, as exports of manufactures from the developed world increased rapidly. Thereafter, as many developing countries turned into increasingly important exporters of manufactured goods, their shares in aggregate merchandise exports recovered to 33 per cent in 2003 and further to 44 per cent by 2010.

**4.8.9** Most dramatic has been the increase in the share of global merchandise imports accounted for by Asia (excluding Japan) which has risen from 17 to 25 per cent between 1993 and 2010. If we take Asia

(excluding Japan), Latin America, Africa and the Middle East together, we will find that their share of global merchandise imports increased from 28 to 38 per cent between 1993 and 2010. The share of the developed western economies and Japan dropped from 71 to 59 per cent in the same period. This process will only deepen further in the coming decades. The market for services-which includes transportation, travel, financial and telecommunication, besides IT-related businesses-is actually more evenly spread out than that for merchandise, with developing economies accounting for almost half of the import market. However, even here there will be proportionately more rapid expansion in the IT-related business in the developing economies.

**4.8.10** The other notable development in international trade is the increasing regional concentration of merchandise trade. In 2010, the second-largest regional trade was located in Asia (excluding Middle East) amounting in value to \$2.9 trillion or 63 per cent of the regional trade concentration of Europe, which amounted to \$4.7 trillion. Expectedly, the proportion of Asian origin exports to other Asian markets has increased from 47 per cent in 1999 to 53 per cent in 2011. Not only is the developing world as a whole and Asia in particular, becoming proportionately more important in international trade, but the trade within the region, and potentially with Africa and Latin America holds the promise of further expansion in future.

**4.8.11** This has implications for our longer-term trade strategy. Although our markets in the industrialized world may not grow rapidly, other markets will expand to a greater extent and we need to be present in these markets to take the advantage.

## **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 (MoEF).

**4.9.2** During the year 2013-14, in addition to policy formulation, monitoring schematic achievements, as well as, progress in programme implementation of E&F sector, following activities were undertaken:

### **Monitoring and Appraisal:**

**4.9.3** Half-Yearly Review Meeting with the MoEF: A Half-Yearly Review Meeting of MoEF was held on 31st October, 2013 under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member of the Planning Commission (E&F). The Secretary, MoEF and senior officers from the Ministry participated in the meeting. The physical and financial progress of various schemes was discussed. The meeting also addressed issues relating to the institutional and financial roadblocks experienced while implementing the schemes. Future course of action in meeting the objectives of the Twelfth Plan, as well as, the outcome for the implementation of various schemes was discussed.

### **Strategy for Post-Disaster Reconstruction of the State of Uttarakhand:**

**4.9.4** The Planning Commission was designated as the nodal Ministry for co-ordinating the Government of India's assistance to State of Uttarakhand in the wake of unprecedented damages suffered by the State in June last year. This includes medium and

long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure, and also a livelihood package. E&F Division prepared a strategy paper for post-disaster reconstruction efforts in State of Uttarakhand in a scientific and sustainable manner.

### **Inclusion of Environmental Science under INSPIRE Scheme:**

**4.9.5** To strengthen the human resource development in environmental science and research, the E&F Division proposed to DST inclusion of environmental science under the purview of Innovation and Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE). The scheme is being implemented by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) to build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the Science and Technology system and R&D base in the country.

### **Meeting on Green India Mission:**

**4.9.6** A Review Meeting of MoEF on Green India Mission (GIM), Environmental Education, Awareness & Training Scheme and Environmental Information System (ENVIS) was held on 21st June, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member of the Planning Commission, E&F. The observations and opinions of the Planning Commission were suitably incorporated in the Cabinet Note is seeking approval of Rs.13, 000 crores for the Twelfth Five Year Plan under the scheme Green India Mission by the Cabinet.

**4.9.7** The Division examined the progress of scheme with respect to environment and forests for Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam, and the Nilgiris. E&F Division has examined all the proposals in the light of

development needs and better inclusive management of natural resources for hill people and supported the flow of financial resources to the target areas.

**4.9.8** Research on current perspectives in Environment: Planning Commission's internship programme aims to familiarize the interested and willing PG/Research students with the overall process of planning at the apex planning level of the Nation. In the year, three Interns attached to E&F Division submitted their work on following three important environment related research two of the projects submitted by the interns were presented before the designated committee.

**4.9.9** India's Action Plan for Climate Change: The project made a detailed study of Climate Change and its impact in India. It also analyzed and reviewed India's Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC).

**4.9.10** The Twelfth Five Year Plan and Green Growth Indicators: The study detailed the concept and idea of GREEN GROWTH, how it can be measured and monitored, the existing frameworks; success stories and highlighted a set of green growth indicators customized for India.

**4.9.11** Strengthening Urban Planning with Climate Change Projections: It explored the role that climate change plays in the functioning of a city and the importance of considering climate change into urban planning.

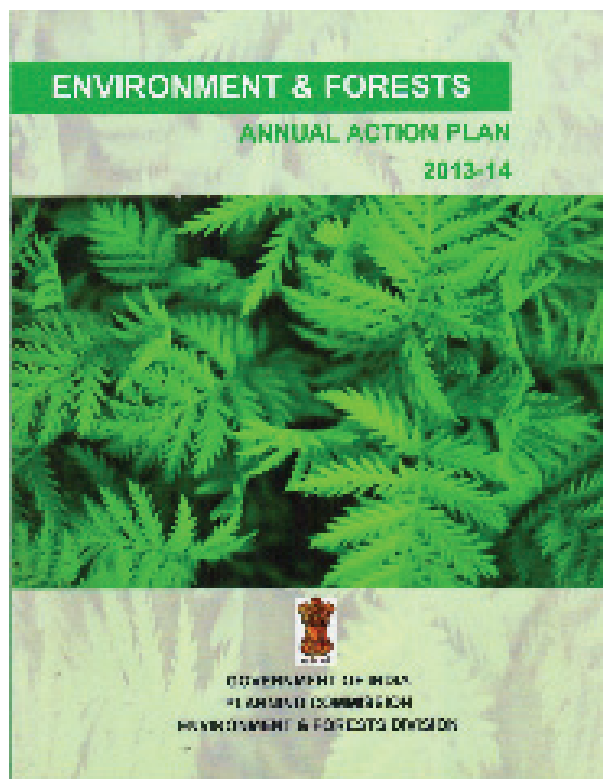
**4.9.12** The Planning Commission set up an Expert Group to evolve Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth. The Expert Group evolved a General Equilibrium Model for the Low Carbon Economy, which is based on India's

growth policy as outlined in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, namely, faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. Inclusion is being modelled as elimination of poverty head count ratios through shift in consumption distribution classes, and through actions like universal access to electricity, cooking gas, housing, and increased expenditure on health and education. The Final Report has been submitted and disseminated to major stakeholders.

**4.9.13** In addition to examination of various proposals being placed by Ministries to the Cabinet and Expenditure Finance Committee, new Initiatives taken by the E&F Division during 2013-14 included as follows:

- Commissioning of Studies under the Research and Study Scheme
- Apart from on-going three research studies related to Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategy, E&F Division also recommended the following study proposals for funding to the SER division:
  - Environmental Performance Index (EPI)
  - Sustainable Development Report for Indian States
  - Drafting an Outcome Matrix for the E&F Sector

The E&F Division has prepared an Annual Action Plan (2013-14) booklet incorporating broad objectives/programmes of E&F sector in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2013-14. The Booklet of Annual Action Plan is designed to serve as a quick tool for Monitoring and Evaluation of Plan schemes of Ministry of Environment and Forests with respect to 13 monitorable targets of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, which



includes 18 Schemes, 54 activities and 220 targets. This will act as a tool for constant monitoring, feedback and corrective actions. It will act as a constant reminder to articulate our actions at different points of time of the year and prompt us on the tasks to be completed while still remaining focused on achieving the plan targets.

It will facilitate monitoring progress of implementation of scheme with specific timelines and provide information for Mid-Term Appraisal. It will be a handy document to facilitate discussion with MoEF for mid-course correction w.r.t. and particular policy/programmes/schemes.

#### **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 2013-14 and worked out GBS and its allocation to Central Ministries and Departments for the Annual Plan 2014-15. While formulating the Annual Plan for 2013-14, performance of Annual Plans of previous years has been evaluated.

**Annual Plan 2013-14: Centre**

**4.10.1** The Annual Plan Outlay of the Centre for 2013-14 was finalized at ₹680123 crore which includes budgetary support for Central Plan of ₹419068 crore and IEBR of Central Public Enterprises of ₹261055 crore. The financing pattern of the Central Plan is given in the Table - 4.10.1:

**Annual Plan 2013-14 (All States and UTs)**

**4.10.2** Aggregate Resources for the Annual Plan 2013-14 of all the States and UT.s with legislature works out to ₹686191 crore. The structure of financing of the Plan is given in the Table - 4.10.2:

**Table - 4.10.1****Scheme of financing GBS for Annual Plan of the Centre****(Rs. in crores)**

S.N.	Resources	2012-13 BE	2012-13 RE	2013-14 BE
1	Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) including External Grants		-117451	-23318
1a	External Grants	2887	2762	1456
2	Balance from Non-debt Capital receipts	16924	25713	36142
3	Fiscal Deficit	513590	520925	542499
<b>4</b>	<b>Gross Budgetary Support to Plan (GBS) (1+2+3)</b>	<b>521025</b>	<b>429187</b>	<b>555322</b>
5	Assistance to States & Uts Plan	129998	112002	136254
	(% share in Total GBS)	24.95	26.10	24.54
<b>6</b>	<b>Budgetary Support to Central Plan (4-5)</b>	<b>391027</b>	<b>317185</b>	<b>419068</b>
	(% share in Total GBS)	75.05	73.90	75.46
7	IEBR to CPSEs	260482	238992	261055
<b>8</b>	<b>Central Plan Outlay (6+7)</b>	<b>651509</b>	<b>556176</b>	<b>680123</b>

**Table - 4.10.2****Aggregate Plan Resources of States' and UTs (with Legislature)****(Rs. in crores)**

Sources of funding	2012-13		2013-14
	AP	RE/LE	AP
States' Own Resources*	472038.25	427285.33	560619.11
(% share)	(78.8%)	(78.7%)	(81.7%)
Central Assistance	126623.75	115460.76	125571.89
(% Share)	(21.2%)	(21.3%)	(18.3%)
Aggregate Resources	598662.00	542746.09	686191.00

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



### Annual Plan 2014-15:

**4.10.3** For the Annual Plan 2014-15, it has been decided to restructure Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) into 66 Schemes and block grants and has also decided as follows:

- i. These schemes will be classified as Central Assistance to State Plan;
- ii. The funds will be placed with Ministries for transfer to States through consolidated fund route.

**4.10.4** The Official Level discussion on Financial Resources (FR) estimates for Annual Plan 2014-15 in respect of all the States & UTs started from 10th January, 2014 and completed in February, 2014.

### OTHER ACTIVITIES - REPORTS, REVIEW NOTES ETC.

- Finalization of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in consultation with the Ministry of Finance for the Annual Plan 2014-15 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 2013-14 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.
- Issues relating to TORs of 14th Finance Commission.
- Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme as approved by the Union Cabinet.
- Co-ordination for review of implementation of the budget

announcements of the Union Budget 2013-14.

### Central Sector Scheme

#### Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

**4.10.5** The Plan Accounting and Public Finance Management System (PA & PFMS) also known as Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) has been in operation for the last few years. It 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 a scheme of the Planning Commission.

**4.10.6** After undertaking some pilots in different states and a detailed project report, the Government approved the national roll out of CPSMS in December 2013 for all States and UTs and has also renamed it as the Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The national roll-out of the scheme was planned to leverage the full potential of networking State and Central Treasury Systems as well as core banking systems. The scheme was approved as 12th Plan initiative by the National Development Council (NDC).

**4.10.7** The system would provide for (i) A financial management platform for all Plan schemes; (ii) database of all recipient agencies; (iii) integration with Core Banking Solution of Banks handling Plan funds; (iv) integration with State Treasury systems; (iv) efficient and



effective tracking of fund flow to the lowest level of implementation for Plan schemes of the Government. It provides information across all Plan Schemes / implementation agencies in the country on fund utilization leading to better monitoring; review and decision making support would enhance public accountability in the implementation of Plan schemes. It will result in effectiveness and economy in public financial management through better cash management for Government, transparency in public expenditure and real-time information on resource availability and utilization across schemes. The roll-out will result in improved programme administration and management, reduction of float in the system, direct payment to beneficiaries and greater transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. The proposed system will be an important tool for improving governance.

**The salient features of Government decisions are as under:-**

- i. The Total Plan Outlay of the scheme implemented through the Office of Controller General of Accounts over a period of four years (2013-17) during Twelfth Five Year Plan would be not more than Rs. 1080 crore. The required amount is provided for in the Plan.
- ii. Project organization structure viz. Project Implementation Committee (PIC), at apex level, Central Project Management Units (CPMUs) at the Centre and State Project Management Units (SPMUs) and District Project Management Units (DPMUs) at the State and District levels respectively would be set up.

- iii. Creation of the following posts - HAG level (Rs. 67,000-79,000) posts - 1 (one); SAG level (Rs. 37,400-67,000 + Grade Pay of Rs.10,000) - 22 (twenty two) - Total -23 [NIC-1(CPMU), Central PMU-3. State PMU-19].
- iv. The posts being created at (iii) above and other posts to be created for the Scheme will be under the Planning Commission. Apart from the technical posts earmarked for NIC, the newly created posts may be filled up as far as possible from already available officers/staff within the "CGA" system and the remaining posts as per requirement by officers on deputation from various accounting services of Central and State Governments with necessary experience and expertise. All the above posts for the Scheme will be temporary and operational only for the Twelfth Plan period (i.e. up to the financial year 2016-17).

**With regard to PFMS, the following has been achieved so far:**

- i. All 1st level recipient agencies of Central Government plan funds are registered in the system along with their bank accounts details. Consequently reports on geographical distribution of scheme-wise, sector-wise funds are available on a real time basis. These reports are both query and proforma based.
- ii. PFMS has operationalized a secure and active interface with 102 banks (26 Public Sector Banks, 69 Regional Rural Banks and 7 major Private Sector Banks) to provide immediate validation of bank accounts, prompt electronic credit to the

- beneficiary's bank accounts and bank reconciled expenditure statements to the implementing agencies.
- iii. PFMS is the common platform being used for implementing the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme of Government of India. 24.35 Lakh beneficiaries have been paid an amount of ₹ 1630.72 crore using E-Payment platform of PFMS.
  - iv. Over 18, 50,000 implementing agencies have already been registered on PFMS portal. These agencies are using the PFMS application for transactions covering both transfer of funds and e-payment to beneficiaries who have accounts in bank branches or post offices.
  - v. PFMS has been fully implemented at the Central Government level and plan scheme releases from Civil Ministries / Departments of the Central Government are mandatorily routed through PFMS with a unique sanction ID.
  - vi. Principal users of PFMS include Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, all Central Ministries, State Governments, program managers, banks and NGOs which receive funds from the Central Government.
  - vii. PFMS for the first time in the area of public financial management is geared to generate a transaction-based, robust, reliable and transparent Financial Management Information System (FMIS). Unlike other MIS applications where financial MIS relies on post-facto data feeding, the fund utilization data in PFMS has one to one correlation with the backing transactions effected by the implementing agencies. Thus, the FMIS available from the system has banks reconciled data on financial transactions on a real time basis.
  - viii. E-payment through PFMS (direct transfer to accounts of beneficiaries) has been implemented successfully in Bihar under MGNRES covering over 64,40,000 beneficiaries. E-payment is also expected to start soon in Odisha under NRHM, SSA and the Mid-Day Meal schemes.
  - ix. Various State Governments have shown interest in using the PFMS application for disbursement of their social welfare benefits.
  - x. PFMS is being used by treasuries of State Government of Uttar Pradesh for direct payments to beneficiaries.
  - xi. To get information on the funds disbursed by the Central Government through the State Treasuries, an interface has already been made operational with Maharashtra Treasury. Similar interfaces with the Treasuries of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha are also underway.
  - xii. Public disclosure of the relevant data through a dedicated public information portal is also on the anvil.

## **4.11 HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION**

### **4.11.1 Introduction:**

**4.11.1.1** Health is both a social and economic necessity. A basic level of health care needs to be assured to every citizen of the country to ensure physical and mental well-being of all the people. Access to health, family welfare and

nutrition services have been the core elements of the development strategy as orchestrated through 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 increase in life expectancy, lowering of mortality and fertility, eradication of smallpox, guinea worm and poliomyelitis. Even then, there remain pockets with poor health status, high rates of malnutrition and mortality. An unacceptably high proportion of the population continues to suffer from Non-Communicable diseases, which are emerging, apart from continuing threats posed by communicable and reproductive system conditions.

**4.11.1.3** The country is at crossroads of rising costs for health care and growing expectations of the people. The challenge of providing quality healthcare services in remote and rural regions has to be urgently met. Given the magnitude of the problem, the Eleventh Five Year Plan had stressed upon transforming public health care into an accountable, accessible and affordable system of quality services. The Twelfth Five Year Plan provides a road map for reform of the country's health care delivery system to achieve the long term objective of Universal Health Coverage. It suggests that States launch UHC pilots after considering global experience and current local structures.

#### **4.11.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HEALTH DIVISION**

- Evolving policy and strategy pertaining to Health & Family Welfare, AYUSH and Nutrition, with a special reference to the flagship programme, the National Health Mission (NHM).
- Monitor trends in the health sector viz., epidemiological, demographic, social and managerial challenges.
- Examine current policies, strategies and programmes in health & family welfare and nutrition, both in the State and in the Central sector and suggest appropriate modifications /mid-course corrections.
- Suggest methods for improving efficiency and quality of services.
- Evolve priorities for basic, clinical and operational research essential for improving health status of population/ and achieving rapid population stabilization.
- Look into inter-sectoral issues and evolve 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, Department of AYUSH, Department of Health Research, Department of NACO
  - ii. EFC/SFC pertaining to Department of Health & Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, Department of Health Research, Department of NACO

- iii. Scientific Advisory Groups of Indian Council of Medical Research, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Public Health Foundation of India,

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, Family Welfare and Nutrition. The Division provides services to these committees.

#### **4.11.3 PRIORITIES FOR HEALTH IN THE TWELFTH PLAN**

The priority areas for the Health in the Twelfth Five Year Plan are as follows:

##### **4.11.3.1 Financing:**

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

##### **4.11.3.2 National Health Mission:**

- Paradigm shift towards building a holistic health-systems-approach.
- National Rural Health Mission expanded into a comprehensive National Health Mission ensuring the principles 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 to make these universally

available free of cost to all patients in public facilities. A National List of such Essential Medicines to be made operational with the introduction of Standard Treatment Guidelines, including for AYUSH.

##### **4.11.3.3 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.

##### **4.11.3.4 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 to reach 1:3 in 2022.
- Expand medical education in States which are at present under-served, by converting district hospitals to teaching institutions.

##### **4.11.3.5 Health Information Systems:**

- Build a Health Information System by networking of all health service providers for evidence based decision making. This system 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.

#### **4.11.3.6 Universal Health Coverage:**

The long term objective will be to establish a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). UHC pilots will be taken up in minimum one to a maximum of three districts in each State. Such districts are likely to be representative sample of the state and also where the existing systems are robust enough to allow the testing and measurement of the service package and other institutional innovations on the basis of key health indicators such as IMR, MMR, TFR, Full immunization, safe delivery and Child Sex Ratio. Department of Health & Family Welfare has identified three districts in each state and the same has been circulated to all the states with a request to initiate the pilot in one of these districts. However the states may propose an alternative district for UHC pilot with a rationale to justify their choice of the district. These UHC pilots will be funded under National Health Mission (NHM). This division coordinated the meeting of DCH with Chief Ministers of North Eastern States regarding the preparations for UHC pilots.

#### **4.11.4 ANNUAL PLAN WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH MINISTRY OF H&FW AND STATE'S/UT'S**

**4.11.4.1** The Health & Family Welfare Division had detailed discussions with all States/UTs as well as the Central Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the Annual Plan 2013-14. The States were encouraged to enhance outlays in respect of Health Sector and for according priority to preventive and primary health care services for the benefit of the people. The Annual Plan outlay

of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was enhanced by 9.54 percent for the year 2013-14 as compared to actual expenditure of 2012-13.

#### **4.11.5 ROLE OF THE HEALTH DIVISION RELATED TO PLAN SCHEMES:**

**4.11.5.1** The Division continued with its work related to the 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.

**4.11.5.2** The Division examined and gave its recommendations on 22 Cabinet proposals and 52 proposals of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in 2013-14.

#### **4.12 HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS DIVISION**

##### **4.12.1 Introduction**

**4.12.1.1** The Economic development and urbanisation are closely and causatively linked. Cities in India are emerging as the country's engines of economic growth, with a contribution of more than 60 per cent to the GDP. As per the Census of India, 2011, India's urban population has grown from 290 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011; accounting for over 31 percent 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. The growth in urban areas also creates opportunities for the rural economy and helps improve its productivity, especially in rural areas adjacent to urban centres.



**4.12.1.2** 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 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 most of it is run in violation of numerous rules and regulations. The manufacturing sector so far has played a modest role in providing formal employment which partially explains India's low growth elasticity of poverty reduction in urban areas.

**4.12.1.3** 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 of Social Housing, Urban Development, Urban Transport, Urban Poverty Alleviation, Up-gradation of Slums, etc.

**4.12.1.4** To overcome these issues, the Government has stepped up its focus and launched multiple schemes to facilitate urban renewal and development. These include the following:

- Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) revised and revamped as Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) as a Central Sector Scheme w.e.f October 1, 2013.
- Rajiv Awas Yojana, which also has sub-component of affordable housing in partnership, approved as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the 12th Plan Period.
- The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) approved to bring synergy between different Ministries in Central and State Governments to foster projects/activities which encourage sustainable development of cities and reduce their energy footprint.

**4.12.1.5** Housing and Urban Affairs Division has contributed in designing the architecture of these Schemes and has also been holding annual plan discussion with Ministries and interacting with State Governments in providing key inputs for better implementation. It also deliberates in deciding allocation of annual budget under these Schemes.

#### **4.12.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

**4.12.2.1** Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a reform linked flagship programme which was launched on December 3, 2005 for 7 years. To maintain focus, 65 Mission Cities comprising of mega cities, million plus cities and other cities of historical/cultural importance or State capitals had been selected. The Mission sought to achieve the objective of integrated development in 65 mission cities, for which each city is required to formulate its comprehensive 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.

**4.12.2.2** At the end of the Eleventh plan, a large number of projects were under completion. Besides, for its smooth implementation, it was imperative that the architecture of the programme is improved after incorporating learning from JNNURM. The Twelfth plan had also recommended introduction of key second generation reforms like establishment of municipal cadres, municipal regulators and planning related reforms. A major change recommended in the Twelfth plan has been to focus on small and medium cities and to dispense with the concept of supporting only large 'mission' cities. As such, the programme was extended to the next two years as a transition phase with the mandate to undertake full fledged capacity building programme, which had emerged as one of the major constraints in Eleventh Plan period and to also take preparatory steps to mainstream urban planning. HUA Division also constituted a Steering Committee on capacity building and urban planning to develop strategy and guidelines for undertaking these activities.

### 4.12.3 Status of Implementation

**4.12.3.1** Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has led to a significant step up in investment in urban sector. Under the BSUP & IHSDP components of programme 1,589 projects with a total of Rs. 40,251 crore have been sanctioned during the Mission period,

out of which Rs.21,595 crores is the Central Share and on date, the ACA released is Rs.17,118 crore. Under the programme 7, 95,866 Dwelling Units have been completed, 3,69,333 Dwelling Units are in progress and 3,55,575 Dwelling units are yet to start.

**4.12.3.2** Under the UIG components of JNNURM, a total of 610 proposals have been approved with a total project cost of Rs.66,699.72 crores, of which total ACA committed is Rs.31,090.85 crore, and ACA released is Rs.21,741.54 crores. A total of 227 projects have been completed under the programme.

**4.12.3.3** Under UIDSSMT components of JNNURM, an amount of Rs.494.38 crores has been sanctioned for Solid Waste Management projects, out of which the Central share committed was Rs.406.38 crore, and ACA released was Rs. 252.53 crore.

**4.12.3.4** Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has definitely 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 the 74th Constitution Amendment to Urban Local Bodies, recovery of reasonable user charges to cover O&M Costs in water collection, efficiency and coverage of property tax are yet to be implemented by many States/UTs and ULBs.

### 4.12.4 Urban mobility

**4.12.4.1** A major task of the Planning Commission is to examine, appraise and recommend projects to improve urban mobility. The Planning Commission has been

emphasizing that the issue of improving urban mobility through creation of efficient and affordable public transport is key to efficient urbanisation as besides freeing our cities from traffic related chaos and resultant pollution, public transport also allows the citizens, especially women and urban poor to participate more efficiently in the urban labour market. Under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, 106 projects with an approved cost of Rs.8, 303.13 crores were sanctioned for improvement of roads, flyovers, Road Over Bridges (ROBs). Besides 17 projects with an approved cost of Rs. 790.64 crore were sanctioned for other than Public Transport. Significant financial assistance was provided for purchase of more than 15,485 buses under the scheme with a total cost of Rs.4,723.94 crores. Under the extended period of JNNURM 2013-2014, further 10,502 Buses have been sanctioned to 121 cities/cluster of cities in 19 States/UTs with the estimated project cost of Rs.4225 crores (approximately). A major emphasis has been to encourage Bus Rapid Transit projects banking upon the experience shown, that where such projects are taken ensuring last mile connectivity, they have been a success.

**4.12.4.2** Delhi Metro Phase-II, which included extension of metro line to NOIDA, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad has been successfully completed under the Eleventh Plan. In addition, Phase-III of Delhi metro involving an investment of more than 35,000 crore has been sanctioned and is under implementation. Metro rail projects in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata, involving an investment in excess of Rs. 31,000 crores are under implementation as projects under Govt. sector and projects in Hyderabad and Mumbai involving investment of more than Rs. 22,000 crores are being developed on a Public Private

Partnership basis. As stated above, expansion of public transport network being a priority in the Government, efforts to expand metro network in many cities have continued in the 12th plan. In addition to implementation of the projects sanctioned under the 11th plan, many important projects, including Jaipur metro, Kochi Metro, Bangalore Metro Phase-II, Mumbai Metro line III have also been sanctioned and are under implementation. Planning Commission is also examining proposals of construction of metro network in Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Pune, Lucknow and extension of Metro Project in Chennai.

#### **4.12.5 National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**

**4.12.5.1** As recommended in the Twelfth plan, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) for Twelfth Five Year Plan by recasting SJSRY on September 24, 2013. The main objective of NULM is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building up of strong grassroots level institutions for the poor. The Mission would aim at providing shelter, equipped with essential services, to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, NULM will be implemented in all District Headquarter Towns and all other cities with a population of 100,000

or more as per 2011 Census. However, other towns may be allowed in exceptional cases on request of the States.

**4.12.5.2** The funding pattern is 90:10 between the Centre and the States/Union Territories in North Eastern and Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim; Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand) and 75:25 for all other States and Union Territories.

#### **4.12.6 Affordable Housing and slum rehabilitation**

**4.12.6.1** As the Twelfth Plan notes, the Technical Group on the estimation of housing shortage under Prof Kundu, constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had estimated a shortage of 18.78 million dwelling unit in urban areas in 2012-13. The details are as given below:

<b>Types</b>	<b>2012 estimate (in million)</b>
Households living in non-serviceable Kutchha houses	0.99
Households living in obsolescent houses	2.27
Households living in congested houses requiring new houses	14.99
Households in homeless condition	0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.78</b>

**4.12.6.2** The Table above shows that shortage due to congestion accounts for about 75 percent of the total shortage and around 0.53 million people are homeless requiring immediate

intervention by Government. While the estimates confirmed that shortage is mostly in the low income category, it also revealed that more than 9 million dwelling units in the urban sector are lying vacant. Though one explanation of the above is the preference for investment in housing sector as a saving instrument by households, presence of such large number of vacant houses are also indicative of serious distortion in the sector arising due to a variety of factors including inappropriate legal provisions which dis-incentivise giving these dwelling units on rent.

**4.12.6.3** As against such a major shortage, since 2005, under JNNURM and now under Rajiv Awaas Yojana, the Government has been able to sanction only about 1.6 million dwelling units.

**4.12.6.4** As recommended in the Twelfth plan, Rajiv Awaas Yojana has been launched after incorporating learnings from its pilot phase and the scheme has started to evoke good response. For homeless persons, a special component has been included in the recently launched National Urban Livelihood Mission under which provisions have been kept for providing assistance to States for construction and maintenance of shelter for homeless.

**4.12.6.5** These are steps in right direction though it needs to be pointed out that provision of Government built houses to slum dwellers can not be the main strategy of addressing the housing needs in the country. Planning Commission instead recommends that provision of affordable housing through enabling regulatory framework to ramp up supply and measures including flow of institutional credit to ramp up demand are required. The Commission has appraised and contributed in launching following schemes:

### 4.12.7 Rajiv Rinn Yojana

**4.12.7.1** The Scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was revised and revamped as Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY). The tenure of ISHUP had expired on 30th September, 2013 and Rajiv Rinn Yojana is effective from October 1, 2013. RAY will be implemented as a stand-alone Central Sector Scheme in the Twelfth Plan Period with a target of 10 lakh urban poor residing in towns and cities across the country, including slum and non slum dwellers. The Scheme is aimed at providing an interest subsidy of 5 percent on long tenure loans up to Rs.5 lakhs for purchase/construction of a house or expansion/addition to house belonging to the EWS/LIG category of beneficiaries. The dwelling unit cost ceiling for the LIG category will be Rs. 8 lakhs. The proposed outlay under RRY is approximately Rs.3,850 crore for the Twelfth Plan period.

**4.12.7.2** Under this scheme, 4,110 towns have been covered and a total of Rs. 5625.20 crore has been released. In view of the high demand and importance of skilling the urban poor to enable them to participate in the job market on favorable terms and the continued need to promote self employment, the actual budgetary provision was much higher than the original Plan outlay of Rs. 1,750 crore.

### 4.12.8 Rajiv Awas Yojana

**4.12.8.1** To supplement the efforts under JNNURM for rehabilitation of slums, a pilot phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana had been launched in June 2011; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and now the implementation phase launched in September 2013 for the period of 2013-2022. The Scheme is applicable to all cities/UAs of the country. The selection of cities/UAs will be

made by the States in consultation with the Centre. The Central support is admissible to States/UTs for providing housing and developments/improvement of basic, civic and social infrastructure and operation and maintenance of assets created under the Scheme. RAY has a component on Affordable Housing Schemes in Partnership.

**4.12.8.2** Under RAY and AHP 177 projects approved with a total project cost of Rs.6703.39 crore of which total ACA committed is Rs.3540.92 crore and ACA released is Rs.870.86 crore. A total no. of 1, 27,680 houses have been sanctioned, of which 4,474 houses completed and 19,512 houses are under consideration.

### 4.12.9 Other Activities

**4.12.9.1** The Division has also supported Aga Khan Trust for Culture for hosting a two day seminar on urban renewal of heritage New Delhi, which was held on 23rd - 24th January, 2014. The Government has approved a 10 per cent of outlay of all Centrally Sponsored Scheme (that would include JNNURM) to be used as flexi funds, under which innovative projects may be funded w.e.f. financial Year 2014-2015. The Mid-term review in respect of the Ministry of HUPA and Ministry of Urban Development has also been conducted. The proposal of the State Governments for introduction of State Specific Guidelines in Central Sponsored Scheme has also been discussed.

## 4.13 INDUSTRY DIVISION

**4.13.1** The 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
- Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

**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 finalized the schematic Annual Plan outlay for the year 2013-14 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. The Industry Division also represents in Programme Approval Committees of the various Ministries/ Departments of Industry and VSE sectors. In addition, Industry Division has entrusted reputed consultants with the job to carry-out studies on some important areas viz. study on 'Access to Affordable Medicines in India' and 'Comparison of Business Environment in the States'

**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
- Modified 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
- Jan Aushadhi Scheme

## **4.14 LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER DIVISION**

### **4.14.1 Main Functions**

**4.14.1.1** The LEM Division primarily deals with matters relating to employment and skill development, including framing of strategies and

policies. The Division also examines schemes/programmes and issues concerning social security measures, child labour, occupational safety & health, rights of workers and legislative matters on these matters. Issues/ conventions related to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are also dealt with by the Division.

**4.14.1.2** 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.

#### **4.14.2 Skill Development**

**4.14.2.1** The earlier three tier institutional structure has been replaced by a single agency at the centre, namely, the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) which subsumes the erstwhile PM's National Council on Skill Development, the National Skill Development Coordination Board under the Planning Commission and Office of Adviser to PM on Skill Development. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) will continue to operate for catalyzing private sector initiatives in skill development including funding training partners and setting up of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).

**4.14.2.2** The NSDA has been set up as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Finance inter alia to take all possible steps to meet the skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond; to coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various Central Ministries / Departments, State Governments, the NSDC and the private sector;

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; to anchor and operationalize the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements; and to take affirmative action for advocacy.

#### **4.14.3 Other Major Activities**

**4.14.3.1** LEM Division awarded a study titled "Skill Development & Training in China" to the IAMR, Delhi as part of the Working Group on Policy Coordination under the second Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) between India and China. IAMR has submitted its report in December, 2013.

**4.14.3.2** A meeting for the mid-year review of plan proposals of the Ministry of Labour & Employment under the chairpersonship of Member (LEM) was organized in November, 2013.

**4.14.3.3** Planning Commission prepared the Report of the Inter-Ministerial Group to examine the National Advisory Council's recommendations on the issues relating to Social Security for unorganized sector workers as was recommended by the Committee of Secretaries in March 2013. Subsequently, the Department of Financial Services had circulated the Report on Comprehensive Social Security for the Unorganized Sector workers finalized by the Integrated Financial & Management Research (IFMR) on which LEM Division had given its comments.

#### **4.15 MULTI-LEVEL PLANNING (MLP) DIVISION**

**4.15.1** 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):**

**4.15.2** 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.

**4.15.3** During 2013-14, out of the approved allocation of Rs.333.32 crores (Including grant portion of Rs.300 crore) for both the programmes, an amount of Rs. 279.60 crores has been released to the State Governments towards Grant portion of Special Central Assistance (SCA).

#### **BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP):**

**4.15.4** 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, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. Special

Central Assistance under the programme is provided as 100 percent grant for the execution of the approved schemes.

**4.15.5** 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.

**4.15.6** During Annual Plan 2013-14, as against the allocation of Rs.990.00 crores, entire amount of Rs.990.00 crores has been released to the BADP States.

#### **BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND (BRGF)**

**4.15.7** 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 flagship programmes including the 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

**4.15.8** 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) State Component which includes Special Plans for (a) Bihar (b) the KBK districts of Odisha and (c) West Bengal and administered by the MLP Division of the Planning Commission and Bundelkhand Package administered by the Agriculture division of the Planning Commission.

#### **(I) DISTRICT COMPONENT:**

**4.15.9** An allocation of Rs. 24110 crores had been made for this component during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. This component had been extended to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs.5050 crores and has further been extended to 2013-14 with an allocation of Rs.6500 crores until the new and restructured BRGF is approved and introduced by the Government. The implementing Ministry for this scheme is the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Funds amounting to Rs.2769.44 crores have been released to the State Governments under the programme in 2013-2014.

#### **(II) SPECIAL PLANS:**

##### **(a) Bihar**

**4.15.10** The Special Plan for Bihar provides 100 per cent Central Assistance to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development. An allocation of Rs.1000 crore per annum was being made for this component during the Eleventh Plan period. However, this allocation had been enhanced to Rs.2000 crore for 2010-11 and Rs.1468 crore for Annual Plan

2011-12. The Special Plan had been extended to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs.1500 crores to meet the balance cost of the projects. It has now been decided to continue the Special Plan for Bihar in the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs.12000 crores for the entire Twelfth Plan period for the new projects as well as to meet the balance cost of the on-going projects. An allocation of Rs.2500 crores has been made for the Special Plan for Bihar for 2013-14 against which funds amounting to Rs. 2052.98 crores have been released.

##### **(b) Special Plan for KBK Districts of Orissa:**

**4.15.11** The KBK region of Orissa comprises of the undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts which have now been reorganized into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, 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 crores per annum was being made for this component during the Tenth Plan period. The same allocation was protected during the Eleventh Plan period with annual allocation of Rs.130 crores under the Special Plan and Rs.120 crores under the Districts Component of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). The

Special Plan had been extended to 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs.250 crores. It has been decided in the current year to continue the Special Plan for the KBK districts for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs.250 crores per annum. The allocation for 2013-14 was Rs.250 crores and the entire amount was released.

**(c) Special Plan for West Bengal:**

**4.15.12** The Special Plan for West Bengal has been approved by the Government for which an amount of Rs.8750 crores has been 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 in 2011-12 and the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. The project proposals relate to Housing, Power, Water Supply & Sanitation, Health, Transport and Education. Funds amounting to Rs.4263.46 crores have been released to the State Government during 2011-12 and 2012-13. Against the allocation of Rs.1250 crores for 2013-14, an amount of Rs.627.36 crores has been released.

**(d) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts:**

**4.15.13** This is a new scheme approved in the current financial year which has replaced the scheme "The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts" which was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010. The new scheme will continue as an ACA scheme on 100 percent grant basis. The scheme will cover 88 districts comprising 82 districts already identified and covered under the old scheme i.e. IAP and six additional districts in the States of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

Under the scheme, each district will be allocated Rs.30 crore per year for 2013-14 and 2014-15. Against the allocation of Rs.1000 crore in 2013-14 (@Rs.30 crore per district for 88 districts), an amount of Rs.1209 crores was released.

**4.15.14** The scheme will be implemented on the lines of IAP. As in the IAP, 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 scheme. Macro-level monitoring of the IAP is to be carried out by the Committee headed by the Secretary, Planning Commission.

**4.15.15** The implementation of the scheme is reviewed by the Planning Commission through 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 is uploaded by the districts on the Management Information System (MIS) <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>.

**PANCHAYATI RAJ:**

**4.15.16** 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.

**4.15.17** 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.

**4.15.18** 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.

**4:15.19** An outlay of Rs.500 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 2013-14 of the Ministry for various Central Sector schemes such as Management Cell, Externally Assisted Projects, Media & Publicity and Action

Research as well as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGPSA. Further, additionality of Rs. 200 crore was announced in the budget speech 2013-14 for RGPSA. Expenditure of Rs.661.23 crore has been reported including Rs.629.58 crore for RGPSA.

## 4.16 MINORITIES DIVISION

**4.16.1** 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

**4.16.2** Outlay of the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been substantially enhanced from Rs. 3135 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 3511 crore in 2013-14. It is 12 percent increase over 2012-13 for implementation of the various ongoing and new schemes. The increase allocation had been made to achieve effective implementation of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and also for 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.

**4.16.3** The Planning Commission reconstituted Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA) on 4th May, 2011 for the period of 2 years. AMA has been further extended until June 30, 2014 (one year) 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. AMA has constituted three Working Groups. A Team of Officials of Working Group II visited District Mewat, Haryana and submitted the draft Report. Meeting of AMA was held on February 1, 2014 to discuss Draft reports submitted by Working Group I & II under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Syeda Hameed & Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Members Planning Commission.

**4.16.4** Detailed discussion was held with the Ministry of Minority Affairs with regard to the finalisation of the Annual Plan 2013-14. Subsequently, scheme-wise allocation for the approved outlay for the Annual Plan was also finalized in consultation with the Ministry.

**4.16.5** To finalise the State Annual Plans 2013-14, Meeting with State Governments were held in the Ministry of Minority Affairs & Planning Commission to discuss the proposals relating to Minority Sector. Besides, reviewing the progress of various programmes and policies, an assessment of the financial requirements for each State were discussed.

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

#### **4.17 MINERALS DIVISION**

**4.17.1** The Minerals Division deals with the proposals of Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Earth Sciences for Poly-metallic Nodules Programme, Ministry of Steel and Department

of Atomic Energy (DAE) pertaining to Mineral Sector.

**4.17.2** The major schemes concerning Mineral Sector are implemented through Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines. GSI is apex organization for exploration, survey, mapping and co-ordination of special database for mineral resources in the country. IBM has statutory and developmental responsibility including approval of mining plans having regard to conservation of minerals and protection of mines environment besides compilation and maintenance of database in mining sector. The major Public Sector Undertakings directly under the purview are National Aluminum Company (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL).

**4.17.3** The Division helped in finalizing the Gross Budgetary Support (RE) provided to different Ministries/Departments for the schemes and examined various proposals which were placed before the Cabinet and its Committee.

#### **4.18 PLAN COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION (PCMD)**

**4.18.1** The Plan Coordination & Management Division (PCMD) coordinates activities of all the Subject Matter 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. In addition, the meetings of the Internal Planning Commission, the Full Planning Commission and the National Development Council are organized by the Plan Co-ordination & Management Division.

## RESTRUCTURING OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

**4.18.2** The subject of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is being coordinated by the Plan Coordination and Management Division. A major governance related reform recommended in the Twelfth Plan is the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) for making them more efficient. Since a substantial amount of Central Assistance flows to the States through CSS and scheme based Additional Central Assistance ( in 2013-14, as per Budget Estimates, CSS+ scheme based ACA transfers are about Rs. 2.73 lakh crores out of the total plan budget of Rs. 5.55 lakh crores), efficiency gain due to restructuring of CSS is likely to be significant. As such, The Division prepared a draft proposal of Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored schemes and sought approval of the Cabinet for inter alia restructuring the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) /Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes/ Central Sector Schemes in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan into 70 Schemes including 17 Flagship Programmes; transferring CSS/ACA funds to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States; keeping 10 percent of the outlays of each CSS/ACA/Flagship separately Scheme as flexi-funds, and to classify and budget all Plan schemes under which Central Assistance is provided to the States together as Central Assistance to State Plans. Subsequently, these proposals were discussed in detail by a Group of Ministries, constituted for this purpose. Based on the recommendations, a revised proposal dated June 18, 2013, was considered and approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 20.6.2013. The following decisions were taken:

a) The existing CSS/ACA Schemes in the Twelfth FiveYear Plan have been re-structured into 66 Schemes, including Flagship Programmes.

- b) In the Twelfth Plan, no new CSS other than those which have been included in the list of 66 CSS would be introduced. For the 66 CSS/ACA/Flagship schemes, implementing Ministries/ Departments should obtain scheme wise approval of the Competent Authority in case the guidelines of the scheme are proposed to be changed for implementation in the 12th plan. Where no specific guidelines are to be changed and the schemes have been merged into Umbrella schemes, implementing Ministries/Departments may issue instructions to that effect. It is further proposed that where introduction of an additional component within an existing Umbrella scheme or modification of an existing component is sought, the level of approval would be determined by the extant financial delegation as if the said component is a stand - alone scheme.
- c) If a new CSS is proposed to be introduced, they may ordinarily be considered only at the stage of mid - term appraisal of the Twelfth Plan. In addition, such proposals may be first placed before the empowered Inter-Ministerial Committee co-chaired by Secretary, Planning Commission and Secretary, Expenditure and with representatives of the Administrative Ministry after consultation with State Governments.
- d) Out of the 66 approved CSS, 17 would be implemented as Flagship programmes
- e) At least 10 percent of the outlay of each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme would be kept as Flexi funds.



- f) All Plan schemes under which Central Assistance is provided to the States are to be classified and budgeted together as Central Assistance to State Plans with effect from 2014-15 (BE) onwards.
- g) State specific guidelines for each CSS/ACA/Flagship scheme may be formulated for which an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Co-chairpersonship of the Secretary (Planning Commission) and Secretary (Department of Expenditure) with representative of the State Government concerned is to be constituted.
- h) For each new CSS/ACA/Flagship scheme, at least 25 percent of funds may be contributed by the General Category States and 10 percent fund by the Special Category States including States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- i) For all CSS/ACA schemes funds will be placed with the Administrative Ministries for transfer to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. This mode of transfer may be implemented in a phased manner in BE 2014-2015.
- j) These arrangements shall come into force for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**4.18.3** PCMD conveyed the aforesaid approval to all the Central Ministries and State Governments. Further, to examine the state specific guidelines in a scheme, an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Co-Chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning Commission and Secretary, Department of Expenditure has been constituted. In this regards

all State Governments/UT administrations were requested to submit their comments/views, if any for introduction of State specific guidelines in a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Total 25 States/UTs have submitted their comments/views in this regard. These comments were collated and forwarded to Subject Matter Divisions with request to finalize the state specific guidelines of CSSs in consultation with the Joint Secretary of the concerned administrative Ministry/Department. PCMD is in the process of organizing the meeting by Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by Planning Commission for considering State specific guidelines of CSSs.

**4.18.4** Guidelines for operationalization of Flexi-funds were framed by the Planning Commission, which were issued by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance to make it operational w.e.f. FY 2014-15.

**4.18.5** The final plan outlays of the Central Ministries / Departments of 2013-14 were recommended to the Ministry of Finance for incorporation in the Union Budget 2013-14. The PCMD also drafted the guidelines for preparation of Annual Plan 2014-15 and accordingly the Central Ministries/Departments formulated Annual Plan 2014-15 outlays and submitted to Plan Coordination & Management Division. PCMD completed the process of preparation and compilation of final Plan outlays of the Central Ministries/ Departments and conveyed to the Ministries/Departments concerned and to the Ministry of Finance for incorporation in the Union Budget 2014-15.

**4.18.6** The Division compiled and consolidated the information and material with respect to different sectors of the economy for the preparation of Annual Plan Document 2013-14,

which was prepared and placed on the official website of Planning Commission at [www.planningcommission.nic.in](http://www.planningcommission.nic.in).

**4.18.7** 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 2012-13 was prepared and placed on the Publication Counters of both the Houses of Parliament during Budget Session 2013.

**4.18.8** Material was compiled and supplied to FICCI, India Reference Annual, President Address to both houses of Parliament, budget session, 2014.

**4.18.9** The PCMD coordinated Social Media Campaign launched by the Planning Commission in view of the growing importance of social media, with the help of the National Innovation Council on March 15, 2013 through a Google Hangout on the Twelfth Plan, which was broadcasted online as well as re-telecast on various television channels. This was followed by other events like 'Hack' the Twelfth Plan, and to develop creative ways of communicating its message to the public. These initiatives reflect Planning Commission's sincere desire to engage directly with the citizens, especially youth. This would not only raise the awareness regarding the Governance challenges and initiatives taken to address them, but would also help in getting the feedback from citizens on key issues. Broadly speaking, these are part of an evolution of the Planning Commission itself, as it strives to become an 'exercise in persuasion'.

**4.18.10** "Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review" Scheme: The Central Plan Scheme of Planning Commission "Plan Formulation,

Appraisal and Review" (Demand No.-75-Major Head-3475-Other General Economic Services, 93: Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review) has been approved by the Competent Authority to be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme during the Twelfth Five year (2012-17) Plan with the budgetary outlay of Rs.97 crores and the current year budgetary allocation is Rs.25.89 crores. The following six schemes have suitably been merged with this scheme:-

- a) Strengthening Evaluation Capacity in Government.
- b) Expertise for Planning Process.
- c) Expert Group on Low Carbon Economy.
- d) Expert Group on Transport Policy.
- e) High level Committee on Financing Infrastructure.
- f) Western Ghats Secretariat

**4.18.11 Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of Twelfth FYP:** Planning Commission prepares Mid Term Appraisal in the third year of the Plan to take stock of the situation and recommend measures for mid course correction. The preparation of MTA for Twelfth Plan was discussed internally in the Planning Commission wherein it was decided that MTA should be written along selected themes instead of mirroring the chapters of the 12th Plan document. Planning Commission has also set a timeline for completion of MTA so that the budget of last two years of the plan is guided by the recommendations of the MTA. The MTA exercise is likely to be completed by October, 2014. The suggested themes for MTA are; Macro Economic Factors, Employment, Governance, Human Development, Physical Infrastructure, Earth Resources, Rural Transformation and Urbanization.

## 4.19 PARLIAMENT SECTION

**4.19.1** The 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 Parliament 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.

**4.19.2** During the year, this Section arranged to get approval of MoS (Planning) for 38 Starred and 320 Unstarred Questions and got prepared sets for Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha in time. Also, the same number of questions uploaded on the web portal of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Necessary arrangements were made for the meetings of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants 2013-14 of the Ministry of Planning. Follow up action on recommendations of Standing Committee was taken and statement on Action Taken Reports (46th and 62nd) was sent to Parliament. Annual Report 2011-12 of IAMR (Institute of Applied Manpower Research), Annual Report 2011-12 of Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC). Outcome Budget 2013-14, Demands for grants 2013-14 of Ministry of Planning and

Twelfth Five Year Plan Document (20012-17) were laid on both the Houses of Parliament. Annual Report (2012-13) of Planning Commission and Twelfth Five Year Plan Document (20012-17) were circulated to MPs of both Houses of Parliament through Publication Counters. Forty seven Assurances given in Lok Sabha and Sixteen Assurances in Rajya Sabha were fulfilled during the period. This Section also coordinated for sending reply to the concerned MPs regarding eight Matters raised under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha. The official amendment to the NIDAI Bill-2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.12.2013 in the Winter Session, 2013 of the Parliament.

## 4.20 POWER AND ENERGY DIVISION

### 4.20.1 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 Projects, Power sector issues, Price band for the Initial Public Offering of shares of PGCIL.
- Provided comments on power sector issues to Empowered Group of Ministers to consider the progress in taking up strategic and electricity generation projects in Arunachal Pradesh. Ministry of Power has identified the critical issues relating to infrastructure development for Hydro Electric Projects in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Examination of proposals of CCEA/PIB/EFC/SFC of projects and other policy issues related to Power Sector and conveying views of Planning Commission to the concerned.

- Prepared a background note for the monitorable quarter-wise targets taken by Member (Energy) with Secretary, Ministry of Power.
- Inputs were provided for project formulation, implementation & evolution of World Bank funding under North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Schemes (except Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh).
- Inputs were provided for project formulation, implementation & evolution of DoNER funded (under NLCPR) for Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh Power System Improvement scheme.
- Prepared a detailed note on power sector for Empowered Committee on Infrastructure in North Eastern Region Chaired by Member (Energy).
- Provided technical comments to Empower Committee, Planning Commission for implementation of power sector projects in Bihar under BRGF during Twelfth Plan.
- Prepared a document entitled 'Annual Report on the Working of State Power Utilities & the Electricity Departments' for the year 2013-14.
- Examination of CAG report on the RGGVY.
- Provided comments on power sector issues for Integration Action Plan for LWE districts.
- The Officers in the unit participated in the Performance Review, MoU Meetings of the sector, Steering Committee on Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (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.
- Examination of VIP references/parliament questions / parliament assurances and other inter-sectoral policy issues related to the development of coal and lignite sector.
- The officers of the unit participated in the financial resources & working group meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences.

#### 4.20.2 Coal Unit

- The coal unit was assigned to do servicing to Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by the 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 to 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. Presently GOM is being headed by Honorable Agriculture Minister.
- 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 the final report was submitted to the GoM for its consideration. GoM has accepted the recommendation of the Member (BKC) Committee.

- Examination of status of implementation of major coal and lignite ongoing projects and bringing out the issues for consideration in the Half Yearly Performance Review (HPR) 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 the Ministry of Coal and participation in the Inter-Ministerial committee to assess the coal supply and demand for beyond the Twelfth Plan.

- 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.

#### **4.21 PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION**

##### **4.21.1 Major Activities in the Perspective Planning Division**

- 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.
- 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 was 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.



#### 4.21.2 The Division as a part of its regular activities:

- Prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analyzing implications of long term objectives for the appropriate strategy of development;
- 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;
- 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;
- Examines alternative poverty ratios and indices computed by various Committees, Expert Groups etc. as well as by international bodies.
- 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;

- 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.
- Nodal Division in the Planning Commission for Plan proposals for Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Registrar General of India.
- Nodal Division for SAARC Development Goals (SDG)
- Nodal Division for Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

#### 4.21.3 The Division represents Planning Commission in:

- Governing Council of NSSO
- Governing Council of Indian Statistical Institute
- Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO
- National Statistical Commission
- Governing Board of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi.
- Advisory Committee of Planning and Policy Research Unit (PPRU) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi Centre.

#### 4.21.4 The Officers of the Division have been associated with the following activities:-

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
  - (iii) Periodical monitoring of the progress made under MDGs, SDGs and preparation of brief notes for Deputy Chairman and Member, Planning Commission.
  - (iv) Material for Economic Survey and Budget Speech.
  - (v) Two officers from PP Division visited China for the study on "Planning Process of China" under the Indo-Chinese Working Group on Policy Co-ordination.
  - (vi) The report on "Planning Process of China" was submitted by Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS).
  - (vii) Drafted Background notes for Standing Committee on Finance on "Perspectives on Twelfth Five Year Plan" and "Impact of Planning on Growth Vis-à-vis Income Disparities and Social Equity in the Post Liberalization Era."

#### 4.21.5 Member of Other Committees:

1. Working Group on 72nd round of NSSO
2. Working Group on Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

## 4.22 PROJECT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

### Functions

**4.22.1** 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
- Assist Central ministries in establishing proper procedures for preparation of reports of projects and programmes.

### APPRAISAL WORK

**4.22.2** 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 the viability.

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

**Appraisal Forum (limits in Rs. 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 ( Rs. 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 (2013-14)**

- ✓ 299 Appraisal Notes on EFC/PIB proposals involving outlay of Rs.1220503.16 crore have been issued during April 2013 -March 2014.
- ✓ PAMD examined 1 Cabinet /CCEA Notes and 4 SFC proposals and offered comments during April 2013-March 2014.

- ✓ PAMD processed and tendered advice on 19 proposals of in-principle approval and attended 12 Standing Committee meetings on Time & Cost Overrun during April 2013 -March 2014.
- ✓ 199 EFC/PIB/EBR meetings were attended by Adviser (PAMD) or nominated Officers of PAMD.

**PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING IN PRINCIPLE' PROPOSALS AND EFC/PIB PROPOSALS**

**4.22.4** 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-14015/1/2011-PAMD dated July 17, 2013. Highlights of revised procedure are as follows:

- (a) All New Schemes irrespective of cost proposed to be taken up in the Twelfth Plan will require In-Principle Approval (IPA) of the Secretary, Planning Commission. The purpose of IPA is to ensure availability of funds within plan allocation and avoid multiplicity of programmes and to assess whether objectives of a New Scheme could be better achieved through appropriate modifications in existing schemes.
- (b) All new schemes would be first examined by the Subject Matter Division (SMD). Based on the details furnished by the Ministry, the SMD will recommend or not recommend the

proposal for IPA with prior approval of Member, in charge. In case of new proposals that merit inclusion in the Plan, procedure for grant of IPA is also mentioned as (i) IPA for SFC proposals (costing less than Rs. 100 crore) will be examined by the SMD in consultation with PAMD. (ii) IPA for EFC proposal costing Rs.100 crore and above would be examined by the SMD and the proposals meriting inclusion in the Twelfth Plan would be forwarded to PAMD for appraisal. Approval of IPA cum Appraisal Note would be issued by PAMD after approval by the Secretary, Planning Commission.

- (c) 'In principle' approval of Planning Commission is not required for new schemes/projects of Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal.
- (d) The PAMD is the Secretariat to the EFC chaired by Secretary, D/o Expenditure. 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.
- (e) A Tracking mechanism has been established in the website of the Planning Commission <http://efc.planningcommission.nic.in> for tracking the position of EFC/PIB/EBR proposals pending for appraisal by PAMD and proposals awaiting comments of Subject Division

**4.22.5** PAMD appraised 299 EFC/PIB/EBR proposals involving outlays of Rs.1220503.16 crore during 2013-14 (April 2013 - March 2014), as compared to 202 proposals involving outlays of Rs.81,7913.10 crore appraised in 2012-13,

which includes new as well as revised cost estimate proposals.

**Facts And Figures for 2013-14** (April 2013 - March 2014)

a. No. of projects appraised:	299
b. Cost involved:	Rs.1220503.16 crore
c. Number of projects appraised in	
- Agriculture:	30 (11.70%)
- Energy	23 (6.14%)
- Transport	40 (8.16%)
- Industry	45 (2.68%)
- S & T	18 (0.53%)
- Social Sector	99 (63.65%)
- Communication	12 (0.34%)
- Others	32 (6.80%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>299 (100%)</b>

**4.22.6** Though Department of Space and Department 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.

**4.22.7** Committee on Hill states: In pursuance of direction from the Prime Minister, a Committee was 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 convener of the Committee. Report of the Committee has since been finalized.

**4.22.8 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.

**4.22.9 The Sectoral distribution of projects** appraised during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (April 2013 - March 2014) is given in the table as Annexed.

Information pertaining to major groups of sectors is summarized below:

S.No.	Sector	2012-13			2013-14		
		Nos.	Cost (Rs cr.)	%	Nos.	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	%
1	Agriculture	15	31492.77	3.85	30	142740.27	11.70
2	Energy	14	168918.25	20.65	23	74905.06	6.14
3	Transport	32	95519.51	11.68	40	99614.45	8.16
4	Industry	22	34764.18	4.25	45	32655.69	2.68
5	S&T	6	3970.14	0.49	18	6492.13	0.53
6	Social Services	55	402117.75	49.16	99	776842.88	63.65
7	Communication	14	14317.41	1.75	12	4199.82	0.34
8	Others #	44	66813.09	8.17	32	83052.86	6.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>817913.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1220503.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# 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

Annexure

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

S.No.	SECTORS	2012-13		2013-14	
		No.	Cost (Rs cr.)	No.	Cost (Rs cr.)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	15	31492.77	30	142740.27
<b>ENERGY</b>					
2	Power	11	153064.72	11	16875.43
3	Coal	1	977.53	2	6137.93
4	Petroleum & Natural Gas			2	38223.28
5	New & Renewable Energy	2	14876.00	8	13668.42
<b>TRANSPORT</b>					
6	Railways	7	88796.70	9	86987.31
7	Surface Transport	21	6156.44	23	10218.61
8	Civil Aviation	1	149.95	1	202.00
9	Shipping	3	416.42	7	2206.53
<b>INDUSTRY</b>					
10	Industry	4	2903.00	19	16118.59
11	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	1	500.00	7	4695.84

12	Steel & Mines			4	516.80
13	Petro Chemicals & Fertilizers	1	169.32	2	4237.50
14	Textiles	9	20650.95	13	7086.96
15	Food Processing	7	10540.91		
<b>SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY</b>					
16	Bio-Technology	1	158.42	3	788.45
17	Science & Technology	2	3065.00	5	2001.06
18	Scientific & Industrial Research			2	978.41
19	Ocean Development				
20	Earth Sciences	3	746.72	8	2724.21
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>					
21	HRD	6	38408.00	13	381451.71
22	Culture			5	950.00
23	Youth Affairs & Sports	3	963.93	1	4513.00
24	Health	12	81465.35	34	57924.06
25	Women & Child Development	3	7961.00	2	15147.00
26	Labour	3	4905.16	3	473.45
27	Social Justice	5	6965.00	10	41871.90
28	Urban Development	8	100405.67	10	122012.24
29	Rural Development	6	77764.64	6	126774.83
30	Minority Affairs	5	18780.00	6	8510.00
31	Tribal Affairs	1	2229.00	6	9717.43
32	Drinking Water Supply	2	58773.00	2	6900.00
33	Food & Public Distribution	1	3497.00	1	597.26
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>					
34	Information & Broadcasting	10	8246.41	1	630.00
35	Post	2	5013.00	7	1903.05
36	Information Technology	1	280.00	4	1666.77
37	Communication	1	778.00		
<b>HOME</b>					
38	Home Affairs	14	23032.09	6	6220.85
<b>OTHERS</b>					
39	Personnel Training & Public Grievances	4	822.66	1	99.19
40	Tourism	1	200.00	6	10493.88
41	Commerce				
42	Environment & Forests	4	1245.62	4	46922.00
43	Law & Justice			1	3297.70
44	Water Resources	14	33262.75	2	6974.00
45	North Eastern Region	3	802.67	2	334.07
46	Consumer Affairs	1	409.29	3	613.39
47	Finance/Corporate Affairs			2	4500.00
48	Planning Commission	1	5061.00	1	643.45
49	External Affairs	2	1977.01	1	1765.54
50	Statistics & Programme Implementation			3	1188.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>817913.10</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1220503.16</b>



## 4.23 PROMOTION OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) & INFRASTRUCTURE DIVISION

**4.23.1** 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.

### Investment in Infrastructure

**4.23.2** The Division compiles data of investment in infrastructure. Table 1 below compares the investments in various sectors in the first year (2012-13) of the Twelfth Plan with

their respective Twelfth Plan projections. The Table 1 shows an overall achievement of 70.5 per cent in the first year of the Plan compared to the Plan projection.

### Policy Initiatives

**4.23.3** With a view to creating an enabling environment for investment and private participation in infrastructure, the Government has taken a number of initiatives. Some of these initiatives are discussed below:

### Cabinet Committee on Investment

**4.23.4** The Government has constituted the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) in January 2013, under the chairmanship of Prime 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

**Table 1**

**Table 1: Projected and anticipated investment in infrastructure in 2012-13**

(Rs. crore at current prices)

Sectors	Projected	Anticipated	Achievement (%)
Electricity	2,28,405	1,76,839	77.4
Renewable Energy	31,199	26,121	83.7
Roads & Bridges	1,50,466	1,09,940	73.1
Telecommunications	1,05,949	35,277	33.3
Railways	64,713	51,433	79.5
MRTS	13,555	13,010	96.0
Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	77,113	58,415	75.8
Water Supply & Sanitation	36,569	29,547	80.8
Ports (+ILW)	18,661	12,914	69.2
Airports	7,691	5,037	65.5
Storage	4,480	5,668	126.5
Oil & Gas pipelines	12,211	5,353	43.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,51,012</b>	<b>5,29,555</b>	<b>70.5</b>

infrastructure, manufacturing etc.; to prescribe time limits for requisite approvals and clearances by concerned Ministries/Departments; monitor the progress of identified projects; to review implementation of projects delayed beyond stipulated timeframe; to review procedures followed by Ministries/Departments to grant/refuse approvals and clearances; to take decision on grant/refusal of approvals/clearance of unduly delayed specific projects; to 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.

### Standardised Documents

**4.23.5** The government had 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.

**4.23.6** The Model Concession Agreements (MCAs) published by the Planning Commission for PPP projects in 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 & Maintenance of Highways
- National Highways (Six Laning)

- Transmission of Electricity
- Power Purchase Agreement (DBFOT)
- Power Supply Agreement (DBFOO)
- Non-Metro Airports
- Greenfield Airports
- Port Terminals
- Urban Metro Rail
- Operation of Container Trains
- Redevelopment of Railway Stations
- Procurement-cum-Maintenance Agreement for Locomotives
- Coal Mining
- Storage of Food Grains
- School Education (Central)
- School Education (States)
- Annuity Projects
- EPC Agreement for Highways
- EPC Agreement for Railway Projects

The MCAs for PPPs in hospitals, micro irrigation and Industrial Training Institutes are under different stages of preparation.

**4.23.7** Standardized 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

- o Model RFP Document for Selection of Financial Consultants and Transaction Advisers
- o Model RFP Document for Selection of Transmission Consultants

**4.23.8** 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**

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

#### **Sectoral Developments**

##### **New Standard Bidding Documents for Power Generation Projects**

**4.23.9** The Division helped Ministry of Power in developing new Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) on DBFOT and DBOO mode for setting up new power generation projects through private sector participation. The new SBD provide for passing the risk of variation in fuel price to the utility, which, in turn, will have to reflect it in the tariff. The Bids for two Ultra Mega Power Projects

(UMPPs) in Odisha and Tamil Nadu have been invited based on these documents. It is expected that states would also adopt these documents which are credible and legally enforceable.

##### **Report of the Committee on Creative Financing for Indian Railways**

**4.23.10** In pursuant to a communication from PMO, a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, and Planning Commission has submitted its report on creative financing for Indian Railways for enhancing investment in Railways. Some key recommendations of the Committee include financing of viable projects through Indian Railways Finance Corporation (IRFC) borrowings such as railway electrification, signaling, lines construction, dedicated freight corridors; forming JVs with State Governments / PSUs for additional resources; and private sector participation in redevelopment of railway stations, construction of new lines and gauge conversion projects, manufacturing of locomotives and EMUs, dedicated freight corridors, power generation, construction of new lines through PPP (Annuity) mode, etc., besides accounting reforms and creation of institutional capacity.

##### **PPP in O&M of Brownfield airports**

**4.23.11** The Ministry of Civil Aviation has decided to undertake operation & maintenance of six airports Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Jaipur and Guwahati through Public-Private Partnership. Airports Authority of India has floated the RFQ for the projects. The model bid documents for the award of the projects including the RFP and the Model Concession Agreement for Brownfield Airports are being finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

### PPP in Coal Mining

**4.23.12** The Division helped the Ministry of Coal in drafting an MCA for PPP in coal mining with a view to enhance coal production in the country. The MCA for PPP in Coal Mining has been finalized and approved by the Inter-Ministerial Group.

### PPP in Micro-Irrigation

**4.23.13** The Division helped the Ministry of Water Resources in developing a scheme of PPP in micro-irrigation through PPP mode. The scheme comprises two components namely "common Infrastructure" and "on-farm distribution". While the Ministry of Water Resources will provide 60 per cent funding for the common infrastructure component, the remaining 40 per cent will be made available by state governments. The scheme is included as a new component in the Twelfth Plan to cover an area of 0.25 mha.

### PPP in Storage of Food grains

**4.23.14** In pursuance of the government's concerns to create adequate storage facilities for food grains, Planning Commission has formulated a scheme for setting up modern storage facilities in the form of silos through Public Private Partnership (PPP) with the objective of reducing wastage and maintaining the quality of stored food grains.

**4.23.15** Under the scheme, silos will be constructed and operated under the PPP mode. Land for construction and operation of silos would be provided on license to the private entity and up to 20 per cent of the total project cost as will be provided as Viability Gap Funding (VGF). For storage of food grains at the Silos, the Concessionaire will be entitled to receive a recurring storage charge on adherence to performance and maintenance standards.

**4.23.16** The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to set up steel silos for storage of food grains through PPP at ten locations in Madhya Pradesh. The bidding process for selection of private entity for award of silo project at eight locations has been completed by the State Government. Planning Commission has assisted the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the preparation of the bidding documents including the RFQ, RFP and the Concession Agreement. The letters of award to the selected bidders have been issued. The storage charge in these modern silos is comparable with that of conventional storage.

### Public Private Partnership in Education

**4.23.17** The scheme for setting up 2,500 schools under the PPP mode prepared by the Sub-group under the chairmanship of Adviser to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of HRD, was approved by the Cabinet and 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 quality education to underprivileged children who cannot afford to pay the tuition fee that good private schools charge. 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.

**4.23.18** To roll-out the Scheme and award the Schools at the block level, the MHRD has completed the tender process for 41 schools in the pilot phase. Bids for these Schools have been received and Letter of Award is expected to be issued shortly to the selected bidders. The Ministry of HRD along with Planning Commission have finalised the Model

Concession Agreement (MCA) which was issued along with the Request for Proposal for award of Model Schools and the Concession Agreement will be signed shortly with the Selected Bidders based on the MCA.

### Other Initiatives

#### Amendment in Prudential Norms on Advances to Infrastructure Sector

**4.23.19** On the initiative of the Division, the RBI amended its prudential norms on Advances to Infrastructure Sector. Under the new norm, loans granted to infrastructure projects will be classified as secured to the extent assured by the project authority, if they meet certain conditions. This is expected to reduce the cost of funding of such projects.

#### Workshop on Renegotiation of PPP Contracts

**4.23.20** With the increase in the number of PPPs, there is a demand by some concessionaires for renegotiation of their PPP contracts on the ground that such contracts cannot foresee all the events and contingencies during the entire contract period which is typically twenty years or more. On the other hand, renegotiations violate the sanctity of contracts and provide post-bid concessions which vitiate the process of competitive bidding. This usually works to the disadvantage of the public exchequer and the users while encouraging speculative bidders to bid aggressively in order to win contracts and then hope to renegotiate.

**4.23.21** For deliberating on this issue and evolving possible recommendations in this regard, the Division organised a workshop wherein international expert Dr. Luis Guasch, former Senior Regional Advisor, World Bank, delivered keynote address. Eminent policy makers, industry associations, infrastructure

companies, financial institutions and law firms participated in the workshop. The Division is taking up further follow up action for addressing the issue in a comprehensive manner.

#### Monitoring of PPP Projects

**4.23.22** The Guidelines for Institutional Mechanism for monitoring of PPP Projects 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.

**4.23.23** Pursuant to the directions of the Cabinet, the Quarterly monitoring report for the year 2012-13 was considered and approved by the Cabinet in July 2013. Based on the information received from various Ministries, the draft Cabinet Note for the quarterly monitoring report for the first, second and third quarter for the year 2013-14 has been finalised and sent to the Cabinet Secretariat for placing before CCEA for a review.

#### Measures for strengthening the PPP regime

**4.23.24** The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) directed the Planning Commission to bring a proposal for strengthening the PPP regime for its consideration at an early date, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders. Pursuant to the decision of the CCEA, the Division prepared a note on the above subject and circulated the same for inter-Ministerial Consultations. After two rounds of inter-ministerial consultations on the paper, a draft Note has been prepared and sent to the Cabinet Secretariat for consideration of the Committee of Secretaries.



### Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)

**4.23.25** During 2013-14, 41 projects with estimated project cost of Rs. 54,646 crore have been appraised by the PPP Appraisal Unit (PPPAU) as shown in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Sector-wise Details of PPP Projects Appraised in 2013-14**

(as on March 31, 2014)

Sector	No. of projects	Investment (Rs. crore)
Road	25	34,866
Shipping	11	19768
Education	5	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>54,646</b>

**4.23.26** Apart from the projects of the Central Government, the PPPAU also appraises projects of States/UTs for Viability of Gap Funding (VGF). During 2013-14, 37 state projects involving an estimated investment of about Rs.16, 938 crore have been appraised whose details are given in the Table 3 below:

**Table 3: State-wise PPP Projects Appraised for Grant of VGF in 2013-14**

(as on March 31, 2014)

Sector	No. of projects	Investment (Rs. crore)
Andhra Pradesh	2	968
Bihar	1	917
Karnataka	1	168
Madhya Pradesh	15	1,594
Maharashtra	9	5,534
Mizoram	1	1,750
Rajasthan	1	628
Uttar Pradesh	7	5,379
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16,938</b>

### 4.24 RESEARCH DIVISION

#### Performance Report (2013-14)

##### Grants-in-aid for Research

**4.24.1** Research Division deals with a Plan Scheme of Research & Study for supporting Studies and Investigations in Planning Methodology with grants-in-aid to Universities / Research Institutions for undertaking research Studies and organizing Seminars & Conferences, which are relevant for the programmes and policies of the Planning Commission. The scheme has provision for funding publications as well. The objective of the scheme is to stimulate and encourage research and studies that are considered necessary for enhancing the understanding as regards Plan Formulation, future requirements for Planning - both short term and long term. It is also aimed at developing the process of implementation of plans and programmes and the need for re-defining them to suit the objectives of the planning process, conducting socio-economic studies, studying the plans and policies of the country in the context of international economic environment and such other processes as may be deemed fit. This scheme aims at obtaining inputs from academic institutions and other stakeholders for the ongoing planning process. The entire text of the Research & Study Scheme, 2013 is available on the Planning Commission website.

**4.24.2** Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.208.68 lakh were released during the year 2012-13 comprising Rs.118.16 lakh on Studies and Rs.90.52 lakh on Seminars / Workshops. The RE for the year 2013-14 was Rs.210.00 lakh.

**4.24.3** Proposals for grant-in-aid for - 1 study and 32 Seminars were approved during 2012-13. Final reports in respect of 11 ongoing studies were received during the year 2012-13. These are listed at **Annexure-4.24.1**.

**4.24.4** Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.64.87 lakh were released during the year 2013-14 comprising Rs.46.42 lakh on Studies and Rs.18.45 lakh on Seminars / Workshops.

(Rs. in lakh)

Grants-in-aid (2013-14)	Approved (RE)	Released
Total	210.00	64.87
Studies		46.42
Seminars		18.45

**Annexure-4.24.1**

The following Studies have been completed during the year 2012-2013 under the SER Scheme of Planning Commission:

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.)
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)
8.	To Consider Ways of Increasing Effectiveness & Utilization of funds by States through Suitable Agencies and Timing and Pattern of Releases by the Centre	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, 18/2, Satsang Vihar Marg, Institutional Area (Near JNU), New Delhi - 110067
9.	*Effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Health Care System in Select States: Impact of duality and role of bureaucracy- Kerala, Rajasthan & Bihar.	Kerala Development Society, New Delhi
10.	Agro Processing Industry in Uttar Pradesh: Emerging Structure and Development Potential.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
11.	Role and Contribution of NGOs in Rural Development: A comparative case study of one district each in Bihar and Odisha	AFFORD Avarad Foundation for Rural Development, 5 First Floor, Institutional Area, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg, New Delhi

**4.24.5** Proposals for Grants-in-aid for 5 Seminars for the year 2013-14\* were approved for Grants-in-aid. No Research study has been approved during the year 2013-14 since the

scheme was under revision for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

The details of Seminars are listed at **Annexure-4.24.2**.

**Annexure-4.24.2**

The following Seminars were approved during the year 2013-14\*:

Item No.	Title of the Seminar	Name of Institution
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	27 <sup>th</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing	Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Nagpur
2.	XVII International Conference of Input-Output Research Association (IORA)	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune
3.	Culture as a tool Urban Development is to be held at the India Habitat Centre	Aga Khan Trust for Culture, New Delhi
4.	"Organic Farming and its contribution in enhancing productivity in Agriculture and Allied Activities"	Adarsha Rural Development and Training Society, Kodikonda- 515601
5.	Conference on Empowerment of Elected Women Representatives in the Panchayats of Jammu and Kashmir: The Road Ahead	Institute of Social Sciences, Delhi

\* up to 31st March, 2014

**4.24.6** During the year 2013-14\*, 10 Research Studies have been completed. These are listed at **Annexure- 4.24.3**.

**4.24.7** A total number of 220 study reports have been placed so far on the website of the Planning Commission for wider use in research and planning development.

**Annexure-4.24.3**

The following Studies have been completed during the year 2013-14\*:

Sr. No.	Title of the Study	Institution / Researcher
1.	An evaluation of Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers	Supath Gramodhyog Sansthan, Unit-B, Fourth Floor, Avishkar Complex Motipura Circle, Himatnagar (Gujarat)
2.	*Functioning of Micro-Credit Scheme of RMK in North Eastern States of India	Central Agriculture University, Directorate of Research, IROISEMBA, Imphal-795 004 (Manipur)
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries and its Effect on Development of Fisheries: A study on Motorization of Traditional Crafts and HSD Oil Schemes	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
4.	*Role of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in Improving Agricultural Productivity in Selected Districts	Council for Social Development, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi - 110 003
5.	Impact of Skill Development Programmes of JSS on the Neo-literates in Andhra Pradesh, T.N., Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, M.P. and Orissa	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartments, Backside IS Mahal, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati-517 507 (Andhra Pradesh).
6.	Combating Child Labour in India- An Empirical Study in Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya University, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh

Sr. No.	Title of the Study	Institution / Researcher
7.	Crimes and Atrocities against SCs & STs with special reference to implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 & the presentation of Atrocities Act, 1989 in the States of HP, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, WB, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and UP	Socio-Economic & Educational Development Society (SEEDS), RFZ 754/29, Rajnagar-II, Palam Colony, N.Delhi-
8.	An evaluation of the study of functioning of 24x7 health facilities in selected States of India	Shri Shyam Sunder 'Shyam' Institute of Public Cooperation and Community Development, 82 Aradhana Nagar, Bhopal -462003 (MP)
9.	Sustainable Development; Emerging issues in India's Mineral Sector.	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi.
10.	Review of State of Environment in Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan and its Catchment Area: A Historical Analysis	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore (T.N.)

\* up to 31st March, 2014

**4.24.8** 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 website 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.

**4.24.9** During the year 2013-14, the Division followed up with the concerned organization (grantees) for submission of draft/final report in connection with the ongoing studies. During the year the division also re-examined the approved seminar proposals

**4.24.10** The Division addressed several RTI, Parliament Questions & VIP references.

**4.24.11** The scheme was revised in 2013 with due focus on the experiences learnt during the currency of the previous version of the scheme. Ceiling limits were enhanced to make the scheme more realistic and relevant in the context

of the present cost conditions, new sub-categories were introduced and the process of selection and funding of proposals was suitably modified to ensure that the studies to the Planning Commission in its endeavor to do national planning are taken up through a more objective procedure based on the GFR provisions, under this scheme.

**4.24.12** Thrust areas from various SMDs were asked for under the New Research Guidelines and accordingly the thrust areas were advertised by the Planning Commission vide different public notices and EOIs from various institutes/organization were received and examined for the concurrence of the SMD.

## 4.25 RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

**4.25.1** 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 Modernization 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. 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.

**4.25.2** The Annual Plan proposals and Budget estimates of the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) and Department of Land Resources (DoLR) for the Annual Plan 2013-14 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.

**4.25.3** To discuss the State's Annual Plans, instead of State-wise meetings in the Planning Commission, common meetings having participation of Secretaries of States, officials of Planning Commission and Ministry of Rural Development were held under the chairmanship of concerned secretary of the Department prior to (Deputy Chairman-Chief Minister) DCH-CM level meeting. The meeting was organized by Department of Rural Development on 4th and 5th April 2013 to discuss their programmes whereas Department of Land Resources organized meeting on 3rd April to discuss IWMP and NLRMP on April 8, 2013. In these meetings common issues pertaining to all States as well as state specific issues were discussed.

**4.25.4** The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposals, Cabinet Notes 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.

**4.25.5** Several Research proposals to conduct Study/ organize seminars on Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) etc. received from Socio Economic Research (SER) Division were examined and furnished the comments thereof.

**4.25.6** The Division also handled the work pertaining to Parliament questions, Parliament Assurances, Parliament matters such as Private Member's Resolution, VIP references, references from the PMO and other representations received from time to time.

**4.25.7** 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.

**4.25.8** Several RTI cases on different schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development were replied during the year 2013-14.

**4.25.9** 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.

**4.25.10** 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) Project Screening Committee on PURA proposals (v) Committee to suggest a proper index for revising MGNREGA wage rate (vi) National Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (NRLPS) and its General Body (vii) Empowered Committee to consider special projects under Indira Awaas Yojana

**4.25.11** The Adviser and Director of the Division attended a number of meetings of the above committees.

#### Major achievements during the year:

**4.25.12** Under Indira Awaas Yojana, unit assistance has been enhanced 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.

**4.25.13** The Union Cabinet has cleared important changes to the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) to provide additional resources and additional flexibility to implement the NRLM (Aajeevika) in a more effective and accelerated manner across the country, creating new livelihoods and empowering women across rural India.

The key changes approved are as follows:

- Improved targeting, by doing away with BPL criteria and instead identifying target groups through the participatory identification of poor (PIP) process.

- Interest subvention and additional interest subvention in 150 districts.
- Change in the pattern of financial assistance - replacing capital subsidy with a community investment support fund.
- Setting up of national level society under N.R.L.M for more effective implementation.

**4.25.14** The Ministry for Rural Development launched a new skill development scheme called **Roshni** for rural youth from 24 most critical left-wing extremism affected districts in the country. The initiative aims at skilling and placement of fifty thousand youth from these districts.

**4.25.15** The setting up of the **Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF)** as an independent charitable society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 has been approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2013 to facilitate and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal Region covering around 170 districts having largest percentage of India's tribal population in central India stretching across 9 States - Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**4.25.16** It will provide financial grants to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to meet their human resource and institutional costs for upscaling of proven interventions; invest in institutional strengthening of smaller CSOs and capacity building of professional resources working at the grassroots. The projects supported by BRLF would be able to reach 10

lakh poor families by the end of the fifth year. It would also support the capacity building of 1,000 CSO professionals and institutional strengthening of a significant number of smaller CSOs within the above time frame.

**4.25.17** Ministry of Rural Development has amended Para-30 of the Schedule-2 of MGNREG Act laying down a **delay compensation system** for wages paid after 15 days from the date of closure of the muster roll.

**4.25.18** To provide just and fair compensation to farmers while ensuring that no land can be acquired forcibly, the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013** has been passed by the parliament. The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

## 4.26 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

**4.26.1** The Science & Technology (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:-

- The Twelfth Plan Chapter on Science & Technology was drafted and finalized. The major focus of Twelfth plan under the 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, and Strategies for Transformational Changes and Performance Measurement Systems etc.

- Annual Plan (2012-13) proposals of Central Scientific Departments/Agencies were examined and discussed in-dept 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 Twelfth 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 3 proposals, examining & appraising around 29 SFC/SPAC proposals, 12 EFCs and 12 Draft Cabinet Notes/ Cabinet Notes.
- Implementation of National Data Sharing & Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) in the Commission is being coordinated by the Division.
- 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.

#### **4.27 STATE PLANS DIVISION**

**4.27.1** 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.

**4.27.2** During the year 2013-14, 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 2013-14**

**4.27.3** The meeting at the level of the Deputy Chairman with Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories to discuss the Annual Plans (2013-14) of different States and Union Territories were held during the year 2013-14 and State/UT Plans were approved.

**4.27.4** A total of Rs.13,6254.00 crores was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2013-14 as Central Assistance for State and UT Plans of which Rs.27,636.00 crores was on account of Normal Central Assistance, Rs.9,571.00 crores as Special Central Assistance (Untied), Rs.6,341.00 crores as Special Plan Assistance, Rs.4,577.00 as Special Central Assistance for Hill Areas, Tribal Sub Plan, Grants under Proviso to Article 275 (1), Border Area & North Eastern Council, Rs.13,500.00 crores as Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects, Rs.1261.00 crores as Additional Central Assistance for Other Projects, Rs.3,955.00 crores as MP's Local Area Development Scheme and the remaining Rs.69,413.00 crore for special programs 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)

**4.27.5** The Island Development Authority Cell was set up in 1986 to serve as the secretariat for the Island Development Authority, under the 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 October 17, 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 decision taken in the thirteenth Standing Committee meeting of IDA held on May 3, 2011. The fourteenth meeting of IDA under Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Prime Minister will be held after the agenda for the meeting is approved by PMO.

### 4.28 DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DONER)

**4.28.1** Special requirements of the NER have been the focus in the successive plan periods. Planning Commission has been supplementing the development efforts of the NE States by significant levels of plan investment by providing Special Plan Assistance (SPA/ACA) and Special Central Assistance (untied fund) in addition to the schematic Central Assistance. The total ACA/SPA provided during the Tenth Plan was Rs.3,458.18 crore which was stepped up to Rs.16,555.50 crores in the Eleventh Plan (an increase of 378.73 per cent).

**4.28.2** The following statement reflects the State-wise allocation provided during the Eleventh Plan and first two years of the Twelfth Plan:

#### State Plan Allocations and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

States	11th Plan			Annual Plan 2012-13			Annual Plan 2013-14	
	Approved Outlay	Total Central Assistance (TCA)	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Total Central Assistance (TCA)	Expenditure (Provisional)	Approved Outlay	Total Central Assistance (TCA)
Arunachal Pradesh	11384.60	9607.57	10335.99	3535.00	3311.24	2712.25	3700	3177.15
Assam	31456.51	22673.50	24578.07	10500.00	7861.07	7390.23	12500	8873.05
Manipur	10844.31	8802.49	8495.25	3500.00	3433.57	2421.52	3650	3745.36
Meghalaya	9677.00	6677.90	8405.66	3939.00	2698.45	3475.00	4151	2912.25
Mizoram	6300.00	6112.44	5207.80	2300.00	2246.68	2100.00	2520	2513.85
Nagaland	6910.00	7051.26	6359.13	2300.00	2689.00	1735.15	2000	2904.70
Sikkim	5163.14	4287.75	4833.92	1877.00	1614.01	1852.34	2060	1790.51
Tripura	8160.00	8161.31	7471.07	2250.00	2919.06	2150.70	2500	3106.91
Arunachal Pradesh	89895.56	73374.22	75686.89	30201.00	26773.08	23837.19	33081	29023.78

Note: 1) Total Central Assistance (TCA) includes NCA, SCA, SPA/OTACA, ACA (schematic), ACA for EAPs

2) In some States TCA exceeds approved outlay due to large negative opening balance.

**4.28.3** In addition to the above, mandatory earmarking of 10 percent of the Plan Budget by the Central Ministries is also making substantial contributions in the development of the NER. There was an improvement in the utilization of the 10 percent mandatory earmarked funds by the Central Ministries. This had gone up from 80.08 percent till Tenth Plan to 89.7 percent in the first four years of the Eleventh Plan.

**4.28.4** Funds are also provided through M/o DoNER's budget for schemes specifically for the North-East. The schemes are under the category of 'Central Schemes' and 'State Plan Scheme' (Central Assistance to the State), including a provision for area-specific development packages. The following table indicates schematic allocation of funds in the budget of M/o DoNER and utilization during Eleventh Plan and first two years of the Twelfth Plan.

### DoNER Allocation and Expenditure

(Rs.in crores)

S.No.	Scheme	Total 11th Plan (2007-12)		12th Plan		
		Budget	Expenditure	2012-13		2013-14
				Budget	Expenditure	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Central Sector Scheme (CS)</b>					
1	Advertising & Publicity	34.00	28.70	7.00	3.77	7.00
2	Capacity Building & Technical Assistance	77.00	74.58	20.00	12.19	20.00
3	Loan to NEDFi	300.00	300.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
4	North Eastern States Road Investment Programme (NESRIP)-EAP	137.51	0.09	45.00	4.21	45.00
5	NER Livelihood Project-EAP	71.50	5.89	35.00	3.09	30.00
6	ADB assisted North East Road Project Management Unit	1.50	0.00	2.00	0.37	2.00
7	NLCPR - Central	0.00	0.00	36.00	35.97	62.00
<b>Sub-Total Central sector Scheme</b>		<b>621.51</b>	<b>409.26</b>	<b>205.00</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>226.00</b>
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Schemes under State Plan</b>					
1	Schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC)	3248.00	3187.89	770.00	732.07	770.00
2	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region (NLCPR)	3585.00	3569.78	880.00#	775.00	950.00
3	Karbi Anglong (Special package)	-----	-----	-----	-----	
4	Bodoland Territorial Council (Special Package)	350.00	270.00	50.00	16.41	60.00
<b>Sub-Total State Sector Scheme</b>		<b>7183.00</b>	<b>7027.67</b>	<b>1700.00</b>	<b>1523.48</b>	<b>1780.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7804.51</b>	<b>7436.93</b>	<b>1905.00</b>	<b>1643.08</b>	<b>2006.00</b>

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



**4.28.5** 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. The ADB assisted North Eastern States Road Investment Programme (NESRIP) and World Bank assisted NER Livelihood Project are the two EAPs. However, progress of these two schemes is slow.

**4.28.6** Development of infrastructure viz. Road, Rail, Air connectivity, Power and Telecom has been one of the thrust areas in the Twelfth Plan. The plan identified some critical ongoing projects for completion which were delayed due to various reasons like environment and forest clearances, land acquisition problems, delayed DPR preparation etc. Some of the projects are now progressing well after regular follow ups by the Empowered Committee constituted for monitoring the above. The Committee is an outcome of a review meeting on development of infrastructure by Hon'ble Prime Minister held on July 18, 2013. Major projects like East-West Corridor will be completed by December, 2014, Luming- Silchar will be completed by March, 2015 and most of the major projects have been targeted to be completed during Twelfth Plan.

**4.28.7** The Twelfth Plan has also emphasized on power generation and focus on strong relationship with Bangladesh and Myanmar by ensuring effective connectivity and trade. Focus has also been laid on better performance in agriculture, irrigation, drinking water, health services, education in the rural and remote areas, rural connectivity, improved delivery system and governance. Farm based economic activities - Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, etc. have been the prime driver.

## 4.29 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 Twelfth 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
- Implementation of Road Reconstruction Plan Phase-I(RRP-I) and Road Reconstruction Plan Phase-II(RRP-II) for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts.
- 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

- Establishment of National Aviation University at Rae Bareilly, U.P.
- 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
- Policy relating to Development of Aviation Hubs

### 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 above mentioned 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)
- National Transport Development Policy committee (NTDPC) Report has been finalized and is likely to be published soon.

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

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

Annual Plan 2014-15 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). The Division examined 36 proposals of the Ministries that were placed before the EFC and another 5 placed before the SFC.

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. The Division examined 78 Cabinet proposals. The Division also represents Planning Commission in the Project Steering Group on High Speed Railways and Elevated Sub Urban Corridor in Mumbai.

Details of some of the salient policy decisions taken in Transport Sector Ministries are as follows:

**(a) Ministry of Railways**

1. Extension of Period of Mumbai Rail Vikash Corporation Ltd.
2. Setting -up of Independent Rail Tariff Authority
3. Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on Railway Transport.
4. Permitting use of Railway Land for Metro Network and opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas etc.

**(b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways**

1. 4-laning of Dimapur Kohima Section from km 124.100 to km 172.900 of NH-39 (excluding Dimapur and Kohima Bypass) in the State of Nagaland under special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) Phase 'A' on BOT (Annuity) basis.

2. (i) "Final approval for 4-laning of Numaligarh to Jorhat Section from km 403.200 to km 454.365 of NH-37 in the State of Assam under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) Phase 'A' on BOT(Annuity) Basis". (ii) "Final approval for 4-laning of Jorhat to Demow Section from km 454.365 to km 534.800 of NH-37 in the State of Assam under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) 'A' on BOT(Annuity) Basis". (iii) "Final approval for 4-laning of

Demow- Bogibil Junction from km 534.800 to km 580.778 of NH-37 in the State of Assam under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) Phase 'A' on BOT(Annuity) Basis".

3. Development of six laning of Jalandhar-Amritsar Section (km.387.1 to km 407.1) of National Highway NH-1 in the State of Punjab under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-II on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Mode.
4. Review of the Policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Construction Development Sector.
5. "Institutional Framework for Fostering Regional Connectivity - widening/upgradation of highways along the national borders - setting up of National Highways Connectivity Company Ltd. (NHCCCL).

**(c) Ministry Of Rural Development (MoRD) - PMGSY**

1. Launch of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-II (PMGSY-II) for Upgradation of the existing rural road network as part of the sustainable poverty reduction strategy.
2. "Relaxation to (i) Provide for land acquisition cost under PMGSY to the State of Jammu & Kashmir as a special case, and (ii) Change the nomenclature 'Hill States' under PMGSY to 'Special Category States' for uniformity".

**(d) Ministry of Shipping**

- 1) National Waterways - 6 has been notified on Barak River in State of Assam between Lakhimpur-Bhanga stretch of the river.
- 2) Policy Guidelines for land management by Major Ports, 2013 has been notified by the Cabinet
- 3) Maritime Shipping Agreement has been signed between India and Vietnam
- 4) Cooperation Agreement has been signed between the Maritime Authority of Panama and the Directorate General of Shipping of India
- 5) MOU signed between the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine in the field of Maritime Transport
- 6) Two new Green Major Ports at Sagar (WB) and Durgarajpatnam (AP) have been notified by the cabinet to be developed on PPP mode
- 7) The inter-ministerial committee on Capital Dredging for Major Ports has submitted the final report on the basis of four meetings under the Chairmanship of Member (BKC)
- 8) New initiatives had been taken on Inland waterways sector to increase the private investment on National Waterways to make it as a viable alternative mode of transport including coal transportation to Thermal Power plants, fertilizers, food grains, etc.

- 9) Guidelines for Determination of Tariff for Projects at Major Ports, 2013 has been notified.

**(e) Ministry of Civil Aviation**

1. Establishing Civil Aviation Authority
2. Setting- up of National Aviation University
3. Developing Aviation Hubs in India
4. To declare Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Indore, Impha and Raipur airports as International Airports
4. Rolling back of Retirement Age of Hotel Corporation of India (HCI)

**Quarterly Performance Reviews:**

The Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings were held to monitor the progress of various plan schemes under Transport sector upto third quarter of 2013-14.

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.

Based on the feedback on the performance review done during QPR Meetings under the chairmanship of Member, Transport & Energy, Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, further review of Infrastructure Sectors including Roads and Railways were held in the PMO wherein concerned Ministries were instructed to take remedial action for the improvement of performance of their sectors.

**States and State Road Transport Undertakings**

Annual Plan 2014-15 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 2014-15 for some of the States were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.

A two day conference on good practices in operations, commercial and financial management of SRTUs was held on 3rd and 4th March, 2013 which was attended by the representatives of 35 SRTUs. This provided a forum for exchange of good practices amongst the SRTUs which would be useful in improving the performance of SRTUs.

#### **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 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

#### **International Transport Forum**

Member (Transport) represented India in the International Transport Forum meeting held in Leipzig in May, 2013. He was an invited speaker in the panel discussion on regional connectivity. In pursuance of the decision taken in the Forum's meeting a Round Table on High Speed Rail was held in New Delhi wherein officers from Transport Division also participated.

#### **Round Table on High Speed Rail(HSR)**

A Round Table on High Speed Rail was held on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2013 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi in collaboration with International Transport Forum (ITF). This provided opportunities for exploring the economics of investment in HSR. It was attended by some of

the leading experts in the world and participants from 10 countries including India. The deliberations were extremely useful for understanding the issues involved with investment in High Speed Rail.

#### **Monitoring of Infrastructure Projects in North-East**

Transport Division along with the NE Division was responsible for organizing focused review of infrastructure projects in the North-East which comprised two meetings chaired by the Prime Minister on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2013 and 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2014, respectively and attended by Central Ministers in the first meeting and Chief Ministers of the NE States apart from Central Ministers in the second meeting. A number of steps were taken as a result which led to the accelerated completion of three railway projects including the first railway-line in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya and focused attention on projects in other sectors such as Road, Power, Civil Aviation and Telecom.

#### **4.30 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 under taken during the year 2013-14 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 2013-14 proposal of the Ministry of Tourism was discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
- High level meeting under Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman was held to review Visa regime in India to promote tourism in country.
- 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 consultation with project Appraisal and Management Division.
- Examination of various proposals received from Prime Minister's Office/ VIP and furnished suitable comments/ views.
- Participated in meetings pertaining to implementation of various schemes.

## **4.31 UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA (UIDAI)**

### **4.31.1 Setting up of UIDAI and its Mandate**

**4.31.1.1** The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was set up through a notification dated 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2009 as an Attached Office of the Planning Commission. The UID project was launched by generation of

first Aadhaar on 29<sup>th</sup> September 2010, with the initial authorization to UIDAI to enrol 10 crore residents for generation of a Unique Identification number called "Aadhaar". The Aadhaar data comprises a set of mandatory and optional demographic details (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 which together are expected to establish and verify the identity of a resident.

**4.31.1.2** UIDAI was given the responsibility to lay down plan and policies to implement UID scheme, to own and operate the UID database and be responsible for its updation and maintenance on an on-going 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 and defining usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services among others.

### **4.31.2 Legislative Framework for UIDAI**

- (i) UIDAI is presently functioning as an Attached Office of the Planning Commission. A Cabinet Committee on UIDAI related issues (CC-UIDAI) has also since been constituted to oversee all issues relating to UIDAI including the organisation, plans, policies, programmes, schemes, funding and the methodology adopted for achieving the objectives of the Authority.
- (ii) The National Identification Authority of India (NIDAI) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December, 2010

and thereafter referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The 42nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance containing the comments on the Bill was considered by the Government. Thereafter, the NIDAI Bill, along with the Official Amendments to it, was introduced in the Parliament in the Winter Session of 2013, where it is currently pending.

### **4.31.3 Implementation of the Project**

**4.31.3.1** UIDAI operates a multi-registrar model, whereby State Governments, CPSUs, banks etc. are authorized to enrol residents for Aadhaar. The registrars, in turn, engage private sector Enrolment Agencies for conducting the actual enrolments in the field, through an open tender-based rate discovery. UIDAI currently pays the Registrars @ Rs.40/-per successful Aadhaar generated, out of which the Enrolment agencies are paid. A strict protocol for devices, operators, processes and technology, prescribed and monitored by UIDAI, is followed to ensure security, quality and uniformity of data across the country.

**4.31.3.2** In the Phase-I of the scheme, an amount of Rs.147.31 crore was approved by the Government 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) studies.

**4.31.3.3** Subsequently, the Government approved an outlay of Rs.3,025 crore towards issuing 10 crore Aadhaar as Phase-II of the Scheme comprising cost estimates, other project components and recurring establishment costs for the period upto March, 2014.

**4.31.3.4** Further, in view of the success of phases I and II of the Project, the proposal for Phase-III, comprising cost estimates towards issue of Aadhaar to 20 crore residents by March 2012, and towards 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 subsequently approved by the Government in January, 2012.

**4.31.3.5** Approval was also accorded by Government in January, 2012 for enrolment of another 40 crore residents through the multiple registrar approach in 18 States & Union Territories. Accordingly, proposal for Phase-IV of the UID Scheme involving an amount of Rs. 3,441 crore for meeting enrolment costs for the additional 40 crore enrolments, and for Aadhaar letter printing and delivery costs to all residents and other relevant project costs, was approved as an additional allocation of Rs.3,436.16 crore by the Government in September, 2012. The total outlay approved for UIDAI project so far is, therefore, Rs.12,398.22 crore.

**4.31.3.6** Based on a recent decision of the Government taken in February 2014, UIDAI has been asked to undertake enrolments in the additional four states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh, which have a total population of 33.9 crore, where enrolment is still low. Thus a total of 22 States/UTs are currently allocated to UIDAI for Aadhaar enrolment on non-exclusive basis. Details are placed at Annexure-I.

### **4.31.4 Enrolments for Aadhaar**

- (i) A total of 61,00,87,769 Aadhaar have been generated up to 31.03.2014, with

UIDAI achieving its initial target of 60 crore Aadhaar generation on 11th March, 2014. Details of Aadhaar generation are placed at Annexure-II. More than 70 registrars, comprising both state government and non-state government entities, and enrolment agencies appointed by the registrars are conducting the enrolments in the field. Enrolments have also commenced in the four recently allotted states.

- (ii) UIDAI has rolled out over four thousand Permanent Enrolment Centres (Aadhaar Kendra) across the country to facilitate enrolment of the residual population as well as for facilitating the update of all resident information including photo and biometrics. A web-based online, as well as Physical post facility to update the resident's name, address, gender, date of birth and mobile number is also in operation since November, 2012. More than 21 lakh requests have been received for update till March, 2014.
- (iii) In order to ensure the quality of data, Quality Check Teams are deployed at various locations by UIDAI to review the quality of data packets. The findings of the quality checks are used for improvement in the enrolment system as also for training of enrolment staff.
- (iv) The Aadhaar Document Management System is also in place for managing the various physical documents collected at the time of enrolment from the residents of the country as proof of address, proof of identity etc.
- (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 establishment 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.

#### **4.31.5 Creation of requisite Technology Infrastructure**

- (i) UIDAI has installed and commissioned the Information Technology infrastructure to cater to about 90 crore enrolments, which capacity can be increased to 120 crore or more in a planned manner quickly. The Data Centre in Bangalore has started its operations from September, 2010 in a co-located facility of Data Centre Service Provider (DCSP). The Disaster Recovery facility at Greater Noida Data Centre has also been set-up in another co-located facility of a DCSP. UIDAI has appointed HCL Infosystems Limited as a Managed Service Provider (MSP) for its Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR). The MSP has been on-boarded and Development and Maintenance of Applications, Operation and Maintenance of CIDR, Biometric De-duplication etc. are progressing smoothly.
- (ii) Two Captive Data Centres, one each at Manesar (Haryana), and at Bengaluru (Karnataka) are in advanced stages of construction for operation and maintenance of the UIDAI data base. The migration of Data from the current location to the Captive Data Centres

shall be completed by November, 2014. This data migration is one of the largest such migration of its kind in the world, and has been planned meticulously for a stage-by-stage execution. Apart from the full technical facilities, these Data Centres shall also have some non-data facilities such as the UIDAI Biometrics Centre of Competence (UBCC), the National Training Facilities of UIDAI, the Regional Office of UIDAI, Bengaluru etc.

- (iii) For construction of UIDAI HQ and the UIDAI Regional Office, Delhi building a plot of land measuring 1.099 acres at Bangla Sahib Road, New Delhi, has been acquired. The preliminary activities such as appointment of Project Management Consultant and Architect etc. have been completed for the said construction. In the meantime, UIDAI HQ continues to function from rented office accommodation in Jeevan Bharati Building, New Delhi.

#### 4.31.6 Aadhaar Letter Printing and Delivery

- (i) The logistics division of UIDAI is entrusted with the printing and delivery of the letter containing their Aadhaar to the residents. Once an Aadhaar is generated, it has to be ensured that the same is printed and delivered to the resident within permissible time limits.
- (ii) Each Aadhaar letter comprises a printed, laminated, four-colour document with a photograph, date of birth, demographic information of the person, the Aadhaar, barcodes and a Quick Response (QR) code. Such a large project requires high levels of reliability and security, making

it one of the largest and a complex full variable data printing job at scale ever undertaken in the country.

- (iii) For the printing of Aadhaar letters, UIDAI has on-boarded three printers at various locations. Currently the rate of printing is 1.5 million letters per day in 11 different regional languages.
- (iv) The Department of Post is the partner for delivery of the Aadhaar letters to the residents at the address they have provided at the time of enrolment.
- (v) As on 31st March 2014, a total of 58.58 crore Aadhaar letters have been printed and dispatched to the Residents through India Post since inception.

#### 4.31.7 e-Aadhaar

- (i) UIDAI has launched the e-Aadhaar portal for downloading the Aadhaar letter in PDF format from the website of UIDAI ([www.uidai.gov.in](http://www.uidai.gov.in)).
- (ii) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with M/s. CSC e Governance India Ltd., under the Department of Electronics & IT, Government of India, for printing of e-Aadhaar at the Common Service Centres in different States/UTs. Access to e-Aadhaar Portal is also provided to the State Government and District level officers of the various States/UTs.
- (iii) The e-Aadhaar is a valid and secure electronic document, treated at par with the printed Aadhaar letter. In the Aadhaar system, the resident's details can be verified through an established on-line authentication process.



Therefore, the e-Aadhaar is acceptable as a valid Proof of Identity and Proof of Address. The relevant circulars have been posted on the website of UIDAI and media campaigns have also been undertaken for wide publicity to the validity of e-Aadhaar.

#### **4.31.8 Aadhaar Sampark Kendra (Contact Centre)**

- (i) UIDAI has established a centralized Contact Centre to serve as a helpline to the residents and other stake holders for interaction on UID related issues, including grievance redressal.

Details of the services provided are:

E-Mail : help@uidai.gov.in

Contact Number (Toll Free) - '1-800-300-1947' or '1947'

(Mon - Sat, 7 am to 11 pm)

(Sun - 8 am to 5 pm)

- (ii) At present, inbound phone support is provided in six languages namely Hindi, English, Telugu, Bengali, Marathi and Kannada. E-mail support is provided in English. Currently, the Kendra is receiving approximately around 1.10 lakh calls and 1000 emails on a daily basis. Out of the total calls received at the Contact Centre, approximately 50 percent of the calls are being handled and resolved at the Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) level and rest 50 percent are being transferred to the agent on call.

#### **4.31.9 Aadhaar on-line Authentication Service**

- (i) Pursuing its roles and responsibilities as defined in the notification of 28th

January 2009, by which it came into existence, UIDAI intends to provide a ubiquitous and cost-effective online authentication system. After carrying out multiple rounds of PoC Studies, the Aadhaar Online Authentication framework has been established, which, inter alia, envisages verification and authentication of the Aadhaar along with other attributes (including biometrics) of the residents and serves as 'Proof of Identity' (PoI) and 'Proof of Address' (PoA). UIDAI formally launched the Finger Print based Online Authentication on 7th February, 2012. Subsequently, various schemes like MNREGA payments, National Social Assistance Program Scholarships, PDS, LPG cylinders distribution were integrated with Aadhaar online line Authentication for delivery of service.

- (ii) Subsequently, in May 2013, UIDAI launched Iris based online Authentication, One Time Pin (OTP) Authentication and eKYC (Electronic - Know Your Customer) services.

**4.31.10** Aadhaar authentication is the process wherein Aadhaar number, along with other attributes (demographic/biometrics/OTP) is submitted to UIDAI's Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) for verification; the CIDR verifies whether the data submitted matches the data available in CIDR and responds with a "Yes/No". No personal identity information is returned as part of the response. The purpose of authentication is to enable residents to prove their identity and for service providers to confirm that the residents are 'who they say they are' in order to supply services and give access to benefits.

**4.31.11** UIDAI provides Authentication & eKYC services through agencies called AUA (Authentication User Agency), ASA (Authentication Service Agency), KUA (e-KYC User Agency) and KSA (e-KYC Service Agency). A total of 81 AUAs, 22 ASAs, 17 KUAs and 05 KSAs have been on-boarded as on 31st March, 2014. As on 31st March, 2014, these entities have carried out over 6.69 crore Authentications and over 9 lakh e-KYC transactions.

**4.31.12** In order to enable application and acceptance of the Aadhaar online authentication to improve delivery of various services, the service was provided free of charge by UIDAI till 31.12.2013. Subsequently, UIDAI has extended the date for providing authentication services free of cost till 30.6.2014. A separate pricing policy will be introduced thereafter. Based on the recommendations of a Pricing Committee, the draft pricing strategy has been submitted to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for approval, which is awaited.

**4.31.13** With a host of Aadhaar-enabled services already having been rolled out, more and more central and state government departments need to build applications and create the necessary infrastructure realizing the potential of Aadhaar for improving service delivery, accountability and transparency in various social sector schemes. UIDAI has been in close interaction with Ministries/Departments/State Governments for developing applications leveraging Aadhaar, and Aadhaar enabled transactions and infrastructure. UIDAI also provides assistance for ICT infrastructure to State Governments for reengineering the existing process for Aadhaar integration. Assistance amounting to Rs. 42.5 crore has been provided so far to 16 States, 04 UTs and 01 Central Ministry (MoRD).

## Aadhaar enabled Financial Inclusion

### 4.31.14 e-KYC Service

- (i) UIDAI has formally launched the e-KYC (electronic Know Your Customer) Service in order to reduce the risk of identity fraud, document forgery and have paperless KYC verification. Using this service, the KYC process can be performed electronically with explicit authorisation by the resident. As part of the e-KYC process, the resident authorizes UIDAI to provide his demographic data along with photograph (digitally signed and encrypted) to the service providers. The Aadhaar e-KYC eliminates document forgery and is scalable, compliant with the latest standards notified in the Information Technology (Certifying Authorities), Amendment Rules, 2011, as also secure, paperless, consent-based, non-repudiable, instantaneous, machine readable, low-cost and regulation friendly. Further, the fully paperless electronic low cost aspects of e-KYC are excellent for its use in Financial Inclusion.
- (ii) Now that the Aadhaar e-KYC service is backed with the formal approval from all the major regulators in the Financial Sector, viz. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA), a number of banks and other Financial Institutions have already gone live on the e-KYC platform, including State Bank of India (SBI), Union Bank of India,

AXIS Bank, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as also Bajaj Fin. Limited in the Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) domain. Several other prominent players from the Financial Sector have already applied for Aadhaar based e-KYC and are at various stages of on-boarding.

- (iii) In fact, showcasing the potential of e-KYC, Axis Bank has started a pilot project of opening bank accounts instantly using e-KYC services in the district of Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh. In this pilot, using Aadhaar e-KYC service, Axis bank is now opening the accounts instantly, and also activating it in one day, thereby compressing its own turn-around time to 1/10th.

**4.31.15** Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) and Aadhaar Enabled Payments System (AEPS) both of which are currently operational, serve as a 360 degree solution for transferring benefits to a beneficiary account by government and also for subsequent provision of flexibility to the resident, especially in rural areas to undertake financial transactions at their doorstep.

**4.31.16** The Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) has been established by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) which is approved by RBI as a valid Payment System. More than 300 banks are currently using the APB since its launch and have linked 6.43 crore Aadhaar to bank accounts. More than 7.06 crore transactions have been successfully carried out using APB.

**4.31.17** In the year 2013, the Government of India launched the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme across 43 districts and 25

schemes which enable the government to transfer the funds directly into bank accounts of beneficiaries, solely on the basis of the Aadhaar. Subsequently, 03 more schemes were added, and the number of districts was increased from 78 to 121 districts.

**4.31.18** On 1st June 2013, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India, launched the Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumers (DBTL) with an aim to improve the subsidy administration of LPG across the country. As per this scheme, an LPG consumer will get his/her cylinder at full market price and the differential between subsidized price and full market price will be transferred directly into consumer account. Since the inception of the scheme, 8.31 crore transactions (as on 26.02.2014) have taken place under the scheme amounting to Rs. 4647 crore.

**4.31.19** 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 have 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 Aadhaar Enabled Bank Accounts (AEBAs) was initiated in Tumkur district in Karnataka with 3 banks on the pilot basis. Subsequently, it has been adopted by 32 banks.

**4.31.20** A unified payments network called the Aadhaar-enabled Payment Systems (AEPS) has been designed and implemented by NPCI. The AEPS system works through a device called "MicroATM" using a Mobile SIM card, whereby data connectivity authenticates the resident with UIDAI database basing on his/her Aadhaar and fingerprints. If it matches, the AEPS routes the

transaction to the Bank for the financial transaction and the cycle gets completed. If the resident's authentication fails, appropriate message is provided to him.

**4.31.21** The AEPS was formally launched in December, 2012 after successful pilots in Jharkhand, Tripura, Haryana and other locations. At present, 23 banks (including Regional Rural Banks) are using the AEPS, of which 07 banks are enabled and live on AEPS system to undertake Inter-Bank transactions. The biggest contributors to the AEPS system are Department of Post, Andhra Pradesh (AP), AP - Public Distribution System (PDS) and other banks led by Axis, ICICI, Bank of India and Bank of Maharashtra. As per the available statistics, over 20 lakh people are using this system every month to withdraw MGNREGS wages/Pensions.

**4.31.22** In the year 2012, the RBI constituted a Working Group to evaluate the feasibility of Aadhaar as a Second Factor Authentication for Card Present Transactions. In this connection, a Proof of Concept (PoC) was conceived and undertaken in January, 2013. After the submission of findings of the PoC, the RBI issued a notification to banks to ensure that the new card payment infrastructure is enabled to authenticate transactions using Aadhaar-linked biometrics.

### **Developing awareness and communication**

**4.31.23** 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, social media, organised competitions and participation in social events such as fairs and exhibitions are being utilised for the purpose.

### **Training**

**4.31.24** UIDAI has developed comprehensive training content for enrolment staff, Panchayat Raj Institutions/Urban Local Body members, District level officers, Verifiers etc. The training content is available in various formats such as text based, computer based and Instructor Led Training. Many training programs have been developed to improve the enrolment data quality, and similarly, to give hands on practice to the enrolment staff, a training simulator has also been developed. The training content on Financial Inclusion and authentication related processes to train the Business Correspondents and staff of other AUAs has been developed. Film Based Training Content - "Aadhaarshila" - has also been developed to train the enrolment staff. A film "Anokhi Pehchan" for sensitization and awareness of other stakeholders and residents is also available. The UIDAI testing & Certification system has certified over 2.23 lakh enrolment staff in multiple regional languages. The testing and certification facilities of the two Testing and Certification Agencies are available at over 225 centres across the country.

### **Intranet & Knowledge Management Portal**

**4.31.25** To promote communication, deeper information exchange, and increased collaboration amongst the personnel, UIDAI has established an online, community based paperless office platform, called the 'Intranet & Knowledge Management Portal'. Several important functionalities have been developed, which include the Knowledge Management (KM) Portal having features such as Active Directory (AD) integration for all the UIDAI offices, contact Management, Enterprise Search, Unit work space, Media and Communication, Training and Testing, Rich Site Summary (RSS)

feeds, Statistics and Audit trail, Transparency Portal etc. The Intranet is also functional with features such as Office Management System (File Management System), Asset Management System, Human Resource Management (HRM) Module, e-Procurement etc.

#### 4.31.26 Details of Budget Estimates and Expenditure during 2013-14

- (i) In the Revenue section, the expenditure primarily comprised the establishment expenditure 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. 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.
- (ii) Details of Annual budget allocation and expenditure on the UIDAI project so far are given at Table - I

**Table - I**

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Budget (Revised Estimates) (Rupees in Crore)	Expenditure Incurred (Rupees in Crore)
2009-10	26.38	26.21
2010-11	273.80	268.41
2011-12	1200.00	1187.50
2012-13	1350.00	1338.72
2013-14	1550.00	1544.29 (provisional)

- (iii) The financial performance for the year 2013-14 vis-a-vis Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates is as follows :-

**Table - II**

(Rupees in crores)

Object Head	Budget Estimates 2013-14	Revised Estimates 2013-14	Expenditure upto March, 2014 (Provisional)
<b>Revenue Budget</b>			
(i) Establishment	105.10	75.36	70.63
(ii) Enrolment, Authentication, Updation.	1040.00	717.05	716.90
(iii) Technology Operations	105.00	54.24	54.24
(iv) Logistics and other Communication	286.00	270.00	269.90
(v) Aadhaar Enabled Application	150.00	39.75	39.67
(vi) Other Support Operations	95.50	16.50	16.48
(vii) UBCC Operations	2.00	00.00	00.00
(viii) Information Technology	35.40	27.10	26.69
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1819.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1194.51</b>
<b>Capital Budget</b>			
(i) Capital outlay on Public Works Major Works	1.00	00.00	00.00
(ii) Capital outlay on General Economic Services Major Works	155.00	106.08	106.08
(iii) Machinery & Equipments	645.00	243.92	243.70
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>801.00</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>349.78</b>
<b>Grand Total (Revenue + Capital)</b>	<b>2620.00</b>	<b>1550.00</b>	<b>1544.29</b>



## Annexure-I

**List of States/UTs allocated to UIDAI  
for Aadhaar enrolment  
(As on 31.03.2014)**

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

## Annexure-II

**Aadhaar Generation Report  
(As on 31.03.2014)**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	22,22,267
2.	Himachal Pradesh	64,33,260
3.	Punjab	2,40,05,491
4.	Chandigarh	9,40,627
5.	Uttarakhand	27,38,258
6.	Haryana	1,89,48,105
7.	Delhi	1,68,89,123
8.	Rajasthan	3,96,27,614
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2,94,97,189
10.	Bihar	84,88,181
11.	Sikkim	5,50,565
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	24,806
13.	Nagaland	8,15,327
14.	Manipur	9,78,788
15.	Mizoram	34,078
16.	Tripura	31,80,656
17.	Meghalaya	13,373
18.	Assam	73,767
19.	West Bengal	4,03,86,730
20.	Jharkhand	2,61,94,400
21.	Orissa	1,97,04,282
22.	Chhattisgarh	35,28,317
23.	Madhya Pradesh	4,47,32,329
24.	Gujarat	3,15,23,107
25.	Daman and Diu	1,62,022
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,96,215
27.	Maharashtra	8,58,91,990
28.	Andhra Pradesh	7,98,29,359
29.	Karnataka	4,37,76,253
30.	Goa	13,32,977
31.	Lakshadweep	55,264
32.	Kerala	3,06,35,626
33.	Tamil Nadu	4,53,72,289
34.	Pondicherry	11,41,575
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1,63,564
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61,00,87,769</b>

## 4.32 VOLUNTARY ACTION CELL

**4.32.1** 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.

**4.32.2** During the year 2013-14 Voluntary Action Cell dealt with various issues concerning Voluntary Sector as well as those relating to implementation of recommendations of the 'National Policy on Voluntary Sector'.

**4.32.3** The National Policy on the 'Voluntary Sector' (2007) highlights the need for databases of VOs and states, "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 to make

it mandatory for all NGOs applying for grants-in-aid to sign-up with NGO-PS portal of Planning Commission. Nearly 57,866 VOs / NGOs have 'signed up' at NGO-PS portal (as on 31.03.2014).

**4.32.4** There was no official documentation available in the Planning Commission on engagement of Civil Society to provide inputs for the Approach Paper to the 12th FY Plan. A Report on the Consultation process along with list of 1,149 Civil Society representatives has been prepared, after consulting several 'external' and 'internal' stakeholders, who were actively involved in the Consultation process to prepare Approach Paper for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

**4.32.5** The Voluntary Action Cell also holds various meetings and Civil Society Window 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 the last one year (2013) following meetings/presentations were made:

1. **"Co-ordinated action to address the needs of survivors of sexual assault - the Way forward"** by Ms. Padma Deosthali, Cehat and Aruna Kashyap, HRW held on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2013.
2. **"Impact Evaluation and the identification of effective Gender Policies and Programs"** by ALJ Poverty Action Lab Team held on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2013.
3. **"Nutrition Support from Conception till Class VIII - Need for Convergence"** by Sh. Ashok Rao, Ms. Firoza Mehrotra held on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2013.
4. **"10th Meeting to review the NGO Partnership System (NGO-PS)"** with

participating Ministries held on 13th May 2013.

5. **"Understanding the challenges of implementing PM's 15 point program for minorities - learnings from 10 Minority Concentration Districts"** by Rehnuma Team held on 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2013.
6. **"Challenges posed by rising Commercial Surrogacy in India"** by Sama - Resources Group for Women and Health held on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2013.
7. **"Meeting to discuss the proposal of Credibility Alliance on Accreditation of VOs/NGOs"** held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2013.
8. **"Roundtable on the CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013"** with various stakeholders held on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2013.
9. **"Universal Access to Affordable Healthcare"** by Catholic Health Association of India held on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2014.
10. **"Filling the gaps through Corporate Social Responsibility: Nutrition and Livelihood of Women"** by Swami Sivananda Memorial Institute held on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

#### **4.33 VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES DIVISION**

**4.33.1** 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.

**4.33.2** This Division finalized the schematic Annual Plan outlay for the year 2013-14 after an in-depth 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.

**4.33.3** 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.

**4.33.4** With a view to lay greater emphasis on decentralized implementation and 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 (MFPI). In addition, MFPI is implementing a major scheme titled Mega Food Park.

**Major Programmes under the purview of Village &  
Small Enterprises Sector with outlay during 2013-14.**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1.	MSME Clusters Development Programmes..	53.00
2.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	387.75
3.	Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for MSEs	75.00
4.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP)	1418.28
5.	Khadi Reform Programme	50.00
6.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	55.46
7.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare	95.00
8.	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS). It includes following two components - i. Marketing & Export Promotion for Handloom ii. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	117.00
9.	Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	39.00
10.	Infrastructure & Technology Development Scheme	38.00
11.	Catalytic Development Programme(CDP) in Sericulture	291.00
12.	Mega Clusters Scheme	77.00
13.	Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industry	16.00
14.	Infrastructure Development Scheme for Food Processing Industry	247.00
15.	National Mission on Food Processing Industry	187.00

#### 4.34 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 2013-14 for States and UTs were completed. The Annual Plan 2013-14 and interim Budget 2014-15 of Ministry of Water Resources were also completed.

- (ii) The outcome budget for the Ministry of Water Resources was finalized in consultation with the Ministry for the Annual Plans 2013-15.
- (iii) A High Level Committee on Water Logging in Punjab under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission, (Water Resources and Rural Development), was constituted by the Planning Commission and its report was submitted to the Planning Commission in December 2012. The Planning Commission has accepted the report in principle. The CCEA approved an Integrated programme to address water-logging problem in South-West Punjab for Rs.2246 crore on 28.2.2014.
- (iv) Water Resources Division processed and commented on the Expenditure Finance Committee Memoranda prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources for three Central Sector Schemes and four State Sector schemes (now called as Centrally Sponsored Schemes). Also an EFC Memo on Neeranchal Project of Department of Land Resources was commented. Draft Cabinet Notes for five State sector Schemes and three Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources and to be implemented in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period were processed and commented. Four Cabinet Notes on different subjects by Ministry of Water Resources (i) on Inter State Water Disputes Act (ii) MoU with China for sharing of Hydrological data (iii) Extension of Water Year by one year and (iv) Renuka Dam project (for funding the NPV of forest land and for compensation to lands to be acquired), were processed and commented.
- (v) Draft Cabinet Notes in respect of Modifications in the Guidelines of Integrated Watershed Management Programme prepared by the Department of Land Resources were processed and commented.
- (vi) The Planning Commission issued investment clearances (inter-alia including for revised cost) for 102 projects during the period from 1.1.2013 to 31.3.2014. Out of these projects, 13 were major and medium irrigation projects, 80 were flood control projects and 9 were Extension, Renovation and Modernization projects. The list of projects accorded clearance is at Annexure. Besides, extension of time of completion without any cost overrun was also accorded to 115 projects.
- (vii) Specific Monitorable targets of the Water Sector identified in the Twelfth Five Year Plan have been culled out and communicated to the Ministries of Water Resources and Drinking Water and Sanitation for follow up with specific half yearly time lines.
- (viii) Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, an allocation (B.E.) of Rs.12962.00 crore (Central grant) has been provided in 2013-14 against B.E. of Rs.14242.00 crores (Central grant) in 2012-13. In the interim Budget 2014-15, B.E. for the programme is Rs.10,800 crores.
- (ix) The Division processed and commented on the ACA and Hill Area Development Programme schemes received from various States for funding by the



- Planning Commission. Also comments were furnished on the Water Resources schemes funded under the Bundelkhand Package in Uttar Pradesh.
- (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 and visited the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh for assessment of disaster relief funds to be provided under National Disaster Response Fund.
- (xi) Planning Commission constituted four Plan Implementation Advisory Committees for guidance and support by experts for implementation by stakeholders. The first meeting of three committees on Aquifer Mapping and Management, Large Surface Irrigation Reform and Industrial Water were held on 4-6<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 under the chairmanship of Member (WR).
- (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) 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**

#### **Drinking Water and Sanitation**

- (i) The works relating to Annual Plan 2013-14 for various States and UTs for Rural Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Urban Water Supply and Urban Sewerage & Drainage were completed. The Annual Plan 2013-14 of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was also completed. Finalization of Annual Plan 2014-15 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.
- (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" launched by Government of India in 2005. Under the programme, safe drinking water is to be provided to all uncovered habitations at the earliest. All 55,067 uncovered habitations envisaged under Bharat Nirman have been covered and out of 2.17 lakh water quality affected habitations, 1,63,972 habitations have been provided safe drinking water upto March, 2014, out of which 12,440 habitations have been covered against the target of 21,771 quality affected habitations during Annual Plan 2013-14.

- (viii) A Plan Outlay of Rs.11,000 crore has been made for NRDWP in the budget of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) for the year 2013-14 which was subsequently revised to 9,700 crore in the Revised Estimates for 2013-14, out of which Rs.9,600.32 crore has been released to the States upto March, 2014. During 2013-14, 1,17,839 number of habitations have been fully covered with drinking water supply upto March, 2014 against the target of 1,44,030 number of habitations under the programme.
- (ix) Water Resources Division processed and offered comments on the Draft EFC Note on the World Bank supported project for Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in four low income States and thereafter prepared a Brief Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
- (x) Comments on EFC Memorandum on the 'Scheme for providing safe drinking water supply to Fluoride and Arsenic affected rural habitations' were offered by Water Resources Division.
- (xi) Water Resources Division processed and offered comments on the EFC proposal and thereafter on the Cabinet Note on 'Establishing International Centre for Water Quality' at Kolkata'.

#### **B. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)**

- (xii) 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. 4260 crore has been made for NBA in the budget of the MDWS for the year 2013-14 which was subsequently revised to 2,300 crore in the Revised Estimates for 2013-14, out of which Rs.1274.10 crore has been released to the States upto March, 2014.

- (xiii) The physical achievements (cumulative) since inception of the scheme under the programme upto March, 2014 are: 9.62 crore Individual Household Latrines, 13.36 lakh school Toilets, 4.69 lakh Anganwadi Toilets and 27,660 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. The Division examined 102 proposals of investment in the sector during the year under review.

#### **4.35 WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

**4.35.1** 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 formulating central sector and centrally sponsored schemes, the Division works with the Ministry and States in examining plan

proposals, review their implementation of the policies and programmes of the Central Government and recommends outlay. The major activities of the Division during 2013-14 are as follows:

**4.35.2** The approval of the Cabinet for the Restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Twelfth Five Year Plan was circulated along with the guidelines pertaining to obtaining In-Principal Approval of Planning Commission. There are many new schemes recommended for implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Division examined the proposals for the Annual Plan 2014-15 of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and assessed the scheme wise financial requirements during the financial year. Planning Commission has determined the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for various Ministries/Departments reflected in the interim Union Budget for 2014-15. In the Annual Plan, 2014-15 the allocations have also been made accordingly. The restructured centrally sponsored scheme and block grant have been classified as central assistance to State and UT plans. Further the Central Sector Schemes would be reflected as central plan outlay. Accordingly, the GBS for Ministry of Women & Child Development for 2014-15 has been fixed at Rs.21,000 crores with Central Assistance to State pegged at Rs.20,111.06 Crores earmarked as State and UT Plans (block grant and centrally sponsored schemes) and Central Plan outlay pegged at Rs. 888.94 crores. The GBS for the ICDS scheme has been raised to Rs.18,227.40 crore keeping in view the concerns of the Ministry for various committed liabilities under the flagship ICDS scheme. While undertaking this exercise the consequential changes in the budgetary proposal

arising due to restructuring of centrally sponsored scheme has also been incorporated entailing series of briefing and meetings with the concerned officials of the WCD Ministry in finalising the statement of budget estimates as per revised GBS format. The Expenditure under the Flagship and other Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development was regularly followed up and the need for special attention to be paid to the Special category states in release of funds and low release on some schemes was also taken up.

**4.35.3** The sectoral discussions in previous years at the official level had taken place in the Planning Commission before the meetings of Chief Ministers and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for finalizing State's Annual Plans. Planning Commission had changed the format for official level sectoral discussions for the year 2013-14. Accordingly, the meeting of State Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of Women and Child Development was held under the Chairpersonship of Special Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development with the Co-Chair of Principal Adviser, Planning Commission. The meeting was held on 11-12 April, 2013 in New Delhi.

**4.35.4** The meeting deliberated upon the strategy for implementation of the 12th Plan in respect of women and child development and State specific plans (2013-14) were also discussed. Good practices and common issues regarding ongoing and new schemes and their implementation were also taken up for discussion. The need to dovetail State Plans in accordance with the thrust areas identified by the central plan and optimal resource utilization at ground level through convergence amongst various sectors such as health, education, tribal affairs, sanitation, water resources, labour and

employment, agriculture, transport and energy was highlighted. The need for more comprehensive, multi-sectoral, inclusive and sustainable plans for women and child development was also emphasized especially in the context of the chapter on Women's Agency and Child Rights in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document which lays the foundation for a similar exercise in the States to draft their plans.

**4.35.5** These sectors have to go beyond their own subjects to link-up for a multi-sectoral outlook and policy aimed towards engendering the policies and plans of these sectors. The importance of participation of women in governance especially at grass root level, generation of gender disaggregate data, leveraging resources including Public Private Partnership and mainstreaming of gender concern in non traditional sectors were highlighted as possible ways through which the State Government could take forward the Twelfth Plan.

**4.35.6** During the Session on sharing of best practices, Tamil Nadu presented the cradle baby scheme which aims to curb the practice of female infanticide prevalent in certain parts of Tamil Nadu and to save the girl babies. Rajasthan presented the highlights of State Task Force on care and protection of girl child. Government of Odisha presented 'Mamata': a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme of Odisha which provides benefits to 8.20 lakh women in the State. Kerala shared the experience of programme, Kudumbashree- Economic Empowerment of Women demonstrating how Micro enterprises can be the means of livelihood. Maharashtra informed the state initiative to address child malnutrition through case by case tracking to reach the most vulnerable population through village level management.

**4.35.7** At the end of the two day State Plan meeting, consensus emerged that the States would consider initiating i.e. setting up of High Level Taskforce for the care and protection of the girl child ; ICDS Mission Steering Group and development of a matrix for convergence action plan for the women and children in the State on the lines of the matrix given in chapter on Women's Agency & Child Rights in Twelfth Five Year Plan. Rajasthan, the first state to set up the Task Force has adopted a State Girl Child Policy and developed a multisectoral time bound State Plan of Action. Haryana has set up a committee for improving socio-economic indicators including Child Sex Ratio. Odisha has also set up the state level task force for care and protection of the girl child. Disha, Punjab and Tamil Nadu are among the states that have reported setting up of the ICDS Mission Steering Group at state level.

**4.35.8** The guidelines for Operationalization of Flexi Funds duly approved by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance applicable from the financial year 2014-15 was shared with the Ministry of WCD. While approving the proposal of restructuring of the CSS in the 12th Plan, the Government has decided to create a mechanism for introduction of state specific guidelines. As regard decision of introducing State specific guidelines in a scheme for its 90% allocation, the Division sought the views of the Ministry and held meetings with the concerned officials of the Ministry and followed up subsequently to firm up the suggestions for modifications in the guidelines of the Flagship ICDS and other CSS schemes pertaining to the Ministry of Women & Child Development received from 15 General category and six Special category states and one UT.



**4.35.9** The Division also furnished material on Women and Child Sector for inclusion in the President's address to the Joint Session of the Parliament, Prime Minister's Independence Day Speech, VIP references and India 2014-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. The briefs pertaining to Women & Child Development were also provided for Parliamentary Standing Committee Meetings.

**4.35.10** 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. Besides, the Division identified Thrust areas for Research/Study, as follows:

1. A longitudinal study of the Nutrition status of young children, adolescent girls and women in selected high burden districts (covered under the new Multisectoral Nutrition Programme) to assess effectiveness & efficiency of nutrition sensitive & nutrition specific intervention over the remaining Plan period.
2. An analysis of the causal framework & package of interventions for addressing the Child Sex Ratio-covering districts which showed improvement, no change and which worsened. (This will include also analysis of disaggregated by urban/ rural (tribal areas and by community profiles).

3. An analysis of crimes against women, girls, and children to facilitate identification of "hotspot clusters" and vulnerability mapping, as well as analysis of the trends observed.
4. A cross sectoral analysis of the effectiveness of the ongoing Gender Budgeting exercise-including assessment of the extent to which this was linked to enhanced gender related outcomes.

**4.35.11** During the year, the Division, in collaboration with the Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD), examined Expenditure Finance Committee Memorandum (EFC Memo) on continuation and expansion of the existing Plan Scheme of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana(IGMSY) , EFC Memo on Scheme for Construction of Integrated Shelter/Home for Vulnerable and Marginalized Women including Single Women & Destitute - Ministry of Women & Child Development, EFC Memo on Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla (CSS), EFC Memorandum on Continuation of the Scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of Women and EFC on revision in cost norms under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme(ICPS).

**4.35.12** Likewise, Standing Finance Committee (SFC) on pilot scheme SAKSHAM for holistic development of Adolescent boys, Standing Finance Committee (SFC) Memorandum from Ministry of WCD on the proposed scheme "Care and Protection of Girl Child- A Multi Sectoral Plan to Improve Child Sex Ratio"were also examined. These memos were examined in the context of important subjective issues, 12<sup>th</sup> Plan recommendations, linkages of outcomes with



12<sup>th</sup> Plan monitorable target and availability of resources during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period, as well as procedural guidelines laid down by the Planning Commission as well as Ministry of Finance from time to time. Planning Commission views were also communicated in the EFC Meeting on these Schemes. During the year, the Division also pursued the pending EFC proposals from the Ministry of Women & Child development on Twelfth Plan recommended schemes through review meetings at Member level.

**4.35.13** Besides, comments were provided on the Draft Note for the Cabinet on the amendments proposed in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000-sent by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Draft Note for the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on proposal for preventing violence against women and Girl-'SHUBH' under Nirbhaya Fund, Draft Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for Extension of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Draft Note of the Cabinet on the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy; Draft Note for the Cabinet Multi-sectoral Programme to address the Maternal and Child under-nutrition in 200 high burden districts Cabinet Note on the "National Policy for Children- 2012" and Draft Cabinet Note on the Amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The necessary briefs were also prepared for Hon'ble Deputy Chairman for the Cabinet Meetings.

**4.35.14** The Division represented Planning Commission and participated in meetings of the National ICDS Mission Steering Group and Officials from the WCD Division Planning Commission attended and participated in the

deliberations in the meetings of the Empowered Committee under ICDS/organised by Ministry of WCD to consider the State Annual Programme Implementation (APIP) at Hyderabad, New Delhi and Kolkata respectively.

**4.35.15** Besides, Planning Commission was also represented in the meetings of the Working Group chaired by the WCD Secretary, and Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on formulating National Plan of Action to Improve Child Sex Ratio.

**4.35.16** 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 and Child Development and Pre-Budget discussions for finalization of RE 2013-14 (Plan & Non-plan) and BE 2014-15 (Non-Plan) in the Finance Ministry.

#### **Addressing Malnutrition: A Thrust Area**

**4.35.17** Reduction in under nutrition among children aged 0 - 3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan is a key monitorable indicator. Nutrition assumed a central role with the first meeting of the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges providing policy directions for the Twelfth Plan. This was informed by the Strategy Recommendations that emerged from the Multi-stakeholder Nutrition Retreat anchored by the Planning Commission.

**4.35.18** As per the decisions of the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges, the focus was on Strengthening and Restructuring of the ICDS and running it in Mission mode, putting in place a Multi-Sectoral Programme on Nutrition, launching a nationwide Information, Education and Communication Campaign against malnutrition. An Inter Ministerial Group on ICDS Restructuring was constituted, under the chairpersonship of Member, Planning Commission, for drafting a proposal taking into consideration the recommendations of the National Advisory Council. The above decisions of the National Council have been implemented.

**4.35.19** Under Restructured and Strengthened ICDS, Programmatic, management and institutional reforms has been initiated with widened and revised package of services to focus on under-3 children, maternal care, and Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) as per the broad framework for implementation with necessary changes in financial norms/allocations and outcomes as recommended by the EFC along with flexibility to the States with scope for innovations. The National ICDS Mission Steering Group has since been constituted, with Member (Planning Commission) as Vice Chairperson. The first meeting of this National Mission Steering Group initiated the roll out of the Fixed Monthly Village ECCE day in Anganwadi centres across the country from August 2013.

**4.35.20** During the year, officials from the WCD Division, Planning Commission attended and participated in the deliberations in the meetings of the Empowered Committee under Restructured ICDS to consider the State Annual Programme Implementation (APIP) at

Hyderabad, New Delhi and Kolkata respectively. During these Meetings, the need for convergence from other line Ministries for the purpose of construction of AWCs, achieving a synergistic impact on reducing maternal and child malnutrition, anaemia and mortality- especially in the high burden states and districts, with higher priority being accorded to the provision of health services at ICDS AWCs, Support for ensuring safe drinking water and construction of anganwadi toilets, safety standards and emergency response protocols has been taken up by the Division. Following is the progress made in last two years after the initiation of twelfth five year plan:

- Under restructured ICDS, all districts will be covered in 2014-15.
- 158 new projects and 36,000 new AWCs/ mini-AWCs became operational during XII Plan.
- Beneficiaries increased from 972.49 lakh in March 2012 to 1032.32 lakh in September 2013. Increase in weight of normal children by 7.86% from 62.68% as on 31-03-2012 to 70.54% as on 30-09-2013
- Construction of 44709 AWCs approved during 2013-14. Up gradation of 41015 AWCs buildings approved during 2013-14. 12,653 AWCs was approved as AWC-cum-creche.
- Mandatory convergence with MNREGA, to quickly bridge the large requirement and gap.
- Operational guidelines for Sneha Shivar issued under ICDS Strengthening and Restructuring issued
- Revised MIS including formats & registers roll-out initiated

**4.35.21** Another major decision of the PM's National Council that has moved forward is the Multisectoral Programme to Address Maternal and Child Malnutrition in 200 high burden districts. The Draft Framework For Action was prepared in harmony with the final contours of ICDS Restructuring, enabled through multisectoral consultations chaired by Member Planning Commission and the work of a Multisectoral Core Group constituted for this purpose. A proposed roll out plan for the Multi-sectoral programme to address maternal and child malnutrition in 200 high burden districts was developed, through strategic analysis of available district level data on nutrition outcomes and indicators (filtered using under five child mortality data from AHS 2010-11). Planning Commission steered the Group for finalizing the High Burden Districts and the proposal to roll out the Multi Sectoral programme on Nutrition initially in 100 high burden districts in nine states.

**4.35.22** Administrative approval for the Multi - Sectoral Nutrition Programme in 200 High Burden Districts has been issued to all concerned States/UTs on 25.11.2013 and 11.12.2013, and the Programme was launched on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2014. State level nutrition councils are being set up. The proposed Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme would address the maternal and Child Malnutrition in selected 200 High Burden Districts in a phased manner bringing together various national programme through strong institutional, programmatic and operational convergence at the State, District, Block and Village levels. The programme sets a goal to bring coherence in policy, planning and action with core focus on nutrition interventions by including specific pro-nutrition and nutrition sensitive actions in different programmes/

schemes and through intensify direct and indirect approach.

**4.35.23** The programme is progressively starting with 100 high burden districts (to commence during the year 2013-14) in Assam and 8 Empowered Action Group (EAG) states namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Remaining 100 districts would be scaled up to cover 200 districts from 2014-15 based on the number of districts capped as in ICDS mission for 200 high burden districts. A selective coverage approach and methodology covering 50 percent worst affected blocks within each district with focus on high vulnerable and malnutrition pockets and areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes etc. has been planned and adopted.

**4.35.24** The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme would concentrate on key focus areas; specific roles, responsibilities and different dimensions of convergence for ensuring a strong coordinated approach for addressing under nutrition at the State, District, Block and Village levels. Specific roles and responsibilities of the major sectors/ departments as both direct and indirect illustrative interventions have been outlined in the scheme. The total allocation of Rs.1213.19 crores during Twelfth Plan includes Rs.944.39 crores as Central share and Rs.268.80 crores as State share.

**4.35.25** The NFSA, 2013 has been enacted and the harmonization of guideline issued by the MoWCD, stipulating the THR for young children (6 months- 6 years) with Guidelines and for the pregnant & lactating mothers under NFSA,2013 was taken up with the Ministry of WCD. The issue of roll out of NFSA 2013 and dissemination in the context of ICDS (SNP- both HCM and THR) and IGMSY was also taken up.

## Early Childhood Care and Education

**4.35.26** The Cabinet has approved the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy which lays down the way forward for a comprehensive approach towards ensuring a sound foundation for survival, growth and development with focus on care and early learning for every child. The Twelfth Five Year Plan has emphasized on Early Childhood Education for 3-6 years. The ECCE component is an important initiative under the restructured ICDS to make an AWC a vibrant and joyful centre for Early Childhood Learning and Development centre. Further the ECCE will be supported by the use of local culturally relevant play/ activity materials, AWC activity corners and local toy banks in child friendly AWC environments, including school readiness interventions for children 5 plus years of age, either in AWCs or in schools (depending upon the state context). It is also recommended that co-location of ICDS AWCs with schools. Children from different community groups, playing/learning together and eating together at AWCs will lay the foundation for more inclusive early socialisation and more inclusive and cohesive communities. Therefore it seeks to strengthen Early Childhood Care and Education by redefining ICDS non-formal preschool education to ECCD, with additional and trained human resources, introduction of a developmentally appropriate curriculum framework with joyful learning methodologies. The National ECCE Policy was approved by the Cabinet on November 20, 2013, and subsequently to States. The National ECCE Curriculum Framework and Quality Standards for ECCE was approved and circulated to States/UTs and uploaded on the MWCD website on 23.01.2014. Annual Curriculum (3-6 years) is

being prepared by the States/UTs for transaction. The National ECCE Council has been notified. Besides, Fixed Monthly ECCE day Guidelines were issued to States/UTs on 19.08.2013, and PSE kit Guidelines and Assessment Cards were issued in January, 2014.

## Adverse and Declining Child Sex Ratio

**4.35.27** Another major initiative during Twelfth Plan is the mobilisation of multisectoral action to address the steep and unabated decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in children under 6 years as revealed by the Census 2011. 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. This thrust symbolizes the overriding priority accorded to the ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and violence against girls and women in the Twelfth Plan.

**4.35.28** Interventions for ending gender based violence and improvement in the child sex ratio were successfully integrated in sectoral discussions on State Plans. The issue was also flagged during State Annual Plan discussions with State Chief Ministers -especially of those states where the decline has been steep and/or the ratios are adverse. States have been urged to set up State Task Forces for Care and Protection of the Girl Child. Rajasthan, the first state to set up the Task Force has adopted a State Girl Child Policy and developed a multisectoral time bound State Plan of Action. Haryana has set up a committee for improving socio-economic indicators including Child Sex Ratio. As part of the efforts to address the declining Child Sex Ratio, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has instituted awards for best performing Panchayats which



endeavor to improve the Child Sex Ratio and is organizing gram sabhas and mahila sabhas on this issue.

**4.35.29** The adverse CSR is being addressed at the National level through a multi stakeholder strategy through formulating the National Plan of Action to improve Child Sex Ratio and its implementation matrix that is being firmed up under the aegis of an Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee under the chairpersonship of the Cabinet Secretary. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has already put together this comprehensive National Plan of Action with the help of a wide multi stakeholder consultation, Working Group process and Inter Ministerial consultations. The strategic analysis prepared by Planning Commission and the valuable inputs received during State Plan discussions contributed significantly to evolve the National Plan of Action to improve the 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 that has aligned with an important Twelfth Five Year Plan monitorable target i.e. improving the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) from 919 to 950 by 2017.

**4.35.30** Core Strategies identified in the National Plan of Action include Ensuring an Enabling Policy & Legal Environment; Advocacy, Social Mobilization and Community Ownership; Capacity Development and Training; Communication for changing Attitudes and Behaviors and Multi-Sectoral Action for improving the Child Sex Ratio. the Scheme "Care and Protection of Girl Child- A Multi Sectoral Plan to Improve Child Sex Ratio" is of one of the core component of this Nationwide Strategy. The said scheme has been examined

and granted In-Principle approval of Planning Commission. The same has been communication to the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The Scheme envisages district specific action plans for the gender critical districts.

**4.35.31** In order to reverse the adverse Sex Ratio at Birth and Child Sex Ratio and improve survival, development and protection of the girl-child in India, the National and State Governments have launched special schemes that provide financial incentives to the girl child at different stages of her life cycle. These schemes have been aimed at improving the value of girl child, based on the premise that the financial incentives would trigger behavioral changes in communities and families, more specifically among young parents. The idea was that this would enhance the value of the girl child and be reflected in improved Child Sex Ratios, increased school enrolment and attendance in primary, middle and high schools and enhance her age at marriage. The UNFPA was requested to conduct the second phase of the review cum evaluation study on special financial incentive scheme for girl child in selected states through the International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai to study the beneficiary perspective regarding girl child incentive scheme with a focus on the Dhanlaxmi Scheme at the behest of the Ministry of Women & Child Development. Although the Dhanlakshmi scheme has since discontinued the UNFPA has proceeded with conducting the survey in several states where the Dhanlakshmi scheme is implemented and presented the preliminary findings based on beneficiary perception of the Scheme to supplement the Desk Review carried earlier. The Study would be refined further after incorporating the feedback from the Ministry and Planning Commission.



## Engendering of Development Planning and Child-centric Planning

**4.35.32** Through the Five Year Plans a shift has taken place from Welfare to Development in earlier plans towards a Rights based approach.

### Child-Centric Planning

**4.35.33** The Twelfth Plan accords the highest priority to the needs of children of all classes of our society. It must ensure the fulfillment of the rights of children to survival, development, protection and participation as the foundation of human development and as a major driver of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. Ministry of WCD has prepared the Draft Nation Action Plan for children (NPAC, 2013). This was examined in the context of priorities in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The need to align with monitorable target of the 12th Plan, addressing issues of violence, need to focus on state and district levels, targeted interventions for the vulnerable girls, need to factor in various legal entitlements and services and link the delivery of services with the output indicators were taken up as issues for further consideration with the Ministry of WCD for refinement of the NPAC.

### Gender Mainstreaming

**4.35.34** Initiated in the Eleventh Plan, the gender mainstreaming and Women's Agency approach has been carried forward in the Twelfth Plan. The programmes, for improving access to employment, education, health, infrastructure development, urban development although seemingly gender neutral, often have a differential impact on women in view of their different life experiences, requirements, socio-cultural drivers and priorities. 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 the Governance. State Governments have already been requested to integrate gender budgeting and gender assessment outcome in the planning process. The states were also requested to set up Groups of Feminist Economists similar to the Planning Commission Group of Feminist Economists to understand issues related to ensuring inclusion.

**4.35.35** The Division has also examined the proposed Guidelines on Gender Audit of Policies, Programs and Schemes of Government of India as a further phase of gender mainstreaming exercise. The Guidelines have been prepared with the help of a Working Group set up by the Ministry in March, 2012. The Gender Audit Guidelines prepared by them provides a detailed step by step tools and techniques to develop gender sensitive criteria, checklist and indicators with audit matrix. This would serve as a tool kit for Ministries / Departments to embark on gender audit of programs/schemes. The Gender Audit Guidelines have been field tested with one of the pilot studies on Dairy Entrepreneurship Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries.

**4.35.36** The Division also participated in the two days Capacity Building and sensitization workshop on Gender Budgeting organized for the State Government Functionaries at IIPA, New Delhi.

## Taking Forward the Multi Sectoral Convergent Action Matrix

**4.35.37** Gender, children and nutrition being cross cutting issues, the matrix of multisectoral actions in the 12th Plan Chapter related to

Children, Women and Nutrition has been identified by Cabinet Secretariat as a best practice and shared with sectors/line ministries during RFD discussions, so that it may be included in their RFDs, with accountability for results. This was a good step forward for engendering development, making it more children-centric and bringing strong nutrition focus, using the RFD processes.

### **Addressing Violence against Girls and Women:**

**4.35.38** The ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and violence is an overriding priority in the Twelfth Plan. The Twelfth Five Year Plan has addressed the violence against women, in both public and private sphere as a major challenge. Major landmark legislations have been passed to address the need for protection of women as well as children from violence as well as sexual harassment in public and private space. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has been enacted and the most important change that has been made is the change in definition of rape under IPC. During the State Plan Discussions, 2013-14 pertaining to the Schemes of the Women & child Development Sector, Justice Leila Seth addressed the participants on violence against women in the context of the Justice Verma Committee Report of which she was a Member. She shared the salient features of the Report with the State Government representatives which inter alia included holistic suggestions some beyond the purview of the criminal justice act. It has brought in issues such as stalking, acid attack, voyeurism, misuse of AFPSA, sexual exploitation of women and marital rape. The report did not favour extreme forms of punishment such as death penalty or chemical castration. The Verma Commission

recommendations were gender specific as opposed to gender neutrality of sexual assault. It takes due care in not criminalizing consensual sexual activity between the age of 16-18 years. She also acknowledged that the committee was in some dilemma in providing enabling provisions to extreme cases of sexual violence under matrimony which was difficult to prove. The Committee did not consider the provision would destabilize the institution of marriage in the Indian context. The committee was fully aware of the constraints that hamper changes in mind set. She also willingly answered various questions raised by the participants regarding the reduction of age of consent from 18 to 16 years, extent of punishment in cases of sexual assault etc. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 makes it mandatory for all offices/unorganized sectors with 10 or more employees to have an internal complaints committee to address grievances in a stipulated time or face penalty. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. These offences have been clearly defined for the first time in law. The Act provides for stringent punishments, which have been graded as per the gravity of the offence. The 12<sup>th</sup> Plan has 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. Through Member level Review Meetings the Ministry of WCD the casting of the SAAHAS Scheme-the Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women has been followed up with the Ministry.

**4.35.39** Ministry of Women and Child Development was allocated an additional sum of Rs 200 crore to design schemes that will address the concerns of women belonging to the most vulnerable groups, including single women and widows in the Union Budget 2013-14. Planning Commission has also provided its suggestions on the Scheme for the construction of Integrated Shelter/Home for Vulnerable and Marginalized Women including Single Women & Destitute. A Corpus "Nirbhaya Fund" was also set up with Government contribution of Rs.1,000 crore. Department of Economic Affairs had requested Planning Commission regarding identifying relevant schemes that can be funded from "Nirbhaya Fund". Planning Commission has also contributed to the design of interventions for operationalising the Nirbhaya Fund - with a comprehensive strategy that includes prevention, protection, response, restorative justice and reintegration. The list of interventions covering the strategic areas of prevention, protection, restorative justice and

rehabilitation under Nirbhaya Fund were finalized by the WCD Division and forwarded to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Subsequently the Ministry of Finance had circulated the list of interventions along with draft guideline on operating the fund indicating the procedure for approval and release of money in respect of schemes to be funded from 'Nirbhaya Fund'. Planning Commission also attended the meeting chaired by Finance Minister where Ministries/Department presented some schemes for consideration for funding under the Nirbhaya Fund and discussed the structure scope and application of the fund. Subsequently, suggestions for draft guidelines for operationalizing the fund and quick short term impact pilots were also sent to the Finance Ministry. The Fund is currently being administered by the Department of Economic Affairs along with the Planning Commission and Ministries above. Planning Commission's suggestions for the operationalization of 'Nirbhaya Fund' were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for supporting specific projects with defined timelines and a clear project delivery structure. As per the Union Budget 2014-15 announcement a Corpus has been created for 'Nirbhaya Fund' with a non lapsable grant of Rs.1000 crore. 2 Proposals to ensure the dignity and safety of women have been approved which will be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. A sum of Rs.1000 crore has again been provided in FY 2014-15. The Division had also provided its comments to the WCD Ministry's Shubh proposal for preventing violence against Women and Girl for funding under the Nirbhaya Fund.

**4.35.40** Creating an enabling environment to address issues of Violence against Women through training and building capacities of frontline workers, volunteers and community

through a mass movement i.e. "Ahimsa Messenger" programme has been designed and rolled out by the WCD Ministry. It has been conveyed to the Ministry that the "Ahimsa Messenger" needs to target PRIs, grassroots workers such as Aasha and AWWs, Sabla and Saksham beneficiaries.

**4.35.41** The Committee of Secretaries under the Chairpersonship of the Cabinet Secretary was set up to look into various administrative measures being taken by the Government to tackle the menace of sexual crimes against women. Observing that there is scope of convergence in implementation of adolescence related programme by D/o School Education & Literacy and M/o Health & Family Welfare, the Cabinet Secretary had requested Planning Commission to examine the matter. A meeting under the Chairpersonship of Dr. (Ms) Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission was held to discuss the scope of convergence in implementation of adolescence related programmes of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of HRD, Department Of School Education and Literacy. The minutes of the meeting inter-alia containing the recommendations were also circulated. One of the recommendations was related to integration of Adolescent and Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) with School Health Programme. Pursuant to the recommendations made in the meeting, the note on Adolescent and Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been circulated. Certain pertinent suggestions in the context of Sabla Scheme also emerged in the Meeting. There is a need to focus on crime against women and girl child through case studies on discrimination, reporting abuse and violence and challenging

domestic violence. Option of Sabla group making sanitary napkins and supplying to adolescents under vocational training component should be explored. Sabla girls could also get sanitary napkins through the same platform. ARSH could converge with weekly iron supplementation of IFA programme being run by Health Ministry for schoolgirls as well as out of school girls under Sabla. Attending Girls could also get tested for anaemia. This could be used as an opportunity for Sabla girls to communicate with school girls and for linking with ARSH. These recommendations were also suggested to be taken up while revising the Scheme in the Twelfth Plan.

#### **Mid Term Appraisal of the Twelfth Plan:**

**4.35.42** The Division has commenced the Mid Term Appraisal process. A base paper capturing the Mid Term Appraisal process was prepared which brought out the consultative process adapted for the mid term appraisal of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Member, Planning Commission Dr. Syeda Hameed took a Review meeting of Ministry of Women & Child Development for the first two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan on December 9, 2009 and March 12, 2014. Secretary, WCD Ministry and other senior officials of the Ministry along with representatives from subordinate and attached offices attended the Meeting. Ministry's inputs were solicited on the progress in WCD as well as design of the MTA in these meetings. The need to review the progress against outcomes in terms of achievement in monitorable indicators was highlighted in the Meetings.

**4.35.43** Nutritional Outcomes: Reduction in under nutrition among children aged 0 - 3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan is a key monitorable indicator of



the 12<sup>th</sup> five Year Plan. Currently, the assessment of potential data sources for assessing Child under nutrition for Mid term Appraisal is being explored/compiled. The Government of India has adopted "weight for age" as the lead indicator. National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data is being used as benchmark for the information on the nutrition status, which is not available on the annual basis. The proposed NFHS IV - the next round - will be available by 2015, The DLHS IV round and AHS's nutrition component data is expected by end of this year. The DLHS IV has recently provided nutrition status data for ten states. Apart from NFHS data, the ICDS administrative data is considered one of the plausible sources of getting meaningful data specifically on child malnutrition.

**4.35.44** To consider these issues a Core Group in Planning Commission was set up under the Chairpersonship of Pr. Adviser to address the issues of data on mal-nutrition prepare a baseline note on data requirement and data availability on data to meet the monitorable targets set in 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Through the Core Group Meetings it emerged that the ICDS administrative data may be one plausible source of getting meaningful data specifically on child malnutrition, provided its validity is test checked through a field survey. Accordingly, to address the; issue of validity of ICDS data a test check study of randomly chosen AWCs through the PEO/REOs was worked out and a study design by the core group. The Division organized a two day training programme for the officers of REO/PEO at NIPCCD, New Delhi and facilitated field visit to Anganwadis in rural and urban areas of Delhi to give them an overview of the ICDS Data collected by Anganwadis for conducting the study on ICDS data validation undertaken by the Planning Commission.

**4.35.45** WCD Division also prepared a base paper on main sources of nutrition related data which inter alia covered programme data, data generated by the population census/ surveys by central and state governments. To address the felt need to obtain robust Nutrition data to assess progress made at National and State levels in achieving the Twelfth Plan Monitorable target related to child nutrition a technical note on data for nutrition monitorable target of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the Mid Term Appraisal. The note highlights the nutrition data needed to assess progress made at National and State Levels in achieving 12<sup>th</sup> Plan monitorable targets. The data sources that are more relevant for assessment are highlighted and a clear distinction is made between data from population based surveys, with the robust sampling framework conducted independently and data emanating from programme service providers. The technical Note identifies issues and action points for moving forward in order to complete the analysis of data on Child Nutrition for the Mid Term Appraisal of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **Other Important Activities**

**4.35.46** The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare proposal to regulate the functioning of Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinics and Assisted Reproductive Technology Banks, seeking the approval of the Cabinet for "Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill 2013" has been examined by the WCD Division. There are some concerns on the Bill, which it is felt, necessitate the revision of the Bill. In addition, the views of all stakeholders need to be sought. The stakeholders include Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of WCD, Minority Affairs, Ministry of Labour, NCPCR and



women's groups/rights organizations, health networks, child rights organizations before it may be placed before Cabinet. The comments of the WCD Division on these concerns were sent to the Ministry of Health through the Health Division. A Meeting was taken by Member (Health), Planning Commission to discuss the issues related to Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill on February 6, 2014 at Yojana Bhawan.

**4.35.47** Member, Planning Commission met Honorable State Health Minister Mr. Shabir Ahmed Khar and the State Social Welfare Minister Ms. Sakina Itoo during the visit. A meeting was also held with State Chief Secretary Mr. Khandey, State Secretaries and other senior officials of the Department of Health, Medical Education and Social Welfare to follow up on the decisions communicated after the 2011 visit and share observations of the recent field visit. The major focus of the visit was the action being taken to tackle the menace of spurious drugs and the state of health infrastructure especially for neonatal care. She also reviewed ongoing initiatives being taken in the State to address issues related to the health, protection and care of children and women, through major flagship programs.

**4.35.48** The proposal from Ministry of Women & Child for immediate assistance to the families of disaster affected areas in Uttarakhand through extension of implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) in additional districts in Uttarakhand was supported under the proposal under consideration of Planning Commission for reconstruction of the infrastructure and rehabilitation of victims of natural calamity in

Uttarakhand. Besides, relaxation in guidelines of the CSS Schemes to cater to the need for reconstruction of AWCs worst affected districts was also considered.

**4.35.49** In a Meeting held under the Chairpersonship of Member (Minorities), Planning Commission to discuss the issues regarding immediate identification of multi-sectoral interventions; and the existing National Disaster Management Authority's guidelines the WCD Division suggested that at least 5 percent of Anganwadis can be converted into AWC-cum-Creches as per the norms, which can be outsourced to NGOs. It was also suggested that besides crèches, new AWCs can be also established by entrusting them to NGOs. It was also recommended that Flagship Programmes should be strengthened in the riot affected areas. Interventions to ensure social inclusion of vulnerable community groups need to be reflected in the upcoming Annual Programme Implementation Plans which would be finalized by end March. For example, to cover catastrophic happenings, resources for Mini Anganwadi Centres cum Creches, Health and Nutrition outreach sessions, counseling for maternal and child care need to be included in the Uttar Pradesh State and Annual Plan Implementation Programme for ICDS based on a survey and needs assessment.

**4.35.50** A consultation on the LANCET series on Maternal and Child Nutrition 2013 was held under the Chairpersonship of Member(Health & WCD) Planning Commission Dr.(Ms) Syeda Hameed on 19th July, 2013 to discuss the concerns raised by leading Health and Nutrition Experts and representative of civil society on the recently released LANCET series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2013.

**4.35.51** The Division presented the important Schemes and Programmes for Women and Children with a focus on Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism in place for the international participants of Institute of Manpower Research (IAMR), conducted three months diploma course on Monitoring and Evaluation w.e.f. November 7, 2013 to January 30, 2014 under ITEC programmes of Government of India. The programme is sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

**4.35.52** A Joint meeting chaired/ co chaired by Member Dr. Syeda Hameed with Member Dr Narendra Jadhav to finalise key actions for strengthened implementation, quality improvement and monitoring of the School Mid Day Meal Scheme across the country was held in August 2013. Besides, the Division also participated in the; Consultation on Universal Maternity Benefits- NMEW/MWCD July 2013, ICDS Training Consultation at NIPCCD, consultation on "Convergent Action - Key to Women's Empowerment" on International Women's Day- 8 March 2014 with NMEW/MWCD, 7th Foundation Day of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) "From Street To School", Two Day National Conference on Human Rights of Women 18 - 19 February, 2014, Conference on Unconditional Cash Transfers: Findings from two pilot studies, 30<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> May 2013 and International Conference on "Trans-Disciplinary Perspectives to Early Childhood Development" from April 2-4, 2014- Jamia Millia Islamia.

**4.35.53** A Delegation of Chinese Feminist Economists visited Planning Commission on November 13, 2013 and met Dr. (Ms) Syeda

Hameed, Member, Planning Commission and other Senior Officials. The delegation evinced keen interest in understanding and exchanging insights on the planning process and more specifically gender mainstreaming in India.

**4.35.54** A French delegation led by Ms. Najat Vallaud-Belkacem, French Minister for Women's Rights and Government Spokesperson accompanied by Ms. Anne Rubinstein, Chief of Staff, Hon'ble Minister's Office, Ms. Sheraz Gasri, Diplomatic Adviser and Mr. Rodolphe Monnet, Counsellor for Social Affairs on October, 28, 2013 met Dr.(Ms) Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission. During the visit, the delegation took keen interest in the Indian Planning Process especially importance attached to women and children.

**4.35.55** Planning Commission participated as a Member of the Government of India delegation at the Second High Level Meeting on South - South Cooperation For Child Rights in Asia and the Pacific", organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development with UNICEF cooperation at New Delhi on 23-25 October 2013, and as a member of the Drafting Committee of the Outcome Document. The High Level Meeting provided over 30 participating governments in Asia and the Pacific with exposure to best practices, lessons learnt and inter country experience in working to promote Child Rights. Three specific themes were identified for this meeting, including (i) Fulfilling Child Rights through Early Childhood Development, (ii) Adolescents- current rights for future opportunities and (iii) Child Rights in the Urban setting. The New Delhi Declaration was presented and adopted unanimously by 33 countries, providing a new road map for Child Rights in these regions.

**4.35.56** The Division represented the Planning Commission in the 3 day Capacity Development Workshop on Measuring Social Protection 14-16 May 2013 at Jakarta, Indonesia sponsored by the Asian Development Bank, in cooperation with the BPS Statistics Indonesia, Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Workshop on food security analysis based national survey data during 05th - 07th February, 2014 organized by the United Nations World Food Programme Regional Bureau for Asia in Bangkok during 05th - 07th February, 2014 and Second "South Asian Nations Women's Machinery Consultation Mission" from 21<sup>st</sup> August to 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2013 at Thimpu, Bhutan.

## **4.36 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SERVICES**

### **4.36.1 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 focusing 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.

### **4.36.2 Career Management Activities**

During the financial year 2013-14 (from April to March), 60 Officers were deputed to represent Planning Commission/ Government of India in International Workshops/ Seminars / Meetings etc. or to participate in training programmes organized by various international organizations such as World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) etc. in various countries. Further, 12 foreign visits of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, two foreign visits of Director General, Independent Evaluation Office (IEO), two foreign visits of Secretary, Economic Advisory Council to the PM (EAC) and 32 visits of Members, Planning Commission were also processed by the Career Management Desk during this period.

2. During this period, 24 Middle level officers were deputed to attend various trainings/ workshops/conferences abroad. About 54 officers belonging to IAS, IES, ISS, GCS, library staff etc. of Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) were deputed for various training programmes sponsored/ conducted by Deptt. of Personnel & Training, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics, NAACLIN, Jaipur, IASLIC, Pune and various other Government and Autonomous Institutes/ Organizations at different places within India. 48 more officers/staff belonging to CSS, CSCS and CSSS were sent for various mandatory and other training programmes conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi.

3. During the above period, Planning Commission conducted the familiarization programme 'Higher Defence Management Course (HDMC)' for a group of (i) 29 officers of College of Defence Management, Secunderabad (ii) 22 Trainee Officers of National Academy of Audit and Accounts (NAAA), Shimla and (iii) 9 officers of Indian Cost Accounts (ICS).

#### 4.36.3 Organisation & Method and Co-ordination Section

Period	Activities undertaken
2013-14	<p>O&amp; M and Coordination Work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The OM&amp;C inspections for the year 2012-13, for all the 15 field offices of Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) were conducted.</li> <li>2. Compilation /consolidation and submission of various periodical returns to Cabinet Secretariat/UPSC/DOPT etc., were done.</li> <li>3. One new Division, viz., National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP Cell) was created.</li> <li>4. <u>Public/Staff Grievance Redressal Machinery:</u> The Planning Commission does not have interaction with members of public in its day to day functioning. However, the Commission has set up Grievance Redressal Machinery in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms &amp; Public Grievances to deal with the grievances of public and employees. The officers handling staff grievances are personally accessible to employees to hear their grievances and such grievances are resolved promptly.</li> <li>5. Implemented the Aadhar Based Biometric Attendance System (ABBAS) which was introduced in Planning Commission, in accordance with the UIDAI.</li> <li>6. Set up an Aadhar Enrolment Centre in Yojana Bhawan, which is open to public. This has not only helped the employees of Planning Commission and their friends and family members, but also people from outside. The Centre is working successfully.</li> <li>7. Developed a new software programme, in collaboration with the NIC, Yojana Bhawan Unit, called the Ebill. The online Ebill system helps employees track the status of different bills viz., medical bills, newspaper bills, telephone bills, LTC Claims etc. The system has helped a great deal in speeding up the process of bills processing.</li> <li>8. Developed an Online Committee Room Booking System, in collaboration with the NIC, Yojana Bhawan Unit. Complete information about facilities available in different committee rooms, capacity of each committee room, online booking of committee room, sending online requests for hospitality and other arrangements, etc. are some of the key features of the system. The system also generates various kinds of reports, including -expenditure incurred on hospitality.</li> </ol>

#### 4.36.4 Hindi Section

The Hindi Section continued its efforts towards greater use of Hindi in official work during the year keeping in view the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Official Language Policy of the Union. For implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules 1976 made there under, Hindi Division comprises sanctioned posts of one Joint Director, two Assistant Directors, four Senior Hindi Translators, two Junior Hindi Translators and one Assistant.

Besides translating various documents/papers, this Division is also responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Union in the Planning Commission and its regional/subordinate offices. Efforts are being made to promote the use of Hindi in the correspondence. The quarterly progress reports regarding progressive use of Hindi were sent regularly to the Department of Official Language. Quarterly progress reports received from the regional offices were reviewed regularly. Hindi Section translated various documents, like Annual Report, Outcome Budget, Report to the people, Demand for Grants, Annual Plan, material related to the Parliamentary Standing Committees, Parliament questions, standard forms/drafts, letters, etc. A number of measures have been taken for the promotion of progressive use of Hindi in the Planning Commission.

##### 1. Implementation of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act

In pursuance of the official language policy of the Govt. of India, all documents covered under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 are being issued both in English and Hindi. In

order to ensure issuance of correspondence in Hindi to Central Government offices located in Region 'A', 'B' and 'C', an action plan based on the checkpoints identified in the Planning Commission has been prepared. Annual Programme and other orders/instructions issued by the Department of Official Language were forwarded to all the sections of the Commission and its attached/subordinate offices for information and directives were issued for their compliance.

##### 2. Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC)

The Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC), functions under the chairmanship of the Advisor (OL). This committee periodically reviews the progress made in connection with the use of Hindi and gives appropriate suggestions and recommends measures to be taken for the effective implementation of the official language policy. The meetings of this committee are held regularly and the offices under the control of the Commission were also instructed for convening OLIC meetings regularly.

##### 3. Incentive Scheme for original noting/drafting work in Hindi

The incentive scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi introduced by the Department of Official Language was continued. The scheme carries two prizes of Rs.2000/- each, three second prizes of Rs.1200/- each and five third prizes of Rs.600/- each.

##### 4. Cash prize scheme for dictation in Hindi

An incentive scheme for officers for giving dictation in Hindi is in operation. Under this scheme, there is a provision of two cash prizes



of Rs.2000/- each (one for Hindi speaking and the other for Non-Hindi speaking staff).

### 5. Hindi Fortnight

In order to encourage the use of Hindi in official work amongst officers/employees of the Planning Commission messages received from the Hon'ble Home Minister & Cabinet Secretary were circulated to the sections, officers of the Planning Commission and its attached/subordinate offices. During the Hindi fortnight, which was organized from 13<sup>th</sup> September to 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2013, various competitions such as Hindi Essay writing, Hindi typing, Hindi translation, Hindi noting/drafting and Hindi general knowledge were organized. A Hindi dictation competition was also organized for the Multi-Tasking Staff of the Commission. Winners of these competitions were awarded with cash prizes and certificates.

### 6. Hindi Workshops

One Hindi workshop was organized on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 in the Planning Commission to encourage the officials to undertake more work in Hindi.

### 7. Inspections for progressive use of Hindi

In order to oversee the implementation of the official language policy Regional Evaluation Office, Chandigarh was inspected by the officers of the Commission on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2013 and two Hindi workshops were organized there on 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2013.

#### 4.36.5 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 internet of the Planning Commission. In house consultation facility was extended to officials from other departments and research scholars enrolled with institutions/universities.

2. The Library Collection is made up of over 2 lakhs books, reports, bound volume Journals and audio-visual items. The Library Currently holds 187 Periodicals including English and Hindi. The Library is currently subscribing Database of World Bank e-library, India Stat, India Infra Monitor, and Newspapers Direct. The Library is also providing accessibility of INFLIBNET Digital Library, EPW Research Foundation and IMF E-library database. Online access facility of Journals is also given to the members of the Library. The Library is fully automated with the help of Library Software LS Premia of Libsys Ltd.

3. The Library is bringing out following Publications:

- (i) **DOCPLAN:** It contains abstracts of articles, taken from the periodicals received in the Commission. (Monthly)
- (ii) **Recent list of Addition:** It contains bibliographic details of books/documents added/ received in the Library for users. (Monthly)
- (iii) **E-News Clipping:** It contains the news, related with Planning Commission and the different subjects, published in the newspapers. (Daily)
- (iv) **Book Alert:** it contains the pictures of the front cover and a short abstract of the new books purchased in the Library. (Monthly)

- (v) E-Book Alert: It contains information regarding the e-books released recently by the IMF and World Bank taken from the database of the same. (Monthly)
- (vi) E-Book: It gives information regarding the electronic books released recently and available free of cost on the internet. (Monthly)
- (vii) Table of Contents: It contains the titles of the articles published in the journals subscribed by the library. (Monthly)

4. During the period (From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014) under report 1499 books have been added to the collection. In addition, 187 periodicals were received in the Library. The Library also responded to approximately 4500 reference queries and attended to specific needs of users. About 8000 (app.) readers visited the library for the purpose of consultation and reference work.

#### 4.36.6 National Informatics Centre

Each department needs to build capability in the government to better meet peoples' need and deliver improved services which can be fulfilled by use of ICT and that can be provided by the respective NIC unit in that ministry/department. With altering paradigms of ICT, NIC Cell at Planning Commission is on a constant endeavor to cater to the diverse requirements of various divisions of the Planning Commission. Adhering to the role of 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 Bhavan 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 2013-14 with focus on major achievements upto end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014:

#### 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 i5-based and i7-based processors or latest configuration systems with minimum 4 GB RAM, 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 800 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) **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 the 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 the 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.

Video conferencing 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 video conferencing over IP networks. 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 in secured environment and is being used extensively.

- vi) **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.
- vii) **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.
- viii) **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 Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) 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.

- ix) **Centralised Anti-virus Solution** : An updated Centralised Server for Anti-Virus solution with Trend Micro - OfficeScan Enterprise Edition Software Version 10.6.5162S 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.
- x) **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. CAS-MIS on Central Assistance to States

The portal (<http://cas.planningcommission.nic.in>) has been designed and developed in-house with the objective of 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 software



application has been developed for Planning Commission for online Approval of Projects and Recommendation of Release of funds under Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and Special Plan Assistance (SPA). The MIS enables States and UTs to submit ACA/SPA projects to Planning Commission for online approval and Planning Commission to approve projects and Recommend Release of Funds to Ministry of Finance online. The MIS also facilitates monitoring of performance of ACA/SPA projects.

The system has a three tier structure. At the State level the processes automated are - 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, Entry of Expenditure details and Outcome details, Uploading Project Images, Generation and Submission of Utilisation Certificate. At the **Planning Commission level** the processes automated are - Project Approval, Project Query, Project Recommendation, Generation and Printing of Sanction Letter, Grant/Revoke permission to the states to change the Project Details, Monitoring of Outcome of Projects. At the **Ministry of Finance level** the processes automated are - Monitoring Project Status, Approval details and Outcome details of projects.

### Outcome

The project has achieved its objective to the complete satisfaction of Planning Commission and all States by creating a paperless environment for Approval of ACA and SPA projects and Recommendation of request for

release by States for both new and ongoing projects. Till now for 2013-14, 2079 SPA projects worth Rs.6,522.12 crore and 311 ACA new projects worth Rs.1036.83 crore was submitted for Approval by 24 States and have been approved by the Planning Commission. 2011 Sanctions for SPA projects and 294 sanctions for ACA projects have been recommended by Planning Commission. A number of 253 sanctions for old projects have also been recommended through the system. States have entered monitoring details and uploaded images of old Projects also.

## 2. National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy Implementation and Growth of Data Portal - NDSAP: Planning Commission Datasets

With the announcement of notified the **National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP)** (Gazette notified on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2012), the Government of India has defined the objective to facilitate access to the Government owned shareable data generated using public funds in machine readable format across the country in a pro-active and periodically updatable manner. A large quantum of the Government data which is currently generated by various government organizations and institutions in the country remains inaccessible to civil society, although most of such data may be non-sensitive in nature and could be used by public for scientific, economic and social developmental purposes. To realize the full asset and value potentials of data at all levels, an enabling provision and platform is required. Moreover, the Open Government Data shall help to improve delivery of Government Information; to promote transparency, accountability and public participation in governance.

**NDSAP Implementation in Planning Commission :** To implement the policy in the Planning Commission, an Oversight Committee was constituted on **11<sup>th</sup> May, 2012**.

The screenshot shows the data.gov.in website interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Datasets', 'Apps', 'Metrics', 'Communities', 'Contests', 'WW Data Sites', 'Visualization Gallery', and 'Search'. The main content area displays a search for datasets with a search bar and a list of results. The results are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name/Title	Popularity	Rating	Format
1	<b>States/UTs-wise Forest and Tree Cover</b> The table provides details of the area of forest and tree cover for States/UTs of India. Forest Cover refers to all lands more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent Irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest ...	123 Views Downloaded 78 times	★★★★☆	CSV
2	<b>District-wise forest cover in 2007</b> The table provides details of District-wise forest cover in 2007. It provides details of different canopy density classes along with the changes compared to 2005 assessment and scrub. Forest Cover refers to all lands more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent ...	57 Views Downloaded 28 times	★★★★☆	CSV
3	<b>States/UTs-wise Land Use Pattern</b> The table provides States/UTs-wise details of land usage pattern. It provides details of land use (area and percentage) under total geographical area, reporting area	186 Views Downloaded 59 times	★★★★☆	CSV

As on date upto 31st March, 2014, 915 datasets have been uploaded onto the portal <http://data.gov.in> and the target of 1,000 datasets will be accomplished in the near future.

No.	Division/Subject	No. of Datasets
1.	Agriculture Division (Tenth, Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan)	14
2.	Communications & IT related	55
3.	DBT related	02
4.	Disaster Management	01
5.	Elementary Education including DICE 2012	45
6.	Higher Education	20
7.	Environment & Forests Division (including State of Forest Report)	267
8.	Financial Resources Division (including Tenth & 11th Plan)	25
9.	Health & Family Welfare	49
10.	Housing & Urban Development)	16
11.	Labour & Employment	10

12.	Perspective Planning Division & Macro Economy Related	18
13.	Power & Energy Division	53
14.	Rural Development	14
15.	Social Justice Division (10th & 11th Plan)	28
16.	Transport Division	54
17.	Water Resources	07
18.	UIDAI related	04
19.	Industries Sector	06
20.	Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal & Backward Districts	14
21.	<b>Plan Evaluation Organisation (PEO) -</b>	
	Cooked Mid Day Meal Evaluation Study	28
	ICDS & TSC Evaluation Studies	77
	Rural Roads Evaluation Study	32
	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	43
	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)	24
22.	State Plans related	09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>915</b>

### 3. Central Plan Monitoring Information System [CPLAN- MIS]

It is a web-based Monitoring Information System for online-data entry/updation by all Ministries/Departments for the Annual Plan of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to finalise the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for 2014-15 and for the Twelfth 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 2014-15.

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets (2013-14) as per the Outcome Budget 2013-14 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 (2014-15) discussions. Input proforma 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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
- System has facility to download all the Appendices in Excel Tabular Forms
- Users can upload the data either in excel format
- Ministries and department wise Queries/ Reports are also available.

#### 4. MIS Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts and Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The Govt. has decided to continue assistance to 88 districts previously covered under IAP for selected Tribal and Backward Districts and six new districts (total 88 districts) through a scheme titled - ACA or Left Wing Extremism (LWE). A monitoring system has been successfully operational in Planning Commission for monitoring of monthly progress of the schemes/projects are decided by district level committee and progress for monthly progress for the 11 sectoral schemes. 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.

**Additional Central Assistance for Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts Planning Commission**

Home Reports ACA-LWE Districts Basic Information Contact Us Logout

**Client login**

Input as per Revised Formats

State/Ministry:

District:

Password:

**p3 98k**

Please enter the code shown in the image above

**log in**

**About Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts and Integrated Action Plan (IAP)**

The Government has decided to continue assistance to 82 districts previously covered under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts and six new districts (total 88 districts) through a scheme titled "ACA for LWE Affected Districts" for the remaining years of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Implementation Modalities**

A Committee headed by District Collector / District Magistrate and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer will be responsible for implementation of this scheme. The District-level Committee will have the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need as assessed by it. The overall objective should be to use the funds under the scheme in convergence with other Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ State Plan Schemes so that these districts register progress in terms of socio-economic parameters. A suitable form of consultation is to be ensured with the local Members of Parliament and other elected representatives including Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) while finalizing works/projects to be taken up under the scheme.



The MIS on Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 88 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 88 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 ₹ 85 crore during 2010-14.

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 88 Districts location and 100 percent updation is going on every month periodically. All most every Month Member 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. The site was security audited to remove any security vulnerabilities. **Eleven Schemes being monitored are as follow :**

1. Supplementary Nutrition (ICDS)
2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
3. Road Connectivity (PMGSY)
4. MGNREGA
5. Housing (Indira Awas Yojana)
6. Health (NRHM)
7. Electrification (PMGSY)
8. Drinking Water Supply (DWS)
9. Ashram Schools
10. Forests Right Act
11. National Highways/State Highways



The MIS has been widely used for performance of flagship programmes as well as monitoring these programmes during video conferences with 60 DMs/Collectors and Chief Secretaries of these 09 States. The MIS has been also made exhaustive one by its linkages with Census 2001 Demographic and Amenities database pertaining to these 882 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 88 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.

## 5. 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.

**Planning Commission**  
Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) / Public Investment Board (PIB) - MIS

**Project Appraisal & Management Division (PAMD)**  
Planning Commission, Yojana 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, Yojana Bhavan, Sarvodaya Marg, New Delhi-110001  
Site designed and developed by National Informatics Center, Planning Commission Unit  
Email: nics@nic.nic.in

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.

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.

#### **6. Tracking System for Standing Finance Committee (SFC), Draft Cabinet Notes (DCN) and Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) :**

A web-based online system has been designed and developed for Planning Commission for keeping track of the status of Scheme/Project proposals regarding above categories appraisals. The System is role based. System can be accessed by Nodal Officers of the concerned

division and web administrator. The system has following features:

The Entry/Update module for input details like proposal cost, date of receipt etc. of Appraisals received from Ministries/Departments. Initially the status of appraisal note will be pending. The system has enforced certain kind of validations which should be taken care off.

- The action status of appraisals/proposals can be updated from pending to clear / issued using update option with providing the information of Issue and Meeting Date etc.
- Status can be reviewed by Nodal officers at any time.
- Nos. of reports for Pending/ Issued proposals are available in the public domain.

**7. eBill Tracking System :** Software Application **e-bill Tracking System**, has been implemented in the Planning Commission. This application facilitates the employees to make online submission of their TA bills, telephone bills, newspaper bills, medical claims and LTC Claims, etc. It is useful for better Record maintenance, single window for tracking e-bill status for all types of bills. e-Bill Tracking System is introduced to enhance the transparency in the system of processing of various bills. Due to utility of this application, many types of other bills viz., Children Education Allowance, Overtime bills, GPF Advance/Withdrawal, Vehicle/Computer Advance have been incorporated.

**8. Hospitality Requisition Management System (HRMS)** has been designed, developed and implemented. The system facilitates online order booking of various items available in

Canteen, Coffee House, Tea Board at Planning Commission. It displays list of available items with respective rates/unit. The user can take a print-out of the requisition and can collect the order. This reduces the order and calculation time and helps in records keeping. System also generates date-based user-wise and Item-wise reports.

**9. Committee Room Booking System (CRBS)** has been developed and implemented in Planning Commission. It is a Web-based online system to facilitate booking of Committee Rooms of Planning Commission. The system is designed to avoid any kind of timing conflict between meetings. The System provides information regarding all meetings scheduled, and general information related to various committee rooms and helps in generating reports. It has been implemented w.e.f. 1st October, 2013. The system is available on the URL <http://pcserve/crbs>. System has been developed using ASP .NET and SQL Server. The

CRBS offers a wide range of features. It is an online paperless booking system. The user has to simply fill up an online form for booking of committee room and for making all meeting related arrangements.

- The request will simultaneously get forwarded to the Protocol Officer and Technical Officer.
- The system provides complete information about the facilities available, name of each committee room, seating capacity, details regarding hospitality arrangements, priorities accorded for booking committee room, etc.
- The system also provides visual images of the committee rooms.
- Charts and Maps Unit will also confirm about arrangements for Power Point Presentation, Display on the Display Board, etc.





- Availability of committee rooms, details of meetings for the day, forthcoming meetings, etc. can be viewed on the Home Page.
- The user can view the number of meetings for which Committee Rooms have been booked by him / her so far.
- Document uploading feature is also available for documents like list of participant and approved letter if required.
- Protocol Officer has input module for Expenditure involved in refreshment/ lunch in each meeting.

After Implementation of CRBS, only online booking for meetings is accepted for booking of Committee Rooms, no paper requisition. Till date more than 600 meeting's bookings have been done successfully using this system.

**10. e-Requisition System for distribution of consumable items :** E-requisition (ERS) 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.

### **11. Monitoring System for Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR):**

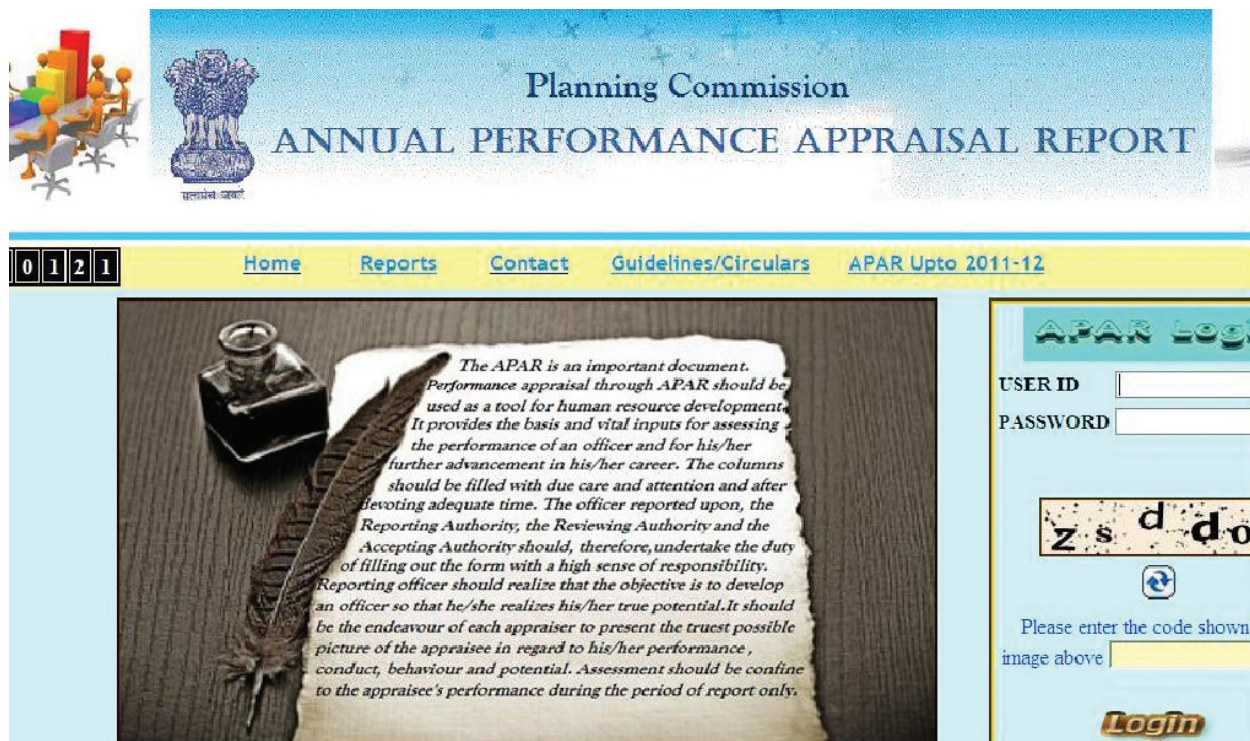
The APAR of employee is an important document. It provides the basis and vital inputs for assessing the performance of an officer and for his/her further advancement in his/her career. The officer reported upon, the Reporting Authority, the Reviewing Authority and the Accepting Authority should, therefore, undertake the duty of filling out the form with a high sense of responsibility. A work flow based system has been redesigned, developed and successfully implemented in Planning Commission for more than 650 Employee's APAR for Year (2012-13). System is rolled based. At each stage of APAR cycle, employee can track his/her APAR.

### **12. 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



**Welcome To e-Requisition System**



The APAR is an important document. Performance appraisal through APAR should be used as a tool for human resource development. It provides the basis and vital inputs for assessing the performance of an officer and for his/her further advancement in his/her career. The columns should be filled with due care and attention and after devoting adequate time. The officer reported upon, the Reporting Authority, the Reviewing Authority and the Accepting Authority should, therefore, undertake the duty of filling out the form with a high sense of responsibility. Reporting officer should realize that the objective is to develop an officer so that he/she realizes his/her true potential. It should be the endeavour of each appraiser to present the truest possible picture of the appraisee in regard to his/her performance, conduct, behaviour and potential. Assessment should be confined to the appraisee's performance during the period of report only.

APAR Login

USER ID

PASSWORD

zs d do

Please enter the code shown in image above

Login

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)**
- b. **Evaluation Study on Rural Road Component of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads)**
- c. **Evaluation Study on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**

### **13. 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 comprises 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.

### **14. '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.

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 was done by entering the financial year data and Opening Balance.

**Income Tax 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.

## 15. File Tracking System (FTS) :

As per direction of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to have centralized diary/dispatch and file monitoring system at Yojana Bhavan; File Tracking System 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 work-shops, 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.

#### 16. 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. Various features of the e-Office Portal include -

- a. 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.
- b. 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 around 1095 employees have been displayed.
- c. GPF Statements :** All employees generate GPF statement of current and last two financial years through this portal. GPF related work for the Year 2012-13 has been completed.
- d. 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 online from 8th February, 2011.
- e. Library:** The portal has a link to the Planning Commission Library database which helps employees to search books from the portal.
- f. 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 -

- (i) **Circulars/Orders:** Daily important circulars and orders are uploaded to the portal. There is an archive of Circulars and orders from the year 2005.
- (ii) **Daily Digest :** Daily News Digest uploaded by Communications, IT and Information Division.
- (iii) **Documents from Administration Division:** Such as Reference Material describing function of various divisions, Recruitment Rules, Entitlements and Facilities, Channel of Submission, Seniority list.
- (iv) **Forms :** Employees download from the portal various types of Forms of Administration and Accounts Division.
- (v) **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.

**17. 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.

**18. 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.

**19. 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.

**20. 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.

- 21. 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.
- 22. 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. Its URL is - <http://pcserver.nic.in/vpis>.
- 23. 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.
- 24. '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.
- 25. 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.

**26. e\_AssetInventory : ([http://pcmis/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.

**27. MIS on 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.

**28. 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>.

**29. 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; percentage 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>

### 30. **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, Department 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.

### 31. **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. by 20th April, 2014 end, about 58,198 numbers of NGOs are signed-up online with the portal and around 4,730 number of NGOs applied for grants online and 3,616 offline mode. 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.

### **32. 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.

### **33. Migration from ECS System to e-Payment thro' CompDDO Package :**

The Comprehensive DDO package for Pay-Roll, facilitates in effective operation of all Account Sections and assists them by the various tasks. In Planning Commission, disbursement of the salary thro' ECS (Electronic Clearing Service) had been started since March 2010. A provision has been made for e-Payment through Government e-Payment Gateway (GePG). e-Payment

procedure has been followed and disbursement of salary thro' e-payment has started from November, 2013 onward. Support to DGS&D for display of Payslips generated from CDDO package through their Intra site.

**34. Web Based online Pension Sanction and Payment Tracking System (Bhavishya) for retiring Government**

**Servants:** This system is implemented in the Planning Commission. Data related to Planning Commission's retiring govt. servants provided and uploaded on the Portal.

**35. 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.

**36. 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, conceptualization 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 Twelfth Plan and Annual Plans for 2013-14 and 2014-15 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/spr1415>. 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.

**37. eStaffCarCell for Planning Commission**

**Objective:** Web based automation of Staff Car Cell of Planning Commission and Online Booking of Vehicles.

**Project Description:** System has three modules. **(a) Requisition Module:** allows employees of Planning

Commission to log into the system and submit requisition for booking of vehicle over Intranet and search for a requisition to see the status (b) Requisition Processing Module: facilitates processing of requisitions, allocation and de allocation of vehicles to requisitions, maintenance of driver and vehicle masters, attaching drivers to vehicles, maintenance of Daily Log. (c) Administration Module: accessed by Administrator for website administration and user management.

**Works Completed:** System development has been completed. Officials from Planning Commission concerned section have been informed to test the application and the software application will be implemented in the near future, that will make the work simpler for the Staff-Car Cell section. Beside this, many other automation works are being executed to make the best use of ICT at Planning Commission.

### 38. **India Energy Security Scenarios, 2047 Portal**

The IESS, 2047 is housed in the Energy and Research Division of the Planning Commission; and has been developed as an energy scenario building tool. The guiding ambition of this is to develop energy pathways leading up to the year 2047, exploring a range of potential future energy scenarios for India, across energy supply sectors such as renewable energy, oil, gas, coal, and nuclear, and energy demand sectors such as transport, industry, agriculture, cooking, lighting and appliances, etc. The outcomes of this

model also evaluate carbon dioxide emissions, and land-use implications for different energy scenarios. The India Energy Security Scenarios 2047 (IESS 2047) tool also generates the total carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) footprints for the chosen pathways as one of its implications. While energy security is the primary aim of this analysis, however, India is striving to ensure that its energy pathways are environment friendly and sustainable. While several studies have been undertaken to estimate the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the country in the long term, this Tool alone helps the user to see the cumulative impact of various energy pathways on emissions, by combining different mix of energy efficiency interventions on the Demand side, and fuel mix on the Supply side, in the medium term. It may, however, be noted that only CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have been included for examination, while the Tool could take up the GHGs in the later versions.

To explore alternative energy scenarios, we have developed a relatively simple calculator, which can allow us to explore what is possible over the longer term for a large number of energy using sectors based on exogenously assumed changes in key parameters. The terminal year for all simulations is 2047 which is the 100th Anniversary of India's Independence. It is also close to the 2050 mid-century date, which has been used in climate change discussions to suggest targets for global emissions. Our objective in presenting these scenarios was to explore alternatives and encourage all stakeholders to do so. The "calculator"



is therefore being made available on Planning Commission website so that anyone can make alternative assumptions to see what other scenarios are feasible and to stimulate discussion on how these might be achieved. The purpose was to succeed in persuading more and more people to use this tool, and come up with their own preferred options for energy security.

The UK Energy Pathway Calculator was used and adopted as a good template for the Planning Commission to adopt. It is an open source tool, which placed data in the public realm and allows the freedom to change the assumptions as per users' choice and is also easy to operate. A website has been developed to facilitate the following -

Offer a platform to facilitate academic and policy discourse the possible future pathways for the Indian energy sector and enable prioritize some possible interventions for deeper analysis. For each scenario, in this range of possibilities, it will provide indicative number for demand and supply and potential implications on issues such as import dependence, cost and land requirement.

Technology Used: Open-source Ubuntu OS 12.04, LAMP, UK Energy Pathways Calculator 2050.

Status: Project Implemented, designed, developed in-house with local resources at 05 cost to the department and hosted on a local server in the public domain. Website launched on 28th February, 2014 by Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

### III. Contents for National Portal of India and other websites:

A 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 websites : Following web-sites under the administrative control of Planning Commission were updated and maintained during the period 2013-14 :

- Planning Commission web-site <http://planningcommission.gov.in>
- Twelfth Five Year Plan web-site <http://12thplan.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>
- National Knowledge Commission web-site <http://knowledgecommission.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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Twelfth Five Year Plan. As on date around 78 thousand visitors visited the site.

**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://knowledgecommission.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.

**7. Intra-Yojana Portal (<http://inrayojana.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. 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. File Tracking System (FTS) Management; etc.

**8. 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.

**9. 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.

**10. Web-casting of the Event for 57th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi 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.

**11. Video-Conferencing Services at Planning Commission :**

NIC is providing technical infrastructure of videoconferencing to Central Government, State Government, District Administration and other government agencies for monitoring of various projects and schemes, Public grievances, monitoring of law and order by DGPs

of States, hearings on RTI by CIC, Distance education, Tele-consultancy, monitoring of Election process, launching of new schemes and so on.

The Executive Video Conferencing system (EVCS) project, initiated by the Planning Commission, 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. 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.

Beside point-to-point, NIC Unit at Planning Commission conducted large scale VCs through multipoint videoconferencing sessions through the Studios and in these VC sessions, as on average 10+ VC studios were used in each session.

## **12. Open Government Data Initiative of National Data Sharing Policy :**

To strengthen the Open Government Data Initiative and to spread awareness in the community ranging from developers, researchers to people from

start-ups and industries, Twelfth Plan Hackathon was arranged at Planning Commission. It includes -

- Planning Commission organized the first ever 32-hour Hackathon on the Twelfth Plan, with over 1900 participants at 10 locations across India and online. The locations include University of Jammu, IIT Delhi, Delhi University, Aligarh Muslim University, IIT Kanpur, IIT Kharagpur, TISS Mumbai, IIIT Hyderabad, IISc Bangalore, IIT Madras.
- The Hackathon was held on April 6-7, 2013. The opening address by Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Adviser to PM, Dr. Sam Pitroda, and Secretary, Planning Commission, Mrs. Sindhushree Khullar can be viewed at <http://webcast.gov.in/hackathon>.
- The Twelfth Plan Hackathon participants competed for prizes in three categories - mobile/web applications, info-graphics and short films. The sectors shortlisted for the Hackathon were Macroeconomic Framework, Health, Urban Development, Education and Skill Development, Energy, Agriculture and Rural Development, and Environment. Information on winning applicants on the 12th Plan Hackathon can be viewed at <http://data.gov.in/hackathon>.

## **13. Training for Employees:**

In-house 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, Internet etc. and usage of other packages. During 2013-14, following training programmes were conducted in-house by NIC Unit at Planning Commission.

- Ten days Computer training has been imparted to 21 Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) during 2013 upto 31st March, 2014
- Computer (Familiar) '**Training on Basic Awareness and on Package of Diarising/Dispatch and File Movement (FTS)**' 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.
- Imparted training on the implementation of **eOffice - an eGovernance** tool for digital Workplace for various divisions of the Planning Commission.

#### 4.36.7 PROTOCOL SECTION

The Protocol Section of the Planning Commission is vested with most important and unique responsibilities. Some of the major functions are (i) to provide protocol facilities to VIPs/ high-level foreign delegations, etc.; (ii) to organize meetings, conferences, seminars, etc. in office and at outside venues; and (iii) to make all hospitality arrangements during such events.

#### 1. Hospitality

During the current year approximately 500 meetings were held in Planning Commission's 7 (Seven) committee rooms.

- (i) Receiving/seeing off VIPS/ Delegations in the office and at the Airport.
- (ii) Reservation of committee rooms.
- (iii) Hospitality arrangements.
- (iv) Organization of meetings, conferences, seminars etc. in the office and outside venues.
- (v) Procurement/supply of snack/ lunch, and other items in committee rooms and VIPs/Senior Officers' rooms.

#### 2. Protocol

- (vi) More than 150 Trips were made to the Airport for reception /send off of Delegates.
- (vii) Procuring domestic/international Air Tickets for Official Travel.
- (viii) Arranging Visa, Foreign exchange for VIPs/ Senior Official Foreign visits.

#### 3. Telephone

- (ix) Installation/shifting/closing/ passing of bills - of official/ residential MTNL telephone.
- (x) Providing RAX Telephone (office/ residence) to eligible Senior Officers.
- (xi) Revision, procurement, updating and distribution of directories viz, MTNL, Official, RAX, Internal etc.

#### **4.36.8 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.

#### **TABLE TENNIS**

A Table Tennis team of five members from Planning Commission was also sent for Inter Ministry Tournaments in spite of lack of logistic support, like: provision of good, competing Table Tennis Bats.

#### **ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEET**

The Annual Athletic Meet was held on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 where various athletic events including 100, 200, 400, 800, 1500 metres, 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 re-modelled Flag of the Club was unfurled by the Adviser (HE, Culture/GA) Shri Pawan Aggarwal and Shri Santanu Mitra, Director (GA/HoD).

#### **4.36.9 WELFARE UNIT**

Welfare Unit in the Planning Commission looks after the welfare of the employees. It provides first aid to the Officers/staff of the Planning

Commission including OTC medicines or general check-ups like Blood Pressure/Blood Sugar test etc. It organizes farewell for officers/employees retired on attaining their age of superannuation. Welfare Unit is providing counselling in the matters relating to personal & inter-personal matters of employees. It promotes friendly relations amongst the employees and also provide forum for discussion on matters of common interest.

Welfare Unit organizes national events like Martyr's Day, Anti-Terrorism Day, Sadbhavana Divas, Quami Ekta Divas, Flag Day and arrangements for fund raising for Communal Harmony, Armed Forces Flag Day and arrangements for fund raising.

This Unit provides grant-in-aid to the Planning Commission Club to conduct Sports literary & cultural activities/Excursion Trips for the employees of Planning Commission. Sports persons participated in the Inter-Ministry Cricket Tournament 2013-14 and Inter-Ministry Chess Tournament 2013-14. Shri Arun Kumar Bhardwaj, UDC, had participated in the 6-Days International Race in Pretoria, South Africa and earned 3<sup>rd</sup> Place by covering 508 km.

Departmental Canteen, Tea Buffet, ECWICS (Coffee Board), Kendriya Bhandar and DMS stall are also being looked after by this Unit.

Welfare Unit also organizes other programs like New Year get together, self-motivation, Acupressure training, Yoga and other educational camps for being fit physically as well as morally.

#### **4.36.10 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 Charts and Maps Unit while bulk copying (colour and black & white) and binding works of various kinds are executed in Photostat Unit. This unit plays significant role by supporting in Meetings, Conferences and Seminars organised by the Planning Commission. During National Development Council Meeting, Full Planning Commission Meeting, Parliament Sessions, and for other important events, this unit takes extra care and support to the division organizing the events.

**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 at the venue 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 (used for making softcopy of hardcopy)
- DVD Player (used for playing DVDs)
- 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 activities undertaken during the current financial year 2013-14 with focus on major achievements:**

- ❖ Designing Works: Prepared Cover Page of various Publications brought out by the Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organization & Infrastructure Division during the year viz. Annual Report & Annual Plan, Evaluation Study on Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Evaluation Study on Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Evaluation Study on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) 'Evaluation Study on National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) in seven states, Handbook on Direct Beneficiary Transfer, Outcome Budget (2013-14), Designing of poster-

- ❖ "MRNREGS: Rejuvenating springs in Sikkim Himalaya".
- ❖ Designing and printing of Certificates Hindi Pakhwara Hindi Karyashala etc.
- ❖ Designed Parking Labels (Car/Scooter) for allowing vehicles of officials of Planning Commission to enter in the premises .
- ❖ Prepared Organization Charts of the Planning Commission (in English and Hindi) up to Adviser Level.
- ❖ Prepared Charts showing seating plan for (DBT Conference in Vigyan Bhawan, Curtain Raiser to Clean Energy Ministerial-4 in Hotel Taj Palace), Internal Planning Commission Meeting and in various other Meetings/Seminars/Conferences as per requirement.
- ❖ 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 has 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) and arrangement of PPT in respective conference rooms/venue and flashing in all the meetings. The subject of some of the meetings have been furnished as follows :-**
  - Meeting Outside Yojana Bhawan:** DBT Conference in Vigyan Bhawan, Curtain Raiser to Clean Energy Ministerial-4 in Hotel Taj Palace.
  - Meeting with Foreign Delegation:** Visit of Iraqui Delegation to the Planning Commission, Meeting with a Delegation of Sinclair Knight Merz (SKM), Australia, India China SED, Meeting reg. "Lightening Rural India- Experience of Rural Load Segregation across States", by World Bank, Meeting with Kenedia Delegation, Meeting with composite Delegation from Mozambique, Meeting with Chinese Feminist Economist, Delegation of investors from Japan/foreign institutional investors, Meeting with French Minister for Women Rights and Ambassador of France to India, visit of high level delegates from Govt. of Kenya, Study Visit of Officers of Govt. of Nepal, Study visit of Group of students from GSB, Standford University, Managing Disasters-presentation by ICIMOD, Kathmandu (Nepal), Meeting with Mr. Bruce Fith, Ministe of New Brunswick.
  - Urgent/Most Immediate Meeting/ High Level Committee:** Internal Planning Commission Meeting, 22<sup>nd</sup> Meeting on Financing Infrastructure, Hackathon organized by Planning Commission and National Innovation Council, Telecom-IT Connectivity in the North-Eastern Region, study on effect of Hydal Project on ecology of Uttarakhand/study by NTDPC through TER university & NCAER/ Methodology of study for selection of

consultation for survey of Business Environment for manufacturing

**Working Group:-** Meeting of the Committee constituted for study of the problem of soil erosion/landslides, riverbank cutting and silt deposition.

**Steering Committee Meeting:** Fourth National Steering Committee Meeting on Human Development Towards Bridging Inaugural Project -HDBI

**Empowered Committee/Expert Committee:** Meeting of the Autofuel Expert Committee, Empowered Committee meeting to consider the draft special Plan for KBK districts of Odisha.

**Task Force:** Meeting of the task force on Solar & Wind Energy, RGGVY with spl. Focus on Odisha.

**Consultation:** Consultation on the LANCET Series on Maternal & Child Nutrition 2013, India Energy Planning Tool-State holder consultation, Consultation on new project design on Decentralized Planning & Implementation, National Consultation on Development Challenges specific to particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups, Multi Sectoral consultation on 'Bal Bandhu Scheme', Consultation on Action Research to improve Delivery for the poorest,

**Expert Committee/Technical Committee:** Technical Committee Meeting on Secondary Agriculture, Technical Committee to resolve issues relating to overlapping of CBM and Coal Mining areas, Expert Committee on Auto Fuel Vision & Policy 2015, Expert Committee to review funded library consortia in India.

**Round Table/Dialogue:** Round Table on CSR provisions under the Companies Act,2013, Dialogue on IR.

**CSW/VOs/NGOs:-** Meeting on the 'Accreditation of VOs/NGOs, Donor partnership in fostering Rural Livelihood in Tribal Central India (BRIF) Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation, Coordinated action to address the needs of survivors of sexual assault-the way forward, Understanding the challenges of implementing PM's 15 point progress for minorities-learning from 10 minority concentration districts, Nutrition Support from conception till class -VIII-need for convergence, Impact Evaluation and the Identification of Effective Gender Policy and Programme.

**Review/Evaluation/Study/Survey:** HPR Meeting held of all the states, central ministries/ departments. DBT/DBTL in Himachal Pradesh, Evaluation study on BADP/TSC, progress and issues related to DBT rollout in LPG, India Energy Planning Tool, Implementation of NMEICT, Infrastructure Sector, Energy Planning Tour-2052, SPA projects of Uttarakhand, Review of progress of Railway Road Bridge across River Ganga in Bihar.

**Workshop/Conference:** Workshop on Energy Modeling, 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference of Planning Commission with State Planning Board, University Cluster Conference.

**Training/Familiarization Programme:** Target Programme of CPIO/AAS for implementation of RTI online web portal, Demonstration of Library Database, Target Programme for Manipur Civil Services (MCS Officers)/ visit of training officers of NAAA, Shimala & ICoAS for familiarization programme for trainees of college of Defence Management, Secunderabad, Participative course on vigilance awareness, Training Programme on diploma course on monitoring and evaluation.



**Video Conference Meeting:** Video Conferencing by MD (DBT) with State Nodal Officers, Official Level Meetings for Annual Plan 2014-15, FR Official Level Meeting, Challenges of Mumbai as Mega City, Video Conferencing of PIII.

**Other Meetings:** Development of riverine port on Mahanadi in Odisha, Power Distribution in J&K, Preparation of MCA for 2500 Rashtriya Adarsh Vidyalaya, Mumbai elevated Rail Projects, PPP Coal Mining, PPP in waste management/ in Bio Mass Plant/education/in storage, Discussion on road project of NHAI, Drafting Committee on SBDs/Hyderabad Metro rail

Apart from the above, technical supports have been arranged for the meetings organized on holidays or up to late hours also.

- ❖ The flashing work has been executed of all the events mentioned in previous bullet through Electronic Display Boards (Plasma Screen).
- ❖ Bulk Photocopying/Duplicating work has been executed by Photostat Unit. 2293185 (twenty two lack ninety three thousand one hundred eighty five) number of black and white photocopy/ duplicating work executed. 48,518 (forty

eight thousand five hundred and eighteen) colour photocopies have been taken to make official documents.

- ❖ Different type of Binding work has been executed during the year. Binding of 4164 (four thousand one hundred and sixty four) official reports/documents has been executed.
- ❖ Best suitable specification for procurement of heavy duty photocopier, digital scanner cum printers (colour and mono).
- ❖ Certification of AMC bills of photocopiers (colour & black and white).

#### 4.36.11 RTI Cell

**4.36.11.1** The RTI Cell was set up in the Planning Commission in October 2005 and is functioning at Soochna 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 <http://planningcommission.nic.in/>. To facilitate visitors/clients at the Soochna Dwar, it has provided facilities to fill up the queries online. During the period between 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014, RTI Cell has received 1389 queries and all 1389 have been responded.

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## Chapter-5

# Performance Evaluation in PEO

### Introduction

**5.1** The need for an efficient evaluation system for planning and policy making was recognized by the planners and policy makers right from the introduction of the planning process. From the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) itself the Government of India realized that independent evaluation of community development programmes was necessary to assess and examine the nature of the problem that the program is meant to address and the bottlenecks it was facing so that the intervention can be made in the right direction. The evaluation technique included evaluating who and what was affected by the problem, how wide-spread the problem was, and what effects stemmed from the problem. The planning process of coordinating the basic objectives of India's development for improving level of living of its vast majority of population and the desired results in this direction needs independent evaluation results giving true manifestations of grass root reality of public interventions and impact of these on the standard of living of the people.

**5.2** For better planning of development programmes and in order to make them efficient and sustainable, a thorough understanding of the multifaceted interactions between a program and its social, cultural, economic and political environment is required. The systematic evaluation of on-going programmes is very crucial for the planning process as it helps in identifying factors responsible for its success and failures after understanding the multifaceted interactions at the ground level. The evaluation is thus important in planning process because it

objectively assesses the process of implementation and impact of the development programmes, identifies the areas of success and failures at different stages of administrations and execution, examines extension methods and people's reactions thereto and derives lessons for future improvement in the formulation and implementation of the new programmes/schemes.

### Organizational History of PEO

**5.3** 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 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:

**5.4** 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, 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 /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.

**5.5** 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**

**5.6** 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 arecommendation of PEO reports more useful.

### **Organizational Structure of PEO**

**5.7** 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.

**5.8** At the PEO Headquarters, the organization is headed by Adviser, 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).

**5.9** At present, PEO has 15 field units - 7 Regional Evaluation Offices (REOs) and 8 Project Evaluation Offices (PEOs) located at different state capital of the country. Performance and impact evaluation studies need to generate village and household level data from the various nodes of the implementing machineries located at the State, district, block and village levels. The fields units of PEO serve the most important function of ensuring that the primary and secondary statistics used in evaluation studies are representation of the grassroots reality. Since evaluation findings are to be acted on by the planners and policy makers, ensuring accuracy of the data generated for diagnostic and impact studies is of a critical importance. The field units of PEO, therefore perform critical role in ensuring the accuracy of the data. The layout of PEO at field level is given at Annexure.

## 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
<b>I. Eastern Region</b> 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
<b>II. Northern Region</b> 2. REO, Chandigarh	PEO, Shimla	1. Haryana 2. Himachal Pradesh 3. Jammu & Kashmir 4. Punjab 5. Chandigarh 6. Delhi
<b>III. Southern Region</b> 3. REO, Chennai	PEO, Thiruvananthapuram	1. Kerala 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Lakshadweep 4. Pondicherry
<b>IV. South Central Region</b> 4. REO, Hyderabad	PEO, Bangalore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Karnataka
<b>V. Central Region</b> 5. REO, Jaipur	PEO, Bhopal	1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Chhattisgarh 3. Rajasthan
<b>VI. Northern Central Region</b> 6. REO, Lucknow	PEO, Patna	1. Bihar 2. Jharkhand 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Uttaranchal
<b>VII Western Region</b> 7. REO, Mumbai	PEO, Ahmedabad	1. Goa 2. Gujarat 3. Maharashtra 4. D&N Haveli 5. Daman & Diu

## Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) for PEO

**5.12** 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. The present existing DEAC was constituted in the month of August, 2013 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). The Terms of Reference of DEAC are as under:

- Identification of major thematic areas for evaluation research in the country and for Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).
- Consideration and approval of the Annual Plan/long term Plan for PEO.
- Assessment and monitoring of the quality of development evaluation

research in the country and recommendation of corrective measures.

- Monitoring of the compliance of evaluation findings by planning and implementing Ministries/Departments.
- Suggestion the 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.
- Providing guidance for formulation of a national evaluation policy outlining the methods, standards and processes of information generation and its 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.
- Suggesting of any other activity to be undertaken by PEO to generate useful evaluative information for planners/policymakers.

### 5.13 Status of Evaluation Studies:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Status as on 31.03.2014
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduyitkaran Yojana (RGGVY)	The finalization of the evaluation report is in progress.
2.	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	The field works/ collection of data is in progress.
3.	Evaluation study on Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and special Central Assistance Schedule Tribes (SCA to TSP)	Report finalized and placed in the Planning Commission Web-site.
4.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliance (ADIP)	Report finalized and findings of the study are placed in the Planning Commission Web-site.
5.	Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural Farmers (MSP)	Drafting of the report is in progress.



6.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	Tabulation of Data is in progress
7.	Evaluation of Teacher's Training Institutes (TTI)	Outsourcing process of the study is in progress
8.	Micro Irrigation	The report has been finalized and placed in the PC Web-site.
9.	Study on Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF).	Final evaluation report is under approval.
10.	Evaluation study on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	Report finalized and findings of the study are placed in the Planning Commission Web-site.
11.	Border Area Development Program (BADP)	The final draft of the report is under scrutiny.
12.	Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNERGA)	The study has been outsourced and field works is in progress

### Meetings of Consultancy Evaluation - Cum - Monitoring Committee (CEMC) and Steering Committee Organized by PEO:

**5.14** The discussion and suggestions emanating from the CEMC meetings are important for conducting evaluation studies. The Project Coordinators 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 meetings on CEMC on RGGVY, CAD&WM, NVS, TTS, BADP and MSP were held to approve the design of the evaluation studies. The Steering Committee meeting was also held to approve the design of the evaluation study on MGNERGA.

### Presentation Programmes organized by PEO

**5.15** The presentation meeting of draft evaluation reports of the evaluation studies on Micro Irrigation (MI), Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Backward Regional Grant Funds (BRGF) and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana were held in the Planning Commission. The presentation meetings are generally held before the DCH, Secretary, Members Planning Commission and the Members of CEMC.

### Follow up Action on Evaluation Findings and Suggestions - A Tangible output of PEO

**5.16** The findings and suggestions made in the evaluation reports brought out by PEO are sent to concern Ministries/Departments. It has been acknowledged that the findings and suggestions of PEO evaluation reports have been incorporated in varying degrees of implementation by the concerned Ministries/Departments. Some of the evaluation reports have been found extremely useful by the Public Account Committee (PAC).

### 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 the evaluation wings in the States. PEO has requested State Evaluation Organisations to send their evaluation reports to Planning Commission.

### E-Governance in PEO

**5.18** In order to strengthen e-Governance, Information Technology and to create online database in PEO, necessary follow-up has been

made with the General Administration Division of Planning Commission and NIC, Yojana Bhawan Unit. The data and information has been provided in respect of evaluation studies on ICDS, CMDM, Rural Roads, TSP and SSA to the Data Sharing Unit to upload in the net. The final evaluation report of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Special Constitution Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been kept in the Planning Commission website.

### **Training Programme attended by the Officers of PEO**

**5.19** Training Programme is also an important component of the organization. The officers of PEO attended the training programme at national and International level institutions and also delivered lectures to the trainees on many occasions.

### **Modernization of field units of PEO:**

**5.20** 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. PEO Guwahati has been allotted office accommodation in the state Government premises. Necessary follow up are being made with Assam state Government.

### **Administrative Meetings:**

**5.21** 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 face a 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.

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## 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 for vigilance status certificates in respect of officials in the Commission. It advises Divisions within the Commission and other organizations of Planning Commission on disciplinary matters referred to it for advice.

2. During the period from April, 2013 to March, 2014, 8 complaints were received in the Vigilance Unit, out of which 3 are at various stages of disposal and the other 4 have been examined and disposed off. A penalty of Censure has been imposed on one employee of the Planning Commission. A Minor penalty of reduction to lower stage in the time scale of pay by one stage for a period not exceeding 3 years without cumulative effect has been imposed on one employee of the Planning Commission.

### Preventive Vigilance

3. Vigilance awareness week was observed in the Planning Commission during 28<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2013. This year the theme was "Promoting Good Governance-Positive Contribution of Vigilance". In this regard a pledge was also administered by

Minister of State for Planning and Parliamentary Affairs. Banners were also placed at vantage locations of the Planning Commission with appropriate slogans. Important provisions of Conduct Rules and other issues concerning vigilance awareness were also circulated to the employees through e-mail. The Information regarding submission of IPRs for the previous year ending on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013 positively by 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2014 has been circulated through standard distribution and also through e-mail in Yojana Bhavan. Alert mails were also issued.

### Prevention of Sexual Harassment

4. In accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Public interest Litigation WP No.(Cr1) 666-70 of 1992, a Complaints Mechanism Committee (CMC) on Sexual harassment has been constituted in Planning Commission. During the Period April, 2013 to December, 2013, one case of sexual harassment was received. Complaint Mechanism Committee submitted its report which is under consideration. Further, the Complaints Mechanism Committee to inquire into complaints of sexual harassment in the Planning Commission has been reconstituted w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014.

**Annexure-I**

**Summary of the C&AG's Observations made in its  
Report for the year ended March, 2012**

**1. Report No. 1 of 2013**

**Para 3.7 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 2011-12 under various Grants Capital - Voted (at Sl. No.69, Demand No. 74 - Ministry of Planning) was ₹ 480.12 crore.

**Para 3.9 read with Appendix-III-H relates to Cases where major portion of savings were surrendered on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 and the details of amount lapsed**

- Total persisting surrendered on 31st March 2012 was ₹ 303.58 crore, and the amount not surrendered and lapsed during the financial year 2011-12 Capital - Voted (at Sl. No.39, Demand No. 74 - Ministry of Planning) was ₹ 5176 crores

**Para 3.17 read with Appendix-III-O relates to Statement showing cases of unrealistic budgetary assumptions under a sub-head (Savings of ₹ 100 crore and above constituting more than 10 percent of the budgeted provision)**

- Unspent provision during the financial year 2011-12 under sub-head 5475.00.112.38 - Unique Identification Authority of India (at Sl. No.72) was ₹ 454.25 of the budget provision of ₹ 700.00 crore. li





