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सत्यमेव जयते

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Contents

Part	Name of the Chapter	Page No
Part-I	Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan	1 - 3
Part-II	Macro Economic Frame Work: An overview	4 - 11
Part – III	Sectoral Development	
3.1	Education	12 - 26
3.2	Health	27 - 35
3.3	Rural Development	36 - 53
3.4	Urban Development	54 - 59
3.5	Social Welfare	60 - 65
3.6	Public Distribution System	66
3.7	Agriculture	67 - 72
3.8	Water Resources	73 - 81
3.9	Environment and Forests	82 - 90
3.10	Industry & Minerals	91 - 97
3.11	Power & Energy	98 - 101
3.12	Information and Communication	102 - 114
3.13	Infrastructure Development and Transport	115 - 125
3.14	Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Skill Development	126 - 133
3.15	Programme Evolution Organization	134
3.16	Innovation in Infrastructure Development	135- 138
3.17	Science and Technology	139 - 140
3.18	Women and Child Development	141- 145
Part-IV	Balanced Regional Development	
4.1	Background Regions Grant Fund	146 - 150

Part – I

Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan

domestic energy prices are constrained and world energy prices are high and likely to rise further. For the GDP to grow at 9 percent, commercial energy supplies will have to grow at a rate between 6.5 and 7 percent per year. Since India's domestic energy supplies are limited, dependence upon imports will increase. Import dependence in the case of petroleum has always been high and is projected to be 80 percent in the Twelfth Plan. Even in the case of coal, import dependence is projected to increase as the growth of thermal generation will require coal supplies which cannot be fully met from domestic mines. The Approach suggests the need to take steps to reduce energy intensity of production processes, increase domestic energy supply as quickly as possible and ensure rational energy pricing that will help achieve both objectives viz. reduced energy intensity of production process and enhance domestic energy supply, even though it may seem difficult to attempt.

6. The draft Approach Paper draws attention to evolving a holistic water management policy aiming at more efficient conservation of water and also in water use efficiency particularly in the field of agriculture. The Approach Paper argues that a new legislation for land acquisition is necessary, which strikes an appropriate balance between the need for fair compensation to those whose land is acquired and whose livelihood is disrupted, and the need to ensure that land acquisition does not become an impossible impediment to meeting our needs for infrastructure development, industrial expansion and urbanisation.

7. The Approach Paper maintains that health, education and skill development will continue to be focus areas in the Twelfth Plan and that there is a need to ensure adequate resources to these sectors. Simultaneously, it also points to the need to ensure maximum efficiency in terms of outcomes for the resources allocated to these sectors. The need to harness private investment in these sectors has also been emphasized by the Approach.

8. The Approach Paper takes cognizance of the fact that achieving 9 percent growth will require large investments in infrastructure sector development. The Approach Paper notes greater momentum to public investment and Public Private Partnerships in

infrastructure sector needs to be imparted so that present infrastructure shortages can be addressed early.

9. The Approach Paper has emphasized the importance of the process of fiscal correction. However, fiscal consolidation would imply that total resources available for the Plan in the short run will be limited. The Approach document notes that resource limitations imply the need to prioritise carefully and that some priority areas, e.g., health, education and infrastructure will have to be funded more than others. The Approach also emphasizes the need for focusing more on efficient use of available resources in view of the resource constraints. The Paper makes several suggestions in this regard, including giving implementing agencies greater amount of freedom, flexibility, promoting convergence between resources from different Plan schemes and the need for much greater attention to capacity building, monitoring and accountability.

Part-II

Macro Economic Frame Work: An overview

II MACRO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK: AN OVERVIEW

Performance of the Economy

After the dip in 2008-09 in the wake of the global financial crisis and the recovery in 2009-10 Growth rebounded strongly in 2010-11. Real GDP growth at factor cost increased to 8.5 per cent in 2010-11 from 8.0 per cent in 2009-10 as per Revised Estimates of Annual National Income and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2010-11. At this pace, the real GDP growth rate increased for the second successive year after the global crisis-induced sharp slowdown in 2008-09. Table-1 gives the GDP growth rates at factor cost (at constant 2004-05 prices) and at market prices during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan and revised estimates for the year 2010-11.

Table 1: Growth Rates of GDP at Factor Cost and GDP at Market Prices (%)

Year	GDP at Factor Cost	GDP at Market Prices
2007-08	9.3	9.8
2008-09	6.8	4.9
2009-10 (QE)	8.0	9.1
2010-11(RE)	8.5	8.8

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

QE: Quick Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates;

Sectoral Growth

The contribution of the agriculture sector to overall GDP growth increased sharply in 2010-11. The main impetus to growth during 2010-11 emanated from agriculture which rebounded to above-trend growth rate on the back of a normal monsoon. Due to this upward revision in the production, 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector in 2010-11 has shown a growth rate of 6.6 per cent, as against the growth rate of 0.4 per cent in the previous year.

The growth rate of the industrial sector of the country declined slightly to 7.9% in 2010-11 as compared to 8.0 % in 2009-10. This decrease is mainly due to decrease in the growth rate of mining, manufacturing and electricity & gas and water supply sectors.

However, the construction sector registered an increase from 7.0% in 2009-10 to 8.1% in 2010-11.

The importance of services sector as a key driver of growth for the Indian economy is well recognized. However, the growth of services sector depends on the demand generated in the other sectors and also on global economic environment. The service sector which recorded a double digit growth during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan started showing signs of moderation in 2010-11 due to decline in the growth rate of community, social & personal services from 11.8% during 2009-10 to 7.0% in 2010-11.

The Sectoral growth performance of the economy during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan is given below:

Table 2: Sectoral Growth Rates (in %)

Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (QE)	2010-11 (RE)
	(At Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)			
Agriculture	5.8	-.01	0.4	6.6
Industry	9.7	4.4	8.0	7.9
Services	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.4
GDP	9.3	6.8	8.0	8.5

Source: Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

QE: Quick Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates

Savings and Investment Rate

High levels of savings and investment are of utmost importance for rapid growth of an economy. While both the savings and investment rates realized during the first year (2007-08) of the Eleventh Plan were more than the envisaged targets, for the year 2008-09 decline was witnessed. The savings and investment rates as percentage of GDP at market prices declined from 36.9% and 38% during 2007-08 to 32.2% and 35.4% respectively in 2008-09 (see table.3). However as the economy started recovering, the Savings and Investment rates for 2009-10 showed improvement.

Table.3. Investment and Saving Rate (at current prices) as percent of GDP

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)
Gross Capital Formation (GCF)	35.9	38.0	35.4	35.8	
1. Public Sector	8.3	8.9	9.5	9.2	
2. Private Corporate Sector	14.5	17.3	11.5	13.2	
3. Household Sector	11.9	10.8	13.1	11.7	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	31.3	33.9	32.0	30.8	29.5
1. Public Sector	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.4	
2. Private Corporate Sector	12.5	14.3	10.4	10.8	
3. Household Sector	10.9	10.6	13.1	11.5	
Gross Domestic Saving	34.6	36.9	32.2	33.7	
1. Public Sector	3.6	5.0	0.5	2.1	
2. Private Corporate Sector	7.9	9.4	7.9	8.1	
3. Household Sector	23.2	22.5	23.8	23.5	

Note: RE: Revised Estimate.

Source: Source: National Accounts Statistics (2011), Central Statistical Organization (CSO)

The decline in the investment rate was almost entirely due to the decline in private corporate sector from 17.3% in 2007-08 to 11.5% in 2008-09. The decline in the overall savings rate is attributable to decline in the savings of Public Sector from 5% in 2007-08 to 0.5% in 2008-09. This was mainly due to the increase in government's revenue deficit arising from the fiscal stimulus used to counter the effects of the global crisis. A slight decline was also recorded in the savings of the private corporate sector between 2007-08 and 2008-09.

The fixed investment rate declined from 33.9% in 2007-08 to 32% in 2008-09. The rate of fixed investment witnessed a further drop to 30.8 percent in 2009-10. Among fixed investment components, the rate of public sector declined from 8.6 percent to 8.4 percent and that of household sector declined significantly from 13.1 percent to 11.5 percent from 2008-09 to 2009-10. However there has been a slight improvement of fixed investment in private corporate sector. As per the latest data available on RE of National Account Statistics 2011, the rate of Gross Fixed Capital is estimated at 29.5 percent of GDP during 2010-11.

Fiscal Scenario

The expansionary fiscal measures taken by the Government in order to counter the effects of the global slowdown were continued in 2009-10 and this led to further increase in the key deficit indicators.

Fiscal and Revenue deficit (2007-11) (As a percentage of GDP)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Fiscal Deficit	2.5	6	6.4	5.1	4.6
Revenue Deficit	1.1	4.5	5.2	3.4	3.4

RE: Revised Estimate, BE: Budget Estimate

Source: Budget at a glance.

The fiscal deficit of the Centre which was 2.5% in 2007-08 increased substantially to 6.0% in 2008-09 and further to 6.4% in 2009-10 but it declined to 5.1% in 2010-11 (RE) and the Budget Estimates for 2011-12 put the fiscal deficit at 4.6% of the GDP. Similarly, the revenue deficit of the Centre increased from 1.1% in 2007-08 to 4.5% in 2008-09 and further to 5.2% in 2009-10 and declined to 3.4% for 2010-11 (RE). As per 2011-12 (BE), the revenue deficit is projected at the same level of 3.4% of GDP. The increase in the deficit levels of the Centre owes to revenue foregone on account of reduction in indirect tax rates and enhanced public expenditure in order to boost demand in the economy amidst global meltdown.

External Sector Performance

The early signs of recovery in the global economy in the later part of 2009-10, reflected the turnaround in India's external sector position, showing improved performance in exports, capital inflows and in foreign exchange reserves. The recovery in the exports (as per Customs' data) started picking up from the second quarter of 2010-11. India's imports (as per Customs' data) after declining drastically in the fourth quarter of 2008-09 started picking up in the later part of 2009-10 and thereafter continued to increase throughout 2010-11.

The net capital flows (inflows minus outflows) declined drastically in 2008-09 to Rs 26018 crores from Rs 427926 crores in 2007-08. However, the revival in the capital flows started from 2009-10 and continued to remain buoyant even in 2010-11 despite a

decline in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs). The improvement in net Capital Inflows is primarily due to an increase in commercial borrowings, External Assistance and banking capital.

India's current account deficit (CAD) was Rs.63,479 crores (US \$ 15.7 billion) in 2007-08 i.e. 1.3% of GDP. This widened to Rs. 127631 Crores (US \$ 27.9 billion) in 2008-09 i.e. 2.3% of GDP and further to Rs. 180626 crores (US \$ 38.4 billion) in 2009-10 i.e. 2.8% of GDP. In 2010-11 it further increased to Rs. 202532 crores (US \$ 44.3 billion) although in relative terms, i.e. **CAD as a percentage of GDP showed a decline and was recorded at 2.6%.**

The Foreign Exchange Reserves (including gold, SDRs and Reserve Tranche Position with IMF) declined from US \$ 309.7 billion in 2007-2008 to US \$ 252.0 billion in 2008-2009. However, the reserves increased by \$ US 27.1 billion to stand at US \$ 279.1 billion in 2009-2010, and further increased to \$ US 304.8 in 2010-2011 comprising of foreign currency assets of US \$ 274.3 billion, gold reserves amounting to US \$ 23.0 billion, SDRs of US \$ 4.6 billion and reserve tranche position in IMF of \$ 2.9 billion. By mid 2011, the total Foreign Exchange Reserves were recorded at US \$ 316.6 billion.

Price Stability

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation (Base: 2004-05) increased from 4.7 % in 2007-08 to 8.1 % in the year 2008-09. The increase in WPI inflation during 2008-09 was largely driven by food articles covered under both primary and manufactured products group. The rate of inflation in 2009-10 was at 3.8 % but again the rate of Inflation drastically increased to 9.6 per cent during 2010-11.

Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan

The Planning Commission had attempted the mid-term appraisal of the Plan which was considered and approved by the National Development Council in July 2010. The appraisal document has reviewed the developments and has provided a comprehensive assessment of the performance of the economy during the Eleventh Plan period so far in different sectors, together with suggested mid course corrections. It has drawn attention to the problems in some selected areas and identified constraints that

would be of relevance for the balance period of the Eleventh Plan and also for the Twelfth Plan. These include inter-alia: Restoring dynamism in agriculture, managing India's water resources, problems in achieving power generation targets, issues pertaining to urbanization, and special problems of Tribal Development.

In respect of agriculture, the Mid-Term Appraisal notes that though agriculture performance and the rate of growth in the Eleventh Plan is likely to be better than in the Tenth Plan, it may however not reach the target of 4% per year. The need for attention to agriculture and other critical issues mentioned above would require concerted action by the Centre and the States.

Poverty Estimates

The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimating poverty in the country both at national level and across the States. The Planning Commission estimates the poverty on the basis of poverty line defined in terms of monthly per capita consumption expenditure.. The Commission has been estimating poverty line and poverty ratio since 1997 on the basis of the methodology contained in the report of the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Number and Proportion of Poor' (known as Lakdawala Committee Report). The Head-count poverty ratio has been estimated by using the above mentioned poverty lines from a large size sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office with an interval of 5 years approximately. Accordingly, the estimates of poverty were worked out for the years 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94, 2004-05. The table below presents the poverty estimates for different years.

Percentage and Number of Poor

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	244.0	76.3	320.3
2004-05 (URP)*	28.3	25.7	27.5	220.9	80.8	301.7

Note: *URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group in December, 2005 under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report in December 2009. While acknowledging the multi dimensional nature of poverty, the Expert Group recommended moving away from anchoring the poverty lines to the calorie intake norm, adopting the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines, adopting MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB for rural areas. On the basis of above methodology, the all-India rural poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 was estimated at 41.8 %, urban poverty headcount ratio at 25.7% and all India level at 37.2%. It may however be mentioned that the Tendulkar Committee's estimates are not strictly comparable to the present official poverty estimates because of different methodologies. The relevant estimates for 1993-94 and 2004-05 are given below.

Poverty Ratios

	1993-94			2004-05		
Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Planning Commission (URP)	37.3	32.4	36.0	28.3	25.7	27.5
Tendulkar Estimates (2004-05) (MRP)	50.1	31.8	45.3	41.8	25.7	37.2

N.B.: 1. URP = URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

2. MRP = MRP consumption = Mixed Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for five non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365-day recall period and the consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30-day recall period.

As has been indicated in the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the revised poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2004-05 as recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission. The Tendulkar Committee has specifically pointed out that the upward revision in the percentage of rural poverty in 2004-05, resulting from the application of a new rural poverty line should not

be interpreted as implying that the extent of poverty has increased over time. These estimates, as reported by the Committee, clearly show that whether we use the old method or the new, the percentage of the population below poverty line has declined by about the same magnitude.

Economic Outlook for 2011-12

Last quarter of 2010-11 registered a GDP growth rate of less than 8%. This trend has continued during the first quarter of 2011-12 also. A comparison of the growth rates of the first quarters for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 reveals that the growth rate of industry has declined from 9.1% to 5.1%. The sharp decline in the growth rate of industry is also corroborated by the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) which stood at 166.6 in July 2011 as compared to 161.3 in July 2010.

The overall growth rate for the year 2011-12 would depend on a number of factors like international economic environment which at present is very volatile and the continued inflationary pressure prevailing in the country.

Part-III
Sectoral Development

III SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Education

Education:

Over the decades, considerable emphasis has been given to literacy, school enrolment, and network of schools and spread of institutions of higher education including technical education. The literacy rate has gone up from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 64.84 percent in 2001. The decade of 1990s has been a watershed for basic education as the Census 2001 showed 12.63 percentage point increase in literacy, the highest since 1951. As per Census 2011, the literacy rate increased further by 9.20 percentage points to reach 74%. Female literacy increased at a faster rate (11.79%) than that for males (6.88%). The gender gap in literacy declined from 21.59% in 2001 to 16.68% in 2011. The number of literates increased by 218 million and illiterates, declined by 31 million. The National Literacy Mission has been recast with a renewed focus on female literacy and a new mission 'SAAKSHAR BHARAT' has been launched targeting 60 million women and 10 million men.

School Education & Literacy has thus been given the highest priority in Plan allocation. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 2.70 lakh crore envisaged in the Eleventh Plan for Education (Central Sector), including Higher & Technical Education, an amount of over Rs.1.85 lakh crore is for School Education & Literacy, including Rs.1.25 lakh crore for elementary education, Rs.6000 crore for literacy/adult education programmes, and Rs. 53,550 crore for secondary education). The allocation for Higher Education is Rs.84, 943 crore. The share of education in the total Plan outlay correspondingly increased from 7.7% to 19.4%. Thus, around 50% of the Eleventh Plan outlay is devoted for elementary education & literacy and 20% for secondary education and 30% for higher & technical education.

Monitorable Socio-economic Targets of the 11th Plan

- Enrolment of 6-14 age group children including hard- to- reach out of school children.
- Reduction in dropout rate at elementary level nearly 50% to 20% by 2011-12.
- Achieve 80% literacy and reduce gender gap in literacy to 10% by 2011-12.
- Extend coverage of NLM programmes to 35+ age group.
- Universalize access to secondary education: revision of norms to provide a secondary school within 5 Km and higher secondary school within 7-8 Km of every habitation.
- GER in secondary education to increase from 52% in 2004-05 to 75% by 2011-12 and the combined secondary and senior secondary GER from 40% to 65% in the same period.
- Vocational education to be expanded to cover 20,000 schools with intake capacity of 25 lakh by 2011-12.
- Increase higher education GER from the present 11% to 15% by 2011-12
- Intake of technical education institutions to grow at 15% annually to meet scientific and skilled manpower needs of the growing economy

I. Elementary Education

The Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) at primary level has increased from 42.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 114.6 per cent in 2007-08. Similarly for upper primary, it has gone up from 12.7 per cent to 77.5 per cent for the corresponding period. The number of schools has increased more than three-fold from 2.10 lakh to 7.86 lakh at primary level, and over twenty three- fold from 13, 600 to 3.21 lakh at upper primary level.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship scheme for Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). It addresses the educational needs of about 19.4 crore children in over 12.2 lakh habitations through 11.07 lakh schools- primary (7.86 lakh) and upper primary (3.21 lakh) schools

Objectives of SSA

- Provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6 to 14 age groups.
- Social, regional and gender gaps to be bridged with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.
- Encourage enrolment of girls and teacher training
- Achieve significant enhancement in learning levels of children

SSA has opened up 3.7 lakh new schools, 2.8 lakh school buildings and 12.8 lakh additional class rooms increase access to primary schooling within 1 km in 99% of habitations and upper primary school within 3 km in 92% of habitations. Besides, it provided 4.3 lakh toilets and 2.1 lakh drinking water facilities in schools supplied text books to 9.5 crore children and sanctioned 14.1 lakh additional class teachers and organised training for nearly 40 lakh teachers through 6500 BRCs and 70,000 CRCs and 571 DIETs.

Access to Elementary schooling

Coverage	2002 (Habitations covered) 7 th AIES	2009 (Habitations covered)
Primary School	86.9%	99%
U/Primary School	78.1%	92%

Enrolment:

SSA has enrolled 3.68 crore children in the educational system since its inception. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has increased by 18 percentage points in 2007-08 over that of 2001-02. In absolute terms, the enrolments in primary classes (I-V) increased from 11.4 crore in 2001-02 to 13.6 crore in 2007-08 and that for upper primary classes (VI- VIII), from 4.5 crore to 5.68 crore

Gross Enrolment Ratio

	2001-02	2007-08	Remarks
Primary	96.3	114.6	18.3
Upper Primary	60.2	77.5	17.3
Elementary	82.4	100.5	18.1

The proportion of out of school children declined from 31% in 2001 to 4.28% in 2009. The decline in absolute terms is given below.

Number of Out of School Children (Lakhs)

2001-02 Census 2001	2004-05 Independent survey	2008-09 Independent survey
320	135	81

The dropout rate at primary level has declined from 39 per cent in 2001-02 to 25.55 per cent in 2007-08. However, the decline is less impressive at elementary level, where it declined from 55 per cent to only 43.03 per cent, and continues to remain high. Girls' dropout rate declined at a faster rate than that for boys.

SSA invests about 53% of its funds towards quality related aspects of which 30% is towards teacher's salary and the remaining 23%, for various components including teacher training, provision of free text books, Teaching Learning Materials (TLM), remedial teaching and Learning Enhancement Programmes (LEP). Consequent on additional recruitment of 10.3 lakh teachers under SSA, the PTR has improved from 39:1 to 32:1 (2008-09). The proportion of trained teachers has increased from 73% in 2004-05 to 82% in 2008-09. Provision has been made for at least two teachers per primary school and for subject teachers for mathematics and science in upper primary schools. States have been urged to deploy teachers rationally taking into account subject specialization also.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), is now a part of SSA operating in 27 States/UTS and so far 2565 residential schools have been sanctioned for girls belonging predominantly to SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities. The enrolment is 1.76 lakh of which SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities account for 27.4%, 30.7%, 26.4% and 6.6%, respectively. As per revised norms, KGBVs have been extended to cover all Educationally Backward Blocks.

The 11th Plan central outlay under SSA has been raised to Rs. 71,000 crore. The Central expenditure for SSA in the first four years of the XI Plan is Rs. 56576 crore and an allocation of Rs.21,000 is provided for 2011-12 (BE). Besides, the TFC has provided grants in aid to the extent of Rs.24068 crore for elementary education for the award period ending 2014-15.

Mid-day Meal Scheme,

The Mid-Day Meal scheme was launched in 1995 to support Universalization of Primary Education (UPE) by enhancing enrolment, retention, attendance and simultaneously improving the nutritional status of primary school children. MDMS was

universalized in September, 2004 by providing hot cooked meals to all children in primary classes. It was extended to upper primary (classes VI to VIII) children in 3,479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in October 2007 and then universalized at elementary level in 2008-09.

Objectives of MDMS

- Provide hot cooked mid-day meal with a stipulated nutritive and calorific value.
- Encourage poor children, belonging to disadvantaged section to attend school more regularly and help them to concentrate on classroom activities.
- Nutritional support to children in drought affected areas during summer vacation.

MDMS is the biggest programme of its kind in the world that provides cooked mid-day meal to the children and covered about 11.8 crore children at elementary level. Implementation of MDMS rests with States/UTs and the Central Government provides foodgrains free of cost, transport assistance, plus financial assistance for construction of kitchen sheds and stoves/utensils. The Central Government bears entire cost of foodgrains, transportation cost of foodgrains, wages for cooks, cost of kitchen devices and Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME). The expenditure towards cooking cost of mid-day meal, construction of kitchen-cum-store and honorarium to cook-cum-helper is shared between the Centre and States/UTs on 75:25 ratio and with North East States on 90:10 ratio. However, some States/UTs contribute more than their share. While states like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and MP have been implementing MDMS with systematized procedures and accountability at State and sub-State levels, some States, especially in the northern and eastern region including NER, are still in the process of systematizing their procedures fully.

MDMS is managed and implemented by School Management/Village Education Committees, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and Self Help Groups and is not contractor driven. However, NGOs are also engaged for increasing participation and wider reach. Some NGOs have already commenced centralized automated cooking (e.g. Akshaya Patra in Bangalore and Naandi Foundation in Hyderabad). Feedback on MDMS shows a

positive impact on enrolment / attendance of children, particularly from weaker sections elimination of 'classroom hunger', retention of girls in schools and better learning achievement and sharing of common meal contributing to gender and social equity.

The XI Plan outlay for MDMS is Rs.48, 000 crore. The allocation during the first four years is Rs 32,764 crore and the outlay for 2011-12 is Rs.10380 crore. So far, Central assistance has been released for 8.07 lakh schools for construction of kitchen sheds and 11.10 lakh schools for kitchen devices. MDMS engages about 15.7 lakh cooks, of which 85 per cent are women and SC and ST cooks account for 37 per cent, OBC for 35 per cent and minorities for 7 per cent.

II. Secondary Education

Secondary education deals with Classes IX-XII and serves as a bridge between elementary and higher education preparing young persons in the age group of 14-18 years for entry into higher education. Following the RTE and success of SSA, it has become essential to move towards Universalization of Secondary Education. The Government of India has set its vision on making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group 15-16 years. Therefore, the XI Plan envisaged a Mission for secondary education to consolidate the gains of SSA and to move forward in establishing a knowledge society. The number of secondary and higher secondary schools in India increased from 7,416 in 1950-51 to 1.73 lakh in 2007-08.

The Eleventh Plan aims to: (i) Raise the minimum level of education to class X level and accordingly, universalize access to secondary education, (ii) Ensure good quality secondary education with focus on Science, Mathematics and English and (iii) Major reduction in gender, social and regional gaps in enrolments, dropouts and schools retention. The norm will be to provide a secondary school within 5 km and a higher secondary school within 7-8 km of every habitation. The GER in secondary education is targeted to increase from 52% in 2004-05 to 75% by 2011-12 and the combined secondary and senior secondary GER from 40% to 65% in the same period. Provisional

estimates indicates the GERs for secondary and senior secondary levels at 59 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively (SEMIS, 2009-10).

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a major scheme launched in March, 2009 with the objectives of making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group 15-16 years, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, achieving a GER of 75 per cent in secondary education in a period of 5 years, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017 and universal retention by 2020. The fund-sharing arrangement between the Centre and the States is 75:25 in the XI Plan. For the North-East States, the ratio is 90:10. Major targets include (a) strengthening of 44,000 existing secondary schools, (b) opening of 11,188 secondary schools, mostly through upgradation of upper primary schools, (c) appointment of 1.79 lakh additional teachers, and (d) construction of 80,500 additional classrooms. So far RMSA has sanctioned 9216 new schools, supported strengthening of 35062 existing secondary schools, and sanctioned 1.18 lakh additional teachers with an anticipated central investment of Rs.4804 crore upto 2011-12. Since the scheme targets existing government schools, some States like West Bengal and UP with a low proportion of Government schools in secondary sector are not able to get an equitable share of RMSA funds. The schemes will be revised in the 12th Plan to extend support to Government aided schools with infrastructure including library and laboratory.

Model Schools: Target: 6000 schools (3500 Public funded, 2500 in PPP mode)

The aim is to set up one high quality secondary school in every Block to play a pace-setting role for other schools. These schools would have quality infrastructure, innovative curriculum and pedagogy, good governance and appropriate evaluation and monitoring mechanism. These schools would also have adequate ICT support and access to new technology, trained teachers, a curriculum with emphasis on science, Maths and English teaching etc. Govt. has approved 3500 Public by funded schools in Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template in Educationally Backward Blocks. So far, 1826 model schools have been sanctioned with central investment of Rs.1932 crore (anticipated) upto 2011-12. Setting up 2,500 Model schools in PPP mode is being planned.

Girls Education:

While SSA focuses on girl's elementary education through the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL) and the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) there are specific schemes at secondary level also for promotion of their education.

National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education: Pursuant to the announcement made by the Finance Minister while presenting the budget for 2007-08, a scheme for providing incentives to girls pursuing secondary education was approved for implementation during the year. The scheme is applicable to all girls of SC/ST communities joining class IX in state government schools, schools run by local bodies and Government-aided schools. A sum of Rs.3000 is deposited in a bank in favour of every SC/ST girls joining class IX in such a school and this sum will be payable with interest to them on attaining 18 years of age provided they pass class 10 examinations. During the three year period of 2008-11, it has covered 6.32 lakh girls but the annual coverage has been declining.

Girls' Hostels:

Under this schemes, 1505 girls' hostel has been sanctioned in 19 States with an anticipated central investment of Rs.397 crore(upto 2011-12). The scheme is under revision with enhancement of unit cost and provision of higher honorarium to wardens. This scheme will be merged with RMSA in the 12th Plan.

III. Higher & Technical Education:

The university and higher education system comprises 504 universities of which 243 are State universities, 40 are Central Universities while 130 are Deemed Universities and five institutions have been established under State legislation. There are 53 State Private Universities and 33 Institutes of national importance established by Central legislation. In addition, there are 25,951 colleges including 2,565 women's colleges. The total strength of teaching faculty in higher education is about 5.89 lakhs. The number of AICTE approved technical institutions which was 5,269 at the beginning of the XI Plan,

has increased to 8,568 as on August 2008. These comprise 2,388 engineering /technology colleges, 1,659 polytechnics, 1,001 institutions for degree and 575 institutions for diploma in Pharmacy, 86 schools each for degree as well as diploma in Hotel Management, 14 institutions for Art and Craft and 106 institutions for Architecture. For postgraduate courses, there are 1,516 educational institutions for MBA/ PGDM and 1,137 for MCA.

The GER in higher education is around 11% which is targeted to be increased to 15% by the end of 11th Plan and further to 21% by the end of the 12th Plan. To achieve this, the enrolments in universities/colleges have to be substantially raised at an annual rate of 8.9%. The GER for higher education in 2008-09 is 13.8 percent.

“Expansion, inclusion, rapid improvement in quality throughout the higher and technical education system by enhancing public spending, encouraging private initiatives and initiating the long overdue major institutional and policy reforms as the core of the Plan efforts” being the objective, 11th Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 84,943 crore for higher and technical education.

Expansion:

The Eleventh Plan envisages large scale expansion in university education by setting up 1455 new educational institutions comprising 30 Central universities, 8 IITs, 8 IIMs, 10 NITs, 20 IIITs, 3 IISERs, 2 SPAs, 374 Model colleges and 1000 polytechnics. Other initiatives include up gradation of state engineering institutions, Loan scholarship for students, expansion of research fellowships and provision of hostels for girls and inclusive education. The aggregate enrolment in higher education (excluding open universities) in 2008-09 is 14.7 million and research degree enrolments(M.Phil/PhDs) account for only 0.53 per cent. As the base for quality faculty at higher education is very narrow, efforts will be made in the 12th Plan for considerable improvement in enrolment for research degrees.

Inclusion:

These are aimed at reducing the regional and social group imbalance and include such measures as: (a) Implementing the recommendations of the Oversight Committee for 27% reservation of seats for Other Backward Class (OBC) students (b)

Implementing the recommendations of Sachar Committee (c) Merit scholarship to 2% of total enrolled students (d) Setting up a Higher Education Loan Guarantee Authority for students loan programme (e) Setting up of Equal Opportunity Office in all universities (f) Reduction in regional imbalances whereby the 374 new colleges will be established in the backward districts (g) Supporting the universities and colleges located in border, hilly, remote, small towns and educationally backward areas (h) Supporting the institutions with larger student population of SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Physically challenged and girl students (i) construction of 2000 girl's hostels

Excellence:

Various initiatives aimed at promoting quality and excellence in higher education include (a) Higher education reforms (b) support to 150 universities and 6000 colleges, hitherto uncovered by central assistance, for upgrading their infrastructure (c) Recruitment of adequate and good quality teachers by filling up faculty position by National Eligibility Test (NET) qualified faculty and for the purpose increasing the number and amount of research fellowship (e) Launching the National Mission on Education through ICT, for digitization and networking of all educational institutions (e) National Knowledge Network and connected digital campuses (f) Establishment of an Inter University Centre for research in higher education policy and programme implementation (g) Expansion of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme and extension of Phase II of TEQIP.

A provision of Rs.84,943 crore has been made for the Department of Higher Education (DoHE) in the XI Plan as against the X Plan outlay of Rs. 9,500 crore. The allocation for the DoHE during the first four years of the Plan is Rs. 34, 683 crore and expenditure during this period is lower at Rs.27549 crore due to delay in consultation process including States making availability of requisite land etc for launching several new schemes/setting up of new institutions. The XI Plan outlay for Technical Education is Rs.26, 300 crore and the allocation for the first four years is Rs. 15,053 crore. The expenditure during this period is Rs. 11808 crore. The allocation for Higher and Technical Education for 2011-12 is Rs. 13100 crore (BE).

Education: Task Ahead

Elementary Education:

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has become operative with effect from 1st April 2010. The GOI had notified “the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010” in the Official Gazette on 9th April, 2010. The act lays down, inter alia norms and standards for infrastructure, PTRs for the primary and upper primary stage of education, academic responsibilities of teachers and principles for the teaching and learning process. The RTE Act has considerable implications for the implementation strategies of SSA

The Government had already harmonized SSA vision, strategies and norms with the RTE mandate and the programme norms have been revised. Planned investment for implementation of RTE harmonized SSA for the period of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is Rs.2.31 lakh crore, of which a bulk, 80% or Rs.1.84 lakh crore, will be investment on human resources and the expenditure on infrastructure will be only 20%. The RTE roadmap as derived from the timeframes mandated in the Act are as follows:

Activity	Time Frame
Establishment of neighbourhood schools	3 years (by 31 st March,2013)
Provision of school infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All weather school buildings• One- classroom –one-teacher• Head Teacher –cum-office room• Toilets, drinking water• Barrier free access, Playground,etc.	3 years (by 31 st March,2013)
Provision of teachers as per prescribed PTR	3 years (by 31 st March,2013)
Quality interventions and other provisions	With immediate effect

The RTE mandates that there shall not be any single teacher school in the country. The Schedule of the RTE Act prescribes specific PTR to be maintained not at the State, District or Block levels but at school level. All teachers are to be recruited as per state specific norms over a period of 3 years. SSA has sanctioned 12.82 lakh teachers against which 10.30 lakh teachers have already been recruited upto 2009-10. Additional 1.37

lakh teachers have been sanctioned for 2010-11. Providing good quality education with a significant enhancement in learning levels of children in government and aided schools should be ensured. All systemic issues like teacher absenteeism will be addressed with local accountability.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education will be implemented in full vigour throughout the country. Tribal education would be of special focus as also that of minorities, SCs and other disadvantaged sections. Operational strategies will be designed roping in private providers of education also to ensure that marginalized sections are empowered with quality basic education and develop inertia for their continuation of secondary and higher education. Girl's education will receive high priority. A bulk of RTE expenditure will be targeted towards Educationally Backward Blocks/Districts in the country so as to bridge the existing regional, social and gender gaps. All the 8.1 million out of school children shall be enrolled in schools. The key elements in the approach to the 12th Plan for Elementary Education and Literacy is given in Box-1

Box-1

TWELFTH PLAN APPROACH: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND LITERACY

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:

- Integrate pre-school education into schooling
- Address residual Access & Equity gaps ; focus on quality as mandated under the RTE Act
- Convergence with schemes like MGNREGA for additional school infrastructure.
- Free, entry-barriers & explore private sector involvement more meaningfully for expansion & quality improvement.
- Launch a National Mission on Teacher Education- overhaul TETI- Linkage with HE- Rate TETI
- Fiscal incentives like tax exemptions for MDMS
- Ensure entitlement of mid-day meals to Poor children admitted in private schools under RTE Act.

LITERACY:

Saakshar Bharat with focus on women, SC/CT and Minorities covering all EBBs

Secondary Education:

Following RTE and a fair degree of success in universalizing elementary education in the country under SSA, it has become essential to move towards universalizing secondary education. The Government has already set its vision on making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 15-16 years. Nearly two thirds of secondary schools are under private management. The unaided schools account for 35%. Private sector capabilities and potential will be tapped in an acceptable format of public private partnerships to ensure universalisation of secondary education of satisfactory quality and standards.

The Government of India has already launched several new schemes in the XI Plan including Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Model Schools. RMSA is a comprehensive scheme, similar to SSA for Elementary Education. Under Model Schools, 6000 high quality schools will be set up in each of the Blocks in the country. About 3500 Model schools will be set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in partnership with the States and the rest 2500 schools will be set up in Non-EBBs under PPP mode. Both schemes will expand intake capacity of secondary education. Besides, the Government has also a proposal to expand of Kendriya Vidyalayas in all the districts which does not have a KV in the civil sector, possibly in PPP mode. The scope of RMSA will be expanded to assist the State Governments, on the basis of per child expenditure norms, for continuing education of children enrolled under the provision of RTE in private unaided schools, upto secondary level. The key elements in the approach to the 12th Plan for Secondary and Vocational Education is given in Box-2

Box-2

TWELFTH PLAN APPROACH: SECONDARY EDUCATION SECONDARY

- Envisages near universalization of secondary education
- Make RMSA a single comprehensive scheme- ZBB based
- Tap Private sector capabilities fruitfully with Models for PPP
- Umbrella Scheme with untied funding for innovation
- Sports and physical education is an integral part of curriculum in schools for holistic development of children & provide infrastructure support in convergence with other schemes
- Expand KVs/NVs

VOCATIONAL

- Pre-vocational courses in Class IX & X either as an add-on or as an alternative to work education or third language, where applicable
- Provide vertical mobility options for VE students to pursue UG/PG level courses
- Train and equip teachers on a continuous basis with latest skills and the vocational pedagogy itself for a high quality vocational education
- Evolve an Integrated vocational curriculum closely aligned with academic curriculum containing modules on various generic and specific vocational skills in consultation and active involvement of industry.
- Special focus on training of trainers/teachers in skill impartation possibly using a PPP model.

Higher Education:

India's aspirations to establish a knowledge society in the context of increasing globalization, presuppose that the higher and technical education essentially empowers our youths with requisite competitive skills and knowledge. Given the fact that the process of globalization is mostly technology and knowledge driven, we need highly specialized human capital to create, share, use and manage knowledge. Expansion, inclusion, rapid improvement in quality throughout the higher and technical education system by enhancing public spending, encouraging private initiatives and accelerating the

long overdue major institutional and policy reforms would continue to be the core of the Plan efforts. Higher and technical education policy reforms enunciated in the XI Plan will continue to be vigorously pursued in the next Plan. The key elements in the approach to the 12th Plan for Secondary and Vocational Education is given in Box-3.

Box-3

**TWELFTH PLAN APPROACH: HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
HIGHER EDUCATION:**

- Holistic and balanced expansion of higher education in a demand driven manner addressing equity concerns targeting an additional enrolment of 10 million (equivalent to 3 million additional seats for each age cohort entering the higher education) to bring India's GER broadly in line with the current global average.
- Strategic Central-funding of State universities and colleges to stimulate more State government funding and linked to academic and governance reforms based on State higher education plans.
- Revitalize university-based research by increasing research funding significantly and review funding policies that create right incentives for quality research and promote collaborative initiatives.
- Create some universities in the global top-league that attract and retain high quality faculty from across the world by establishing a few Innovation Universities.
- Improve employability of graduates through integrated curriculum, greater flexibility in choice of subjects and innovative pedagogic practices, bringing focus on critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills in higher education.
- Focus on full implementation of examination reforms, choice-based credit and semester system to enhance flexibility and provide greater choice.
- Harness Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to enrich teaching-learning experience, extend and diversify delivery, improve research quality.
- Make India a global hub for higher education and facilitate Indian institutions to embrace internationalization to enhance country's soft power, improve standards of domestic provision and produce graduates with international competencies and skills.

3.2

Health

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) adopted a comprehensive approach towards health care encompassing equitable and comprehensive individual health care, improved sanitation, clean drinking water, nutritious food, hygiene, good feeding practices and development of delivery systems responsive to the needs of people. It promised special attention to the health of marginalised groups such as adolescent girls, women of all ages, children below the age of three, older persons, the differently-abled, tribals and scheduled castes.

The attainment of health outcomes is not dependent solely on access to curative health care, but also addressing to the lacuna in public health related services. Initiatives to increase the outreach and quality of health services taken up during the Plan period include the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). NRHM, the major flagship programme of the Government in the health sector, aimed at inclusive health and improved access to quality health care for those residing in rural areas, particularly women, children and the poor by promoting integration, decentralisation and encouraging community participation in health programmes. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is an effort to provide protection to BPL households in the unorganised sector from financial liabilities arising out of health problems that involve hospitalisation.

The total expenditure on health in India (public plus private) as a percentage of GDP in the country exhibits a picture broadly in line with the level achieved in other countries at similar per capita income levels, except being skewed too much in favour of private expenditure. The Eleventh Plan had explicitly envisaged an increase in public expenditure on health to at least 2 per cent of GDP. Public expenditure on health in India (Centre plus States combined) is around 1.27 per cent of GDP (2010-11). It is strongly felt that public expenditure on health needs to be increased, especially the States have to be more proactive in substantially increasing their health budgets.

Eleventh Plan Time Bound Goals for the health sector include:

- Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 per 1000 live births.
- Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per 1,00,000 live births.
- Reducing Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1.
- Reducing malnutrition among children of age group 0–3 to half its present level.
- Reducing anaemia among women and girls by 50 per cent.
- Raising the sex ratio for age group 0–6 to 935 by 2011–12 and 950 by 2016–17.
- Providing clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensuring no slip-backs.

In order to achieve the above goals, the Eleventh Plan aimed at strengthening all aspects of the healthcare system – preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative. The Mid Term Appraisal exercise was conducted to assess the progress made so far in terms of the achievement against various goals set for the Eleventh Plan and NRHM, in specific. An analysis of sectoral data, review of official documents and other independent reports, consultations with the experts in the field, discussions with nodal departments of the implementing Ministries as well as the departments in State Governments dealing with the subject brought forth a mixed picture of the health sector.

Status of Eleventh Plan Goals:

The latest available data on the progress of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country during the Eleventh Plan period shows that MMR came down from 254 (SRS 2004-06) to 212 (SRS 2007-09). Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has shown a downward trend, from 57 in 2006 to 50 in 2009 (SRS). High focus States of NRHM have shown marginally better performance in rural areas. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) came down from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.6 in 2009 (SRS). Regarding the sex ratio, information for the age group 0-6 years during the Eleventh Plan period as available through the Census figures of 2011 indicates a fall from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. In case of malnutrition and anaemia, there are reports about efforts being made by different States, though specific information is yet to be available. On the goal related to clean drinking water, progress is slightly behind schedule.

Plan Outlays:

Outlays on health by the Centre have been increased significantly to strengthen the capacity of the public health system to do a better job.

(Rs. In crore)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-2012 (11 th Plan)
NRHM	10890.00	11930.00	13930.00	15440.00	17840.00	89478.00
Health (Non- NRHM)	2985.00	3650.00	4450.00	5560.00	5720.00	42362.92
AYUSH	488.00 (including Rs.120 crore for NRHM)	534.00 (including Rs.120 crore for NRHM)	734.00 (including Rs.197 crore for NRHM)	800.00 (including Rs.232 crore for NRHM)	900.00 (including Rs. 275 crore under NRHM)	3988.00 (including Rs. 625 crore for NRHM)
Health Research	-	420.00	420.00	500.00	600.00	4306.08
AIDS Control	*	*	*	*	1700.00	*
TOTAL	14363.00	16534.00	19534.00	22300.00	26760.00	140135.00

- *figures included under the Health(non-NRHM) sector.*

National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. The difficult areas with unsatisfactory health indicators were classified as special/ high focus States to ensure greater attention where needed. The key tenets of the Mission include active community participation, flexible financing, improved management through capacities, innovations in human resource management and monitoring progress against the standards set. The institutional integration under NRHM within the fragmented health sector has also been able to galvanize the State Governments to develop both financial as well as infrastructural health capacities. The financial performance under NRHM (excluding the AYUSH component) is depicted in the table.

(Rs. In crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Approved outlay	10890.00	11930.00	13930.00	15440.00	17840.00
Expenditure	10380.40	11206.18	13304.51	14652.69	5586.66*
Expenditure as % of outlay	95.32%	94.39%	95.51%	94.90%	31.32%*

* as on 31.8.2011

The status of physical performance under NRHM as on 31.3.2011 is shown below:

- i. 4.83 lakh Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) have been constituted.
- ii. About 8.50 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been selected, of which 6.70 lakh have been imparted four modules of training. 6.90 lakh ASHAs have been positioned with drug kits. Training for modules V-VII is in progress.
- iii. Against a total of 1.47 lakh Sub-centres (SCs), 59,068 SCs are now functional with 2 ANMs.
- iv. Out of total 23,673 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 7,629 are functional with three staff nurses. Further, 9107 PHCs are functioning on 24X7 basis.
- v. Rogi Kalyan Samitis/Hospital development Committees have been established in 678 District hospitals, 6403 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and above level and 26,068 Primary Health centres and above SC level.
- vi. Mobile Medical Units are functioning in 461 districts.
- vii. 2317 number of CHCs/SDHs & equivalent and 574 District Hospitals have been upgraded to First Referral Units (FRUs).
- viii. As per Delivery Monitoring Unit Report of 31st March 2011, percentage of institutional deliveries and children fully immunized in the country stands at 78.3% and 86.9% respectively.

Increase in Inpatients and OPD attendance

The period since launch of the Mission has witnessed a series of wide ranging changes in health facility levels and the mechanism of delivery of health care. The impact of effective and accountable health care delivery system made available through NRHM has shown increase in number of patients treated at OPD as well as in patient.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

For attaining the time bound goals of reducing maternal mortality ratio, immense focus is being given to essential obstetric and new born care for all, training , skilled attendance at birth etc. Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention under NRHM being implemented with the above objective by promoting institutional delivery. Under the Yojana, cash benefits are provided to the pregnant women and the village link worker/ASHA as an incentive to promote institutional delivery and also meeting transportation costs etc. It is evident that the improvised health care delivery system like JSY programme has exhibited an increase in number of institutional deliveries and in number of beneficiaries. The number of institutional deliveries has increased from 108.41 lakh in 2005-06 to 168.05 lakh during 2010-11 in the country.

Health Human Resources

Availability of appropriate and adequately trained human resources is an essential concomitant of rural health infrastructure. There has been increase in numbers of ANMs, nurses, doctors over a span of four years, but there are considerable shortfalls as compared to the actual requirement in rural areas. To overcome these gaps, efforts are being made through training and involving available local; medical and AYUSH practitioners and contractual appointments of doctors and specialists at the district level and based on local criteria. Various forms of performance-based incentives have been attempted to motivate public health workers in remote areas. Some excellent innovations have been attempted in the states to train local women as ANM. Besides short-term training in anaesthesia and emergency obstetric care, innovative measures like mandatory rural service to qualify for post-graduation, walk-in interviews, three year rural health practitioner course are also being attempted.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

RSBY, launched by Ministry of Labour & Employment in 2007 has been an important step to supplement the efforts being made to provide quality health care to the poor and underprivileged population. It provides cashless health insurance cover up to Rs.30,000 per annum per family. The premium is paid by the Centre and State Governments on a 75:25 sharing basis with the beneficiary paying only a registration fee. Twenty-six States are in the process of implementing the RSBY and till 13th September 2011, more than 2.44 crore biometric enabled smart cards have been issued for providing health insurance cover from any empanelled hospital throughout the country. The scheme is now being gradually extended to the non-BPL category of workers as well. Linkages with RSBY in public sector hospitals need to be strengthened.

Road Ahead

While the last year of the Eleventh Plan is in progress, priorities for the Twelfth Plan need to be identified. Though most of the institutional arrangements under NRHM have been put in place but the processes required to achieve the outcomes need to be further strengthened. NRHM, which has focussed heavily on child birth and pre-natal care needs to expand to a more comprehensive vision of health care, which includes service delivery for a much broader range of conditions, covering both preventive and curative services. The NRHM umbrella needs to bring forth convergence among all the existing National Health Programs on Mental Health, AIDS control, Deafness control, Care of the Elderly, Information, Education and Communication, Cancer Control, Tobacco Control, Cardio Vascular Diseases, Oral health, Fluorosis, Human Rabies control, Leptospirosis.

Other innovative management reforms within health delivery systems with a view to improve efficiency, effectiveness and accountability will be encouraged. The Tamil Nadu intervention of creating a separate public health cadre and maternal death audit will be promoted. Processes like real time data collection, community-based validation, and medical audits to ensure quality, cost-effectiveness and promptness of healthcare will be introduced. Thrust would be on preventive health care through involvement of existing frontline health educators and counsellors in compiling and disseminating preventive

health practices to every nook and corner of the country. In order to make the healthcare delivery more consultative and inclusive, measures like strengthening PRIs/ULBs for better designing and management, increasing users' participation through institutionalised audits of health care service delivery and bi-annual evaluation by empowered agencies of civil society organizations for greater transparency are envisaged. There is equal need to upscale community monitoring for accountability and improving access for the poor and underprivileged.

The gender based inequities in health outcomes of girls and women must be accorded the highest priority through interventions of optimal learning outcomes in primary education, reducing under-nutrition and anaemia in adolescent girls and providing maternity support. To attain optimum child health outcomes, there is a need to create a direct reporting relationship between AWCs and Sub-Centres so that interventions are better synergized and resources are optimized. Focussed attention is needed towards the special requirements of different groups, e.g., integrated geriatric health care and other needs specific to the elderly, 'adolescent friendly' health support services (and counselling) for victims of sexual or substance abuse, those infected with HIV/AIDS and mental health services. Further regional disparities with respect to maternal health and child under nutrition needs to be addressed.

In addition to the control of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc., concerted efforts have to be made for prevention and control of the escalating threat of non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and chronic respiratory diseases which are major killers, especially in middle age. The Integrated Disease Surveillance System (IDSP) has not fully delivered and hence the district health system need to be strengthened and links established with non-governmental health care providers to develop a reliable and accurate reporting network for infectious diseases and risk factors of non-communicable diseases.

It is essential to fill in the gaps on the basic health infrastructure needed for health delivery in rural areas by ways of upgrading existing PHCs and CHCs to IPHS norms, building Labour rooms and Operation Theatres, which are critical to reducing Maternal

mortality and also building new PHCs. Government diagnostic services will have to be strengthened at the block and district levels. The infrastructure for ancillary services like drug storage and warehousing, medical waste management, surveillance and cold chain management needs to be ensured at the District level. District Hospitals need to be greatly strengthened in terms of both equipment and staffing for a wide range of secondary care services and also some tertiary level services. New medical and nursing colleges should preferably be linked to district hospitals in underserved states and districts, ensuring that districts with a population of 25 lakhs and above are prioritized for establishment of such colleges if they presently lack them. New programmes for developing mid-level health workers (such as Bachelor of Rural Health Care/Bachelor of Primary Health Practice) and nurse-practitioners which have been introduced in some States must be similarly linked to District Hospitals. For prompt services for transportation of referred cases, the existing 1084 Mobile Medical units will be expanded to have a presence in each CHC. Mobile Medical Units may also be dedicated to certain areas which have a marked presence of moving populations. It will have to be ensured that each Mobile Medical Unit has requisite emergency equipment, drugs, basic diagnostics and a trained paramedic assigned to it.

Another major area of thrust of the health sector is to ensure that all urban slums and settlements are covered with Sub Centres and ICDS centres (co-located where possible) and PHCs, through NUHM. Innovative mechanisms of creating local, low-cost treatment centres around relevant disease groups rather than generic ones, thus using resources more efficiently would be adopted.

Ensuring delivery of safe drugs is a major challenge. The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) provides a tested model for procurement and distribution to achieve economies of scale and use of monopsony power for procuring drugs at substantially marked down prices and needs to be scaled up.

Lack of human resources is as responsible for inadequate provision of health services as lack of physical infrastructure, especially in rural areas. The status of Human Resources for Health (HRH) has improved during the 11th Five year plan period, however

much more needs to be done. As a result of skewed distribution of all cadres of health workers, the vulnerable populations in rural, tribal and hilly areas continue to be extremely underserved. A sizeable expansion in teaching institutions for doctors, nurses and paramedics needs to be ensured. To fill the gap in training needs of paramedical professionals, it is proposed to develop each of the District Hospitals (635) into knowledge centres, and CHCs (4535) into training institutions. Besides expansion of human resource training in district hospitals and CHCs, issues of regional equity, rural-urban distribution and quality would need special attention. Public health education must be developed as a multi-disciplinary, health system connected, problem solving professional course and be open to both physicians and nonphysicians.

The ongoing initiatives for integrating AYUSH and capacity development of other traditional health care providers such as Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) needs to be strengthened. Positive traditional care practices and local remedies should be encouraged.

A regulated Public Private Partnership (PPP) as a mode to finance healthcare services needs to be encouraged. However, care needs to be taken to ensure proper oversight and regulation including public scrutiny of PPP contracts in the social sector to ensure freedom from potential conflicts of interest and effective accountability.

Any social security system must aim at providing some basic Universal Health Care. The possibilities of introducing a government funded health insurance plan for every citizen along the lines of the RSBY, which is currently limited to the poor and for certain select groups would be another option to explore.

There is no national system of nutrition monitoring, mapping and surveillance in the country. District level disaggregated data is not available from existing surveys. DLHS remains inadequate in its coverage. There is a need to generate reliable District level disaggregated data so that we are able to monitor the progress made on under-nutrition. An innovative health and nutrition monitoring and surveillance system needs to be put in place.

3.3 Rural Development

Poverty reduction has been one of the major goals of development planning since independence and the planning process has been sensitive to the needs of the poor. Accordingly, the development efforts have been directed in creating adequate livelihoods and provision of services for a better quality life of the poor. However, the poverty estimates as per methodology suggested by Tendulkar Committee put 41.8% of rural population as BPL which indicates that concerted efforts are needed to alleviate poverty in the rural areas.

Economic growth with a focus on employment generating sectors has been a key element of the strategy for poverty reduction along with emphasis laid on provision of basic minimum services like health, education, water supply, sanitation, etc. This strategy has been combined with a third element of directly targeting the poor through anti-poverty programmes. The self and wage employment programmes along with the schemes on rural housing constitute the major plank of the poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the rural areas.

The Census of 2011 estimates that 833 million people continue to live in rural India. Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan therefore, emphasizes on expansion of income opportunities in the farm sector and a progressive absorption into non-agricultural activity as one of the most potent weapon for reducing poverty in rural areas. Thus development and transformation of the rural economy requires rapid expansion of employment and income opportunities, both on farm and off farm along with improvements in health, education and skill development.

1. Anti- Poverty Programmes:

Anti-poverty programmes targeting the poor have been rationalized, restructured and revamped from time to time with a view to enhance their efficacy and impact on the poor. There are three mega programmes, one for creation of self-employment opportunities (Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), second for wage employment Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and third for rural housing (Indira Awaas Yojana). Brief details of the programmes are as under.

(i) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), is an integrated programme for Self-Employment of the rural poor launched on 1st April, 1999 following the restructuring of the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied schemes. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs), training them, their capacity building and provision of income generating assets through bank credit and government subsidy. Other important components of the programme are: development of infrastructure, establishment of marketing linkages and providing technological support. Under the scheme special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for disabled persons. It is envisaged that 50% of the group formed in each Block should be exclusively for women.

During the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the central releases were to the tune of Rs.1697 crore, Rs.1990 crore, Rs.1975 crore and Rs.2231 crore respectively. During the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the total funds utilized out of the total available funds were Rs.1966 crore (82%), Rs. 2285 crore (76%), Rs. 2779 crore (80%) and Rs. 2804 crore (75%). The total number of (SHGs) formed during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 were 3.07 lakh, 5.64 lakh, 3.89 lakh and 3.11 Lakh respectively. During the years 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10, and 2010-11, total no. of Swarozgaris assisted were 16.99 lakh 18.62 lakh, 20.85 lakh and 21.10 lakh respectively. Physical and financial progress of SGSY for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 is at Annexure-I.

Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights that real power of the SHG Bank Linkage (SBL) model lies in the economies of scale created by Self Help Group Federations through bulk purchase of inputs and marketing of outputs, making available loans for housing and health facilities, variety of insurance services etc. SBL programme can only be successful if it is tied up with livelihood programme such as improved agriculture, dairying, marketing, etc.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. Universal social mobilization through formation of SHGs under NRLM will ensure at least one member of each rural BPL family, preferably a woman member, is covered under SHG net. With a view to form strong Peoples Institutions, NRLM will focus on setting up of federations of SHGs from village Panchayat to district levels. NRLM proposes to ensure Universal financial inclusion by facilitating opening of savings bank accounts of all its beneficiaries, simultaneously encouraging thrift and credit activities, facilitating access to credit from banks etc. There is a provision to utilize 10% of allocation under the Programme for training and capacity building of the intended beneficiaries to take up the micro enterprises for enhancing their incomes. In addition to self-employment, NRLM will also focus on supporting rural BPL youth for accessing skilled wage employment through placement linked skill development projects. The distinctive focus of the NRLM is on Federations of SHGs that become powerful units of economic empowerment, enabling the poor to radically alter the balance of power in the markets they participate in as both producers and consumers.

The two major strategic shifts under NRLM, vis-à-vis SGSY are that (i) NRLM will be a demand driven programme and the states will formulate their own poverty reduction action plans under it, based on their past experience, resources and skills base and (ii) NRLM will provide for a professional support structure for programme implementation at all levels from National to Sub district level in different streams.

In order to ensure a holistic approach towards income enhancement of the rural poor, NRLM will focus on four streams of livelihoods which would be as follows:

Coping with vulnerabilities – debt bondage, food insecurity, migration, health checks,

Existing livelihoods – Stabilising and expanding, making them sustainable,

Self employment – micro-enterprise development, and

Skilled wage employment – opportunities in growing sectors of the economy.

The following are the salient features of NRLM:

- Universal social mobilization through formulation of SHGs to ensure that at least one member of each rural BPL household, preferably a woman member of the household, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) net.
- Form strong Peoples Institutions, by setting up of federations of SHGs from village Panchayat to district level to provide voice and strength to its members and handholding of SHGs to provide all kinds of support services.
- Universal financial inclusion will be furthered through linking the SHGs, banks and other Financial Institutions for securing credit.
- Focus on ensuring skilled wage employment for rural youth through placement linked skill development projects.

Approach paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan envisage that very specific attention needs to be given to leverage the enormous potential of empowering rural women in the farm sector, and also in the rural non-farm sector. In order to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment, Government of India has announced “Mahila Kisan Sashktikaran Pariyojana” (MKSP), as a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. It will initiate a learning cycle by which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies and farming systems. MKSP will be implemented as a sub-component of NRLM through specially formulated projects.

(ii) Indira Awaas Yojana

The Indira Awaas Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored programme being implemented throughout the country except Delhi and Chandigarh under which financial assistance is provided to shelterless rural BPL households for construction of their dwelling units. The funds are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of Union Territories, 100% assistance is provided by the Centre.

The state-wise allocations of funds under IAY are made giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratios. The allocation amongst districts is based on

75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to SC/ST population. Further, 60% of the IAY allocation is meant for benefiting SC/ST families, 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities. Also the IAY houses are expected to be invariably allotted in the name of women. In addition, 5% of the central allocation can be utilized for meeting exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation, etc.

The first installment amounting to 50% of the total allocation for a particular district is released in the beginning of the year. The second installment is released after the district has utilized 60% of the total available funds, submitted the audit reports of the previous year and utilization certificate for the preceding year, etc.

IAY is also a part of 'Bharat Nirman' Programme, under which 60 lakh houses were to be constructed during the four years (2005-2006 to 2008-09). Against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.21720.39 crore.

Under Phase-II of Bharat Nirman Programme, a target of construction houses under IAY has been doubled to 120 lakh houses for five year period from 2009-10 to 2014-15. As against this, performance during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to July 2011) is as under:

Year	Centre Release (Rs. Crore)	Physical Target (in lakh)	Physical Achievement (No) (in lakh)	% of target achieved
2009-10	8635.74	40.52	33.86	83.55
2010-11	10329.45	29.09	27.15	93.36
2011-12(July 2011)	3980.47	27.26	4.45	16.34

The assistance under IAY for new construction is Rs. 45,000 per unit in the plain areas and Rs. 48,500 in hilly/difficult areas including sixty Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts. In addition to the unit assistance available under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan up to Rs. 20,000 from any nationalized bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. IAY funds can

also be used for up-gradation of kutchha houses for which Rs. 15,000 per unit can be availed. Further, Rs.3200 for plain areas and Rs.3700 for hilly/difficult areas can be dovetailed from Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) scheme for construction of toilets with the IAY houses.

A scheme has been launched w.e.f. August, 2009 as part of IAY for providing homestead sites to those rural BPL Households whose names are included in the permanent waiting list but who have neither agricultural land nor a house site. Rs.10000/- per homestead site is being provided under the scheme, the funding of which is shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50.

Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan lay stress on need for developing and popularizing innovative, location specific technologies, materials, designs and methods through a network of institutions, which could result in low-cost, environment friendly and disaster resistant houses as per local cultural preferences. Further, it highlights the need of better systems for monitoring of the programme and deeper convergence across various flagship programmes.

Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive web based MIS for IAY. This MIS has all the physical and financial performance details up-to the district levels. Software is also being developed to monitor the programme beneficiary wise.

Impact of the Scheme

- IAY is one of the popular schemes as it enables beneficiaries to participate & involve themselves in construction of their own home.
- The houses get completed more or less on time and there is a high level of occupancy and satisfaction.
- IAY has been able to fulfill need of shelter of the most vulnerable section of society. The coverage of SC/STs was 53% and more than 87% houses were sanctioned in the name of a female beneficiary or in the joint name of husband and wife during 2010-11.
- Providing houses to the poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical & mental health. Once the basic need of housing is fulfilled, citizens develop a sense of opportunity for livelihood, for improving living conditions and for continuing

children's education. Undoubtedly, there is a direct link between a safe and secure housing to better standards of living & reduction in vulnerability.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)

The objective of the MGNREGA is to provide enhanced livelihood security to the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to any household whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work.

The Act came into force in 200 notified Districts of the country with effect from 2nd February, 2006 and additional 130 districts were added from 2007-08. All the remaining districts of the country were brought in the ambit of the Act from 1st April, 2008. MGNREGA is a demand based programme, hence, no targets for employment generation are fixed. Thus, the requirement of funds and employment generation depend on demand for work. The Central funds allocated and central releases under MGNREGA for the period 2006-07 to 2011-12 are as under:

Year	Central outlays(Rs in crore)	Central Releases (Rs in crore)
2006-07	11300	8640.85
2007-08	12000	12610.39
2008-09	30000	30000.19
2009-10	39100	33506.61
2010-11	40100	35768.95
2011-12	40000	10860.22 (till June 2011)

The Central Government bears the entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers, 75% of the costs of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers. The State Governments bear 25% of the costs of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

The NREGA is a demand driven scheme and hence no state-wise allocations are made. The first installment of funds, approximately for six months, is released on the basis of the projected demand by States/UTs in the labour budget. The second installment is released after the district has utilized 60% of the funds available, furnishing

the utilization certificate for the proceeding years, annual report for the year before last year etc.

Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan observed that technical soundness of design and quality of works undertaken in MGNREGA falls short of what is needed to ensure land productivity enhancement. There appear to be two critical areas in regard to MGNREGA, (i) technical capacity at the local level and, (ii) involvement of PRI representatives at every level of process needs to be addressed and resolved in the Twelfth Plan.

Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive web based MIS www.nrega.nic.in, which places all data relating to financial and programme performance indicators in public domain. MIS places all critical data on the web and this data is software engineered, which has significant advantages in terms of transparency as it allows cross verification of records and generation of reports on any parameter of the Act. This MIS has all the physical and financial performance details up to the district levels. Physical and Financial Performance during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given in Annexure-II.

The emphasis, now, is on ensuring public accountability, strengthening transparency, and encouraging activities that tap the productive potential of works undertaken so that MGNREGA become a platform for sustainable development. To enforce transparency at the grassroot level, Ministry of Rural Development proposes to use ICT devices with Biometrics integration with UIDAI for capturing all the processes right from registration, demand of work, issue of date receipt, allocation of work, attendance at worksite with GPS coordinates, measurement of work and wage payments. This will enforce the right based framework of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by enabling workers direct access to ICT system for registering and recording his/her transactions.

To curb corruption and malpractices in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the Ministry has taken the following initiatives:

- Awareness generation among rural population about their legal rights MGNREGA through intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media.
- A web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega.nic.in) which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of

days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.

- Wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to workers. To cover gaps in financial services, outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics have been initiated.
- The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose.
- State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (V&MC) have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.
- States have been directed to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- Independent appraisal of the impact of the Act in rural areas is being done by professional institutions including IITs, IIMs, social services institution and Agricultural Universities.
- Independent Monitoring of the implementation of the Act through National Level Monitors and by Eminent Citizens. They are deputed to various districts to oversee the progress of the Act.
- Periodic visits to districts by members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council to monitor the Act.
- Quarterly review of the status of implementation of the Act with State Governments in the Performance Review Committee meetings. State-specific reviews are also undertaken.
- Quality audit of the works taken up under the Act with a view to ensure that works created are of good quality, economical, productive and durable.

2. BPL CENSUS 2011

The identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families is done through BPL Census conducted by the State Govt. /Union Territory (UT) Administration which is

underway. Last BPL Census to identify BPL families in rural areas was conducted in 2002. Thereafter, no BPL Census has been conducted till 2010.

The BPL Census 2011 is underway to identify the people Below Poverty line (BPL) based on a self-declaration of respondents in response to the criteria finalized for the survey by the Ministry of Rural Development. In rural areas the classification of households is to be done in three steps. The first stage is to apply the exclusion criteria. When any household satisfies any of the 13 criteria, the household will be excluded – (list of criteria enclosed as Annexure-III). Subject to exclusion criteria, five categories of families will be compulsorily included (List of categories enclosed).

Remaining (subject to automatic inclusion & exclusion) will be assigned deprivation scores depending on the numbers of deprivation indicators they satisfy (which are 7 in number and their list is enclosed).

Inclusion priority – Households eligible under compulsory inclusion will have highest priority. For the households eligible for ranking under deprivation indicators as above, a deprivation score would be derived for each household by adding up the number of deprivations satisfied by the household. This score will vary from a minimum 0 to maximum 7. The order of priority for inclusion of households in the BPL list would be from largest number of deprivations to smallest number of deprivations. For the purpose of coverage under welfare schemes of the Government, households eligible for compulsory inclusion will have highest priority, followed by households with higher deprivation scores. For such welfare programme where universal coverage is not permissible, the system would be capable of generating a ranking of priority household till poverty caps prescribed by the Planning Commission are attained. The deprivation cut-off will be chosen in such a manner that the total percentage of households will be less than or equal to the cut-off poverty ratio prescribed by the Planning Commission. The difference in the number of households prescribed by Planning Commission and arrived at by deprivation cut-off method, if any, will be identified by permitting households with one less deprivation than deprivation cut-off from Panchayat which have highest percentage of SC/ST population in the State arranged seriatim in decreasing order of percentage of SC/ST population. This method can be used to arrive at any cut-off as required.

In urban areas, poverty is to be identified through identification of specific vulnerabilities covering three broad categories namely, residential, occupational and social. Details are given in Annexure –IV.

3. LAND RESOURCES

Two major programmes have been launched during the 11th Five Year Plan:

(a) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

During the Eleventh Plan, the three area development programmes, namely, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been integrated and consolidated into a single programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), launched in 2009-10. This consolidation seeks to achieve optimum use of resources, for sustainable outcomes as part of integrated planning.

The main features of IWMP include provisions of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis; enhanced cost norms of Rs.12000 per hectare for plain areas and Rs.15000 per hectare for hilly and difficult areas; reduced number of installments; delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States, dedicated institutions; capacity building of stake holders; monitoring & evaluation, specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation; livelihood for assetless people; and production system and micro-enterprises. Under the new modified programme of IWMP, watershed projects are implemented on rainfed/degraded lands in the country.

The major activities undertaken under IWMP are soil and moisture conservation measures, rain water harvesting measures, recharge of ground water, afforestation, horticulture and pasture development, livelihood activities including production systems and micro enterprises, capacity building and awareness generation and encouraging people's participation.

The IWMP is a demand driven programme. However, to cover all the States, a minimum tentative allocation of area is made based on certain criteria in the beginning of

the year which remains valid up to a certain date say 31st August. After that the programme is operated on 'first come first serve' basis.

Under IWMP, an area of 22.65 million hectare is proposed to be covered during the 11th Five Year Plan period. Against this target, an area of 18.44 million hectares has been sanctioned to States and an amount of Rs.2670.94 crore (as on 31.08.2011) released to States. The drought prone areas are inter-alia given priority while selecting the project areas for development under IWMP.

Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan highlights four functional areas namely (a) institutional development, (b) capacity building (c) monitoring and evaluation and (d) livelihood orientation that need to be an internal part of the IWMP and given great attention in the 12th Plan. Institution building needs the involvement of local people and social mobilization has, therefore to be an important component of the program. Further, National Rainfed Areas Authority (NRAA) could play a major anchoring role in infusing the IWMP programme with quality.

(b) National Land Records Modernization Programme

The Department of Land Reforms (LR) was implementing two centrally Sponsored Schemes viz.: Computerization of Land Records (CLR) & Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). Later on 21.8.2008, the Cabinet approved merger of these schemes into a modified scheme name National Land records Modernization Programme (NLRMP). The main aims of NLRMP are to usher in a system of updated land records, automated and automatic mutation, integration between textual and spatial records, inter-connectivity between revenue and registration, to replace the present deeds registration and presumptive title guarantee. The NLRMP has 3 major components – (a) Computerization of land record (b) Survey/re-survey (c) Computerization of Registration. The district has been taken as the unit of implementation, where all programme activities are to converge. It is hoped that all districts in the country would be covered by the end of the 12th Plan period except where cadastral surveys are being done for the first time.

The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updating and maintenance of land records and validation of titles, but also as a programme that will add value and provide a comprehensive database for planning developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information, while providing citizen services based on land records data.

Under the NLRMP, the three layers of data are being integrated on a geographic information system (GIS) platform viz. spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography, Survey of India and Forest Survey of India maps, and Revenue records: cadastral maps and RoR details. All cadastral maps will be digitized, and data included with plot numbers and unique id for each land parcel. Administrative unit boundaries from village level upwards (including panchayat, block, tehsil, circle, sub-division, district, division, State and national boundaries), forest, water bodies and other physical attributes of land and land use details will be overlaid, and other developmental layers (e.g., watersheds, road networks, etc.) added to the core GIS.

The activities to be supported under the programme, inter alia, include survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetric, updating of land records including mutation records, completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), computerization of registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, digitization of maps, integration of the entire system digitization of maps and training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. Connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and land records management centers at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level would be supported. Access to land records data would be provided to Cooperative and other financial institutions for facilitating credit operations.

A major focus of the Programme is on citizen services, such as providing records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates (particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks, etc.

The budget provision for the Scheme during the current year (2011-12) is Rs.150.00 crore. The components of the scheme will become integrated with the Revenue Administration of the States/UTs and will continue as such on an ongoing basis. Many of the states have recorded significant progress under the erstwhile CLR, SRA & ULR schemes which are the pre-cursor of NLRMP scheme. The details as on 31.07.2011 are given as under:

- Record of Rights (RoRs) data placed on website by 16 States.
- Legal sanctity accorded to the computerized copies of RoRs by 21 States.
- Digitization of Maps taken up by 26 States.
- Effecting mutations using computers begun in 18 States.
- Construction of about 1466 land record rooms completed in 16 States/UTs.
- Construction of about 4311 office cum residence of Patwaris /Talathis/RI completed in 15 States/UTs.
- Strengthening of revenue/ survey training institutions by construction, renovation, up-gradation, providing modern equipment etc. done by 20 States.

Annexure-1

**Physical and Financial Progress of Swarnjayanti Gram warozgar
Yojana(SGSY) for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11**
(Rs. in crores)

Items		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Total allocation (Centre + State)	2268.82	2643.44	2688.66	3116.46
2	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	1800.00	2350.00	2350.00	2984.00
	Central releases (% release)	1697.70 (100%)	1989.60 (98.49%)	1974.96 (96.27%)	2230.67 (93.73%)
3.	Total available Fund	2394.17	3003.05	3495.65	3752.21
4.	Total Utilisation to TAF	1965.97 (82.12%)	2285.39 (76.10%)	2779.19 (79.50%)	2804.04 (74.73%)
5	SHGs formed (in Lakh)	3.07	5.64	3.89	3.11
	Total Swarozgaris assisted (in No.)	1699295	1861875	2085177	2109986
	SC Swarozgaris assisted (in No.) (% against total achv.)	561052 (33.02%)	601299 (32.30%)	753640 (36.14%)	734775 (34.82%)
7	ST Swarozgaris assisted (in No.) (% against total achv.)	251783 (14.80%)	274530 (14.74%)	322142 (15.45%)	361891 (17.15%)
8	Women Swarozgaris assisted (No.) (% against total achv.)	10.84 (64%)	1206513 (65%)	1502285 (15.45%)	1424059 (67.49%)
9	Minority Swarozgaris assisted (No. in thosand) (% against total achv.)	1.42 (8%)	275121 (15%)	241866 (11.60%)	244225 (11.57%)
10	Total Investment (Rs. Cr.) (subsidy + credit)	4049.41	5272.34	6409.15	6400.09
11	Subsidy Credit Ratio	2.14	2.03	2.27	2.53
12	Per Capita Investment	28765	29932	31817	31375

Performance of MGNREGA during 2006-07 to 2010-11					
Annexure –II					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Employment provided to households	2.10 Crore	3.39 Crore	4.51 Crore	5.26 Crore	5.49 crore
Person days (in crore)					
Total:	90.5	143.59	216.32	283.59	257.15
SCs:	22.95(25%)	39.36(27%)	63.36(29%)	86.45(30%)	78.76 (31%)
STs:	32.98 (36%)	42.07(29%)	55.02(25%)	58.74(21%)	53.62(21%)
Women:	36.79(41%)	61.15(43%)	103.57 (48%)	136.40(48%)	122.74(48%)
Others:	34.56(38%)	62.16(43%)	97.95(45%)	138.40(49%)	124.78(48%)
Average Persondays per household	43 Days	42 Days	48 Days	54 Days	47 Days
Financial Performance					
Budget Outlay (in Rs.crore)	11300	12000	30000	39100	40100
Central Release: (in Rs.crore)	8640.85	12610.39	29939.60	33506.61	35768.95
Total available fund [including OB]: (in Rs.crore).	2073.55	19305.81	37397.06	49579.19	54172.14
Expenditure. (in Rs.crore)]	8823.35	15856.89	27250.1	37905.23	39377.27(73 %)
Average wage per day	Rs. 65	Rs. 75	Rs. 84	Rs. 90	Rs. 97
Works Details					
Total works taken up (In Lakhs):	8.35	17.88	27.75	46.17	50.95
Works completed:	3.87	8.22	12.14	22.59	25.90
Water conservation:	4.51(54%)	8.73(49%)	12.79(46%)	10.98(23.78%)	24.24(48%)
Provision of Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/S&MF &IAY beneficiaries	0.81(10%)	2.63(15%)	5.67(20%)	7.73(16.74%)	9.14(18%)
Rural Connectivity	1.80(21%)	3.08(17%)	5.03(18%)	7.64(16.55%)	9.30(18%)
: Land Development	0.89(11%)	2.88(16%)	3.98(15%)	6.38(13.82%)	7.01(14%)
Any Other activity	0.34(4%)	0.56(3%)	0.28(1%)	0.98(2.12%)	1.06 (2%)

Statement showing list of criteria for identification of BPL families in rural areas

List of Automatic Exclusions: The following are the criteria for automatic exclusions:-

- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
- (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above;
- (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
- (v) Households with Enterprises registered with the Government for any purpose: any non-agricultural enterprise registered with the Central or State Governments;
- (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 p.m.;
- (vii) Households paying income tax or professional tax;
- (viii) Households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof;
- (ix) Households owning Refrigerator;
- (x) Households owning landline phones;
- (xi) Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated bore well/ tubewell;
- (xii) 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons;
- (xiii) Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated borewell / tubewell;

1. List of Automatic Inclusions: Following categories of households would be compulsorily included subject to exclusion criteria.

- (i) Households without shelter;
- (ii) Destitutes/living on alms;
- (iii) Manual scavengers;
- (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
- (v) Legally released bonded labourers;

3. Deprivation Indicators: The following are the deprivation indicators used for inclusion:-

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59;
- (iv) Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour;

Statement giving details of criteria for identifying BPL people in urban areas as based on interim report recommendations of Hashim Committee to Government of India in May 2011

Categories of vulnerabilities:

1. **Residential Vulnerability:** The following categories of households are defined as 'residentially vulnerable' i.e. houseless population, persons living in Kuchha/temporary houses, where usage of dwelling space (whether ownership-based or rented accommodation) is susceptible to insecurity of tenure, and households are affected by the deprivation of access to basic civic services.

2. **Occupational Vulnerability:** The following categories of households could be classified as occupationally vulnerable: persons unemployed for a significant proportion of time and/or the duration of his/her employment is uncertain or irregular; persons engaged in informal/casual, low-end occupations with low and uncertain wages/earnings; persons whose employment is subject to unsanitary, unhealthy and hazardous work conditions, oftentimes bounded/semi-bounded in nature or undignified and oppressive in the conditions of labour, etc., and finally, persons occupationally vulnerable on the basis of stability / nature / periodicity of payment.

3. **Social Vulnerability:** The following categories of households could be classified as occupationally vulnerable: female-headed households, minor-headed households, old age in terms of dependency on the head of household, and education in terms of level of literacy, health in terms of disabilities and/or chronic illnesses.

3.4

Urban Development

1. In 2001, India's urban population, living in approximately 5,200 urban agglomerations, was about 285 million. It has increased to almost 380 million in 2011. Projections are that by next 15 years, i.e, by 2026, out of a total population of 1.4 billion, as many as close to 545 million people may be living in urban areas.

2. It is widely recognised that an orderly urbanisation holds the key for achieving India's twin macroeconomic objectives- high as well as inclusive growth on sustained basis. This is so because agglomeration and densification of economic activities (and habitations) in urban conglomerations stimulates economic efficiencies and provides more opportunities for earning livelihoods. The greater possibilities for entrepreneurship and employment when urban concentration takes place, in contrast to the dispersed and less diverse economic possibilities in rural areas, enable faster inclusion of more people in the process of economic growth.

Major schemes in urban sector

A) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

3. In view of importance of urbanisation in India's inclusive growth agenda as well as its direct impact in raising the quality of life and making our cities economically competitive, a 7- year mission- mode programme namely the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented since December 2005. It has an overall budgetary outlay of about Rs. 66,000 cr. The central objective of JNNURM is to create urban infrastructure and civic amenities. At the same time, as a reflection of the commitment of Government of India to create strong and economically viable urban local self government in accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, JNNURM places major emphasis on incentivizing urban reforms including devolution of powers to the urban local bodies.

4. Besides devolution of power to ULBs, key urban reforms include levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs, rationalization of stamp duty to 5% or below, earmarking of developed land for housing for EWS, reform in rent Control Act, repeal of

Urban Land Ceiling & regulation Act and encouraging PPP. Assistance under the programme is provided to the States after approval of City Development Plan and DPRs and signing of Memorandum of Agreements for essential urban reforms.

5. To maintain focus, 65 Mission Cities comprising of mega cities, Million plus cities and other cities of historical/cultural importance or State capitals have been selected under this program. Progress under the 4 components, in which this programme is being implemented, is briefly enumerated below:

i) **Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG)** constitutes the major programme for addressing the needs of water supply, sanitation, sewerage and solid waste management in the urban areas for 65 Mission cities. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and its 7-year budgetary outlay for providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Government is Rs. 31,500 cr. Under UIG, 533 projects have been sanctioned in different states/UT for which the Government of India has Committed ACA of Rs. 27,960 cr. Under UIG, about 29% projects are of water supply, another 21% are of sewerage, 13% projects are of drainage and about 8% are of solid waste management.

ii) **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)** -launched with a 7 year budgetary allocation of Rs. 11,400 cr, it aims at improvement of urban infrastructure in smaller town and cities not covered under Mission cities. So far, 767 projects involving an ACA commitment of Rs. 10,450 cr have been sanctioned and are under various phases of implementation.

iii) **Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)** being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) with an overall 7 year budgetary outlay of Rs. 16,356 cr primarily aims to target rehabilitation of slum in Mission cities. 499 projects for construction of about 11 lakh dwelling units involving ACA commitment of about Rs. 15,000 cr are under various stages of implementation under this scheme.

iv) **Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP):** While BSUP covers the Mission cities; IHSDP has been launched with 7 year budgetary allocation of Rs. 6,828 cr for programmatic intervention in rehabilitation of slums in smaller town and cities.

1035 projects for construction of about 6 lakh dwelling units have been sanctioned under the scheme. For these projects, ACA commitment is about Rs. 7,300 cr.

6. JNNURM has been effective in renewing focus on the urban sector across the country. The programme has been successful in catalyzing significant investment into the physical infrastructure of the cities. It has also given impetus to urban reforms and as a result, large numbers of urban reforms have been carried out. Its 7 year implementation has also significantly led to upgradation in capacity of ULBs, though the progress and achievement under the programme has shown a significant variation across different States.

7. Another worrying feature has been that progress in carrying out many of the important reforms - which includes rationalisation of user charges, reform in the Rent Control Act and reforms aimed at reducing the distortion in the land market in urban India – has been slow. This has adversely impacted the pace of implementation of the programme. Lack of capacity, especially at Urban Local Bodies level in majority of States has also emerged as a major constraint.

8. The programme has offered a wealth of learning experience. Some of its design elements which have given rise to dys-functionalities are under review so that an improved successor programme is launched under the 12th plan.

B) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

9. Residential vulnerability is perhaps one of the most defining aspects of urban poverty. Besides seriously undermining the quality of life, urban poor in slums and elsewhere have no tenurial security. This has imposed serious limitation in planning and delivering essential services and amenities to them besides imparting a degree of ‘illegality’ to their home and hearth. To address these issues, in the current year, 1st phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana has been launched with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 5,000 cr. The scheme adopts ‘whole city all slum’ approach and recommends ‘in-situ’ rehabilitation’. The latter is to prevent adverse impact on livelihood opportunity. As a major initiative, the scheme mandates passing legislation for providing tenurial rights to slum dwellers and for reserving 20-25 per cent of land in new residential projects, both public and private for economically weaker sections (EWS) and poor. To increase supply of affordable housing, RAY also

mandates review of Rent Control Act. Another novel feature has been creation of a credit mortgage fund to channelize the flow of institutional credit to urban poor.

10. RAY is a bold initiative by Government of India. It is hoped that learning offered by the pilot projects being undertaken in its first phase would enable launching a larger second phase of the programme in 12th plan period for removing the residential vulnerabilities of urban poor.

C) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):

11. One of the major challenges in urban poverty alleviation has been that an overwhelming majority of urban poor are engaged in informal sector. Creation of livelihood opportunity in formal sector and skill development of urban poor are essential for his/her transition to formal sector providing gainful employment. SJSRY has been a major initiative of Government of India since 1997 which aim at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed/under-unemployed through encouraging setting up of self employment ventures; and provision of wage employment. So far, about 3940 towns have been covered under the scheme. Total central fund released to the State/UT is about Rs. 3360 cr for assisting about 12 lakh urban poor to set up micro enterprises; to form about 1 lakh Self-Help Groups; to impart skill training to about 19 lakh urban poor and to form about 4 lakh Thrift & Credit Societies. An amount of Rs. 813 crore is provided in the annual plan 2011-12 for SJSRY.

D) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

12. For abolition of practice of manual scavenging from unsanitary latrines and for implementation of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993, Ministry of HUPA has been implementing the aforesaid scheme. Currently, as per MoHUPA, barring UP, dry latrines have been removed/ converted into sanitary latrines in all the States in India. Efforts are on to bring on a new legislation to widen the definition of manual scavengers and for their speedy rehabilitation.

Progress in creating infrastructure for Urban Transport

13. Key recommendations of the National Urban Transport Policy include integration of land use pattern to transport planning and secondly to incentivise shift from private mode to public mode of transport. Accordingly, under JNNURM, an outlay of Rs. 2100 cr was provided for purchase of buses. These 'JNNURM' buses have led to a significant up-gradation of the capacity of the public transport entities in major towns in India. JNNURM also encourages Bus Rapid Transit System. It has been successfully implemented in Ahmedabad which has raised the potential of replicating BRTS in other cities under 12th plan.

14. A major initiative for creation of long term, fast and efficient infrastructure for urban transport has been sanction and implementation of Metro Rail projects in major cities in India. After successful completion of phase-II of Delhi Metro, proposal of its extension in phase-III by another about 100 km at a cost of about Rs. 35,000 cr has been approved by the Empowered Group of Minister. For better coverage of metro rail network in NCR region, extension of Metro line from Badarpur to Faridabad and from Anand Vihar to Vaishali in Ghaziabad have also been approved. Implementation of Metro Rail Projects in Chennai, Kolkata and Bengaluru which are being developed in partnership between the centre and State Government are under progress. Besides, two lines in Mumbai and another in Hyderabad are being developed under PPP framework indicating the potential of this sector in attracting private investment.

Formulation of 12th plan period

15. In the approach paper of the 12th plan, challenges of urbanization have been identified as one of the key focus areas. This is in consonance with the deliberation in the 55th meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) (July 2010) which constituted a NDC sub-committee on urbanization under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister, Urban Development. The committee is in the process of finalization of its recommendation for programmatic and policy intervention in urban sector in the next plan period. In addition, Planning Commission has organized series of regional consultations with important stakeholders.

16. For formulation of the 12th plan, Planning Commission has also formed a Steering Committee on urbanization by drawing key functionaries from Central and State Governments, implementing agencies and experts. This Committee has in turn, identified following 7 focus areas in urban sector:

i) Urban Governance, ii) Urban Strategic Planning , iii) Capacity Building, iv) Urban Poverty and service delivery, v) Environmental Sustainability of Indian cities, vi) Urban Transport, vii) Finances for urbanization.

17. A specific working group has been constituted on each of these focus area for recommending the goal, objective and strategy to achieve them for the 12th plan period. Currently, the exercise is under progress.

3.5 Social Welfare

A. Socially Disadvantaged Groups

Socially Disadvantaged Groups include Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and Minorities . Persons belonging to these groups are socially, educationally and economically backward when compared to the general population. The Government is thus committed to bridge the socio-economic development gap on human development indicators such as literacy, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Drop out Rate, Health status (Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate), Poverty level, Crime Rate, etc among these disadvantaged groups and to bring them on par with the rest of the society, in pursuance of the approach of inclusive development.

2. The Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment, Tribal Affairs and Minority Affairs implement the programmes and schemes for educational development and economic empowerment of persons belonging to these groups. Besides, the other Central Ministries, State Governments and NGOs also supplement the efforts to fill the critical gaps and other specific services taking into account the needs of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities.

3. Educational development is a stepping stone to economic and social development, and the most effective instrument for empowering SCs/STs/OBCs, Minorities. Concerted efforts were made to improve their educational status. The Government implements various schemes for educational development of these groups. Pre-Matric Scholarship is being implemented for educational development of OBCs and Minorities and for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations. Post-Matric Scholarships is a major scheme to encourage Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and Minority students to continue their education beyond matriculation including professional, graduate and post graduate courses in recognized institutions. Post Matic Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes had been revised in 2011-12 by enhancing income ceiling, value of scholarships, maintenance allowance etc. Students of these groups are also provided an opportunity to take benefit of coaching under the scheme of Coaching and Allied Scheme for SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities for preparing for various competitive and professional examinations. SC, ST and OBC

students are also provided hostel facilities from middle level of education so that they can continue their education without facing adversities forcing them to drop out. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SCs and STs Students supports to those SC and ST students to pursue higher education leading to award of M.Phil and Ph.D Degree. 1,333 SC students and 667 ST students are awarded fellowships every year. National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) is also available for the SCs and the STs Student for higher studies abroad in the subjects which are not available in the country.

4. In view of persistent and wide socio-economic backwardness of the SCs and the STs, policy intervention was initiated to enable these groups to share the benefits of growth in a more equitable manner. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), earlier known as Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are in operation for more than three decades with the aim at facilitating convergence and pooling of resources from all the other development sectors in proportion to the population of the SCs and the STs respectively for their overall development. For effective implementation of the SCSP and the TSP, the Planning Commission also issued guidelines to all State Governments/ UT Administrations in 2005 and Central Ministries/ Departments in 2006 which inter-alia include: to earmark fund in proportion to the SC&ST population in their State/UT, creation of separate budget heads and minor heads (789 for SCSP and 796 for TSP) and funds earmarked should be non-divertible. Besides, National and State level Finance and Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and Minorities provide credit facilities to these beneficiaries for undertaking various employment and income generating activities towards economic empowerment. The Planning commission set up on 4 June 2010 a Task force to Review Guidelines on scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan under the Chairmanship of the Member, Planning Commission Dr.Narendra Jadhav. The Task Force has submitted its first Report for Central Ministries/ Departments. In pursuance of the Recommendations of the Task Force 25 and 28 Central Ministries/ Departments have earmarked assigned percentage of outlay under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) respectively of their Annual Outlay and open a separate budget head 789 and 798 from 2011-12.

5. Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Rules 2007 had been notified in 2007 but its implementation was effective from

January, 2008. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry responsible for monitoring the status of implementation of the Act and Rules. As per the Status Reports received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as on July 2011 12.02 lakh titles have been distributed.

6. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) earlier called as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) not only live in more interior and inaccessible areas but also in utter backwardness and fragile conditions. There are 75 such tribal communities who have been identified as PTGs with an estimated population of about 1.6 million spread over 17 States/UT. Under the scheme of “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)”. Any activity/work, which is very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs, can be taken up under this scheme. The activities/works may include provisions for housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health care, infrastructure development, insurance, etc. The funds under this scheme are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PTGs.

7. The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was launched in March 2010 and is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the following five States- Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu. The objective of the scheme is to ensure integrated development of the selected 1000 villages with more than 50% SC population into “model villages” which include among others requisite physical and social infrastructure for their socio-economic development, elimination of disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators (e.g. literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.), untouchability, and atrocities against SCs discrimination against girls/women, etc. The objectives are intended to be achieved in a time span of about three years.

8. The Government also introduced three scholarship schemes to provide education among Minorities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. These are Pre and Post Matric Scholarships for Students of Minorities. 25 lakhs scholarships will be awarded to

minority students for pursuing their education upto Class X level during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. 15 lakh scholarships will be awarded for pursuing education beyond matriculation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Merit-Cum-Means Based Scholarships for Minority Students has been introduced for minority students for pursuing under graduate and post graduate level courses in technical or professional courses. 20,000 students will be awarded scholarships every year. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

9. The Government has also augmented corpus fund of Maulana Azad Education Foundation from `100 crore in 2006-07 to `550 crore in 2010-11 and the authorized share capital of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation from `500 crore in 2006-07 to `1500 crore.

10. The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme is being implemented in 90 identified minority concentrated districts. These districts have been identified based on the population data of 2001 Census and backward parameters such as religion and socio-economic backwardness. The programme aims at improving the socio-economic condition of minorities and basic amenities in these districts for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances, to achieve the goal of inclusive growth in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

11. Two new schemes Maulana Azad National Fellowships for minority students & Leadership Development for minority Women were also introduced in 2009-10.

B. Other Vulnerable Groups

12. The Government recognizes the special problems and needs of the other vulnerable sections of the society viz. persons with disability, social deviants and other disadvantaged including people subjected alcoholic and drug addiction, etc. The multi-pronged programme and the policy has been adopted in the area of social welfare aiming at equipping this group with varied services for growth and development to make them active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economy. To this effect, the Government through the nodal Ministry continued its efforts towards fulfilling the commitments of i) Empowering Persons with Disabilities, (loco-motor, visual, hearing, speech and mental disabilities); ii) Reforming the Social Deviants, drug addicts, alcoholics, beggars etc); and iii) Caring for the Other Disadvantaged such as older

people. To this effect, efforts have been made by the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/SJ&E) and other related Ministries/Departments of both Centre and State Governments to ensure effective implementation of various policies and programmes aimed at Welfare, Development and Empowerment of these target groups. As persons with disabilities are valuable human resources for the country efforts are made to provide an environment conducive to ensure equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society and their upholding, equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all these disadvantaged groups.

13. The rehabilitation and empowerment of disabled persons is a statutory responsibility of the Government as per the Persons with Disability (PWD) Act, 1995. The nodal Ministry has taken up various schemes and programmes to implement as per the provisions of the PWD Act, 1995, to fulfil the commitment to empower as many disabled as possible so they become active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the National and Economic development. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) has come in force since 3rd May, 2008 and India is a signatory. In view of the UNCRPD a paradigm shift has to be brought out under the existing Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. PWD Act, 1995 which is being revised in consonance with the UNCRPD.

14. For undertaking self-employment and economic generating activities by the persons with disability through state channeling agencies and apex body namely, the National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation functioning under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has authorized share capital of ₹400 crore. This corporation promotes economic development activities and self employment ventures for the benefit of persons with disabilities. Besides, 7 National Institutes provide different services in the areas of education, human resource development, training, research, clinical and therapeutic services, outreach and extension services, designing of assistive device etc. for visually, hearing, mentally, orthopedically, physically handicapped person and also for persons with multiple disabilities. Towards effective rehabilitation, the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) is manufacturing artificial limbs, accessories and their constituents and distributes the same to disabled persons, hospitals and institutions. Further, 6 composite

rehabilitation centers, 4 regional rehabilitation centers and 182 district disability rehabilitation centers (199 sanctioned) providing various kinds of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities have also been set up.

15. The erosion of joint family structure has made a great impact on the entire support system within the community available to the needy of all ages and category. The increasing incidence of destitution, neglect, abandonment has exposed the vulnerable segments such as aged and other marginalized categories to abuse and exploitation. The National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) was announced to encourage families to take care of their older family members and support voluntary and non-governmental organization to supplement care provided by the family. NPOP envisages providing care and protection to elderly people, providing health care facilities to become independent citizen. The Ministry provides grant-in-aid to voluntary Organisations under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Old Age Persons to run Old Age Homes (OAH), Day care Centres and Mobile Medical Care Units in different parts of the Country.

16. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment coordinates and monitors all aspect of drug abuse prevention which includes assessment of the extent of the problems, preventive action, counteracting drug abuse, dissemination of information, public education and welfare of those in need of care and protection. Ministry is supporting Voluntary organizations in their efforts to safeguard people from all effects of alcohol/ drug abuse through awareness generation, community based service for the identification, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. Recognising that the social deviants such as alcohol and drug addicts are victims of circumstances and situational compulsions rather than habitual addicts, the annual plan/ programmes supports the efficient implementation of the scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention since the year 1985-86. Under this scheme, the Ministry is assisting voluntary organisations by way of providing financial grant to run programmes for De-addiction and Rehabilitation of drug addicts. The voluntary organisations are running treatment-cum-counselling and awareness centres keeping in view the main objective to reform and rehabilitate social deviants in humane rather than a punitive environment.

3.6 Public Distribution System

Proposed National Food Security Bill

The Government is committed to enact a National Food Security Bill (NFSB) to address the food insecurity issues faced by a large section of Indian population particularly those below the poverty line. In this connection, recommendations have been made by the National Advisory Council (NAC) and Expert Committee (EC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. C Rangarajan. Based on these recommendations and inputs received from various quarters, Department of Food and Public Distribution has prepared a Draft National Food Security Bill, which was considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers at its Meeting held in July 2011. Central Government is in the process of holding consultations with State Governments and has also invited comments from the public on the draft Bill. The main features of the draft bill are as under:-

- Total coverage under PDS for upto 75% population in rural areas of which at least 46% shall be priority category; and upto 50% in urban areas of which at least 28% shall be priority category.
- Provision for providing Atta by State Governments in lieu of entitled quantities of foodgrains.
- The priority households (46% in rural areas and 28% in urban areas) to have a monthly entitlement of 7 Kgs per person at a subsidized price of Rs.1 per Kg for coarse grains, Rs.2 per Kg for wheat and Rs.3 per Kg for rice.
- The general households (29% rural and 22% in urban areas) to have a monthly entitlement of 3 Kgs per person at a price not exceeding 50% of the current MSP (derived price for rice).
- Entitlements for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children and destitutes may be realized through specific schemes which shall be implemented by the State Governments in accordance with the guidelines (including cost sharing) as may be prescribed by the Central Government.
- Nutritional standards have been specified for children, pregnant and lactating mothers in terms of calories and protein.
- Provision for setting up of National Food Commission and State Food Commissions to redress consumer complaints for entitlements under the Act.

- Provisions for advancing food security (i.e. measures for revitalizing agriculture, improving procurement/ storage, etc.) to be undertaken as detailed in the Schedule to the draft Bill.

3.7 Agriculture

In 2010-11 (RE) agriculture and allied activities contributed around 14.4% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the factor cost at 2004-05 prices. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan envisaged a target of 4% growth in the Agriculture & Allied Sectors. The average of the annual growth rates of agriculture and allied sectors during first four years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is estimated at 3.2 percent which represents a significant improvement over the Tenth Plan achievement of around 2.2 percent. The draft approach paper to the Twelfth Five-Year Plan finalized in the meeting of the Full Planning Commission held on 8th August 2011 has projected that for achieving 9% GDP growth for the economy during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, the Agriculture sector is required to grow at an average of 4% per annum.

Agriculture, as the largest private enterprise in India and provides the underpinning for our food and livelihood security and supports for the economic growth and social transformation. During 2008-09 the agricultural sector contributed to approximately 15.7 per cent of India's GDP (at 2004-05 prices) it was 14.6 per cent in 2009-10 and 10.59% percent of total exports besides providing employment to around 58 per cent of work force. The revised target of GDP growth in the country for the Eleventh Plan is 8.5 per cent per annum with agriculture sector expanded to grow at an annual average rate of 3 -3.5 percent.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fishery sector provide large self-employment opportunities. According to CSO, the value of output from livestock and fisheries sectors together at current prices was about Rs. 4,08,386 crore during 2009-10 which is about 29.7 per cent of the value of the output of Rs. 13,76,561 crore from total Agriculture and allied sector.

India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the World. Milk production during the year 2009-10 was estimated at 112.5 million tonnes registering growth rate of

2.28 percent. Poultry development has taken a quantum leap and the egg production is estimated at 59.84 billion nos in the year 2009-10 with annual growth rate of 9.46 percent.

Investment in Agriculture

A higher allocation of public sector resources was projected for Agriculture and Allied Activities, from Tenth Plan realization level of Rs.60,702 crore, to Rs. 1,36,381 crore during 11th Five Year Plan at 2006-07 prices by the Centre, States and UTs which was 124 % step-up; share of Centre being 50,924 crore. Although global recession witnessed during the Eleventh Plan period affected the overall availability of resources, allocation to Agriculture and Allied sector in the Central Plan Outlay has been significantly raised during the 11th Five-Year Plan which can be seen from the following table:

Central Plan Outlay (BE) for Agriculture and Allied Activities during Eleventh Five-Year Plan

S. No.	Year	Budget Estimate (Rs. in crore)	Growth over Previous Year (%)
1	2007-08	8,558.07	15.8
2	2008-09	10,074.51	17.7
3	2009-10	10,628.81	5.5
4	2010-11	12,308.47	15.8
5	2011-12	14,744.14	19.8

Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture and allied activities, which was around 8 per cent of GDP from agriculture and allied activities during nineties, has since increased to 20 per cent in 2009-10.

Central Plan Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture

The Eleventh Plan allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture is projected at ` 61979 crore at current prices as against a Tenth Plan outlay of `20513 crore at 2001-02 prices. The total projected GBS for the Eleventh Plan for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is `41337 crore (current prices), for Department of Animal Husbandry,

Dairying & Fisheries is Rs. 8054 crore (current prices) and for Department of Agriculture Research & Education is Rs. 12,588 crore (current prices).

Outlay and Expenditure of Ministry of Agriculture									
						(Rs. in crore at current prices)			
S.No.		DAC	DAHDF	DARE	Total MOA	RKVY	WDPS CA	IEBR	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Eleventh Plan (Current Prices)	41337	8054	12588	61979.0	25000	240	120	87339
	2007-08 (Expenditure)	5769	782	1280	7831.4	1246.9	40.0		9118.3
	2008-09 (Expenditure)	6545	865	1630	9040.1	2886.8	39.0		11965.9
	2009-10(Expenditure)	6827	871	1707	9404.8	3761.4	40.0		13206.3
	2010-11(RE)	10492	1257	2300	14049.0	6720.1	40.0		20809.1
	2011-12(BE)	9262	1600	2800	13662.0	7860.0	50.0		21572.0
	Likely Expenditure during 11th Plan i.e. Actual Expenditure for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10; And RE for 2010-11, and BE for 2011-12	38895	5375	9717	53987.4	22475.2	209.00		76672
	% Actual utilisation				87%	90%			87.8%

Performance in 2009-10

The production of total food grains during 2009-10 was 218.11 million tonnes. This is due to impact of overall deficit of 23% in rainfall during the South West monsoon, which adversely affected kharif production.

As a result of the policies pursued by the government assisted by favourable weather conditions agriculture sector has achieved record production in a number of commodities in the recent years. Fourth Advance Estimates of production of food grain, oilseeds and other commercial crops for the year 2010-11 released by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation show food grains production is estimated to increase to a record 241.56 million tones in 2010-11. Similarly, wheat (85.93 million tones), maize

(21.28 million tones), pulses (18.09 million tones), soybean (12.6 million tones), cotton (33.42 million bales) all show record production during 2010-11.

Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fishery sector provides large self employment opportunities. According to CSO, the value of output from livestock and fisheries sectors together at current prices was about Rs. 4, 08386 crore during 2009-10 which is about 29.7 per cent of the value of the output of Rs. 1376561 crore from total Agriculture and allied sector.

Consequent upon 53rd meeting of NDC on 29th May, 2007 two new schemes have been launched- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

With a view to incentivize the States to make higher investment in agriculture, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has been launched in the 11th Five-Year Plan with a projected allocation of Rs. 25,000 crore over and above the other on-going programmes. The Central Assistance provided under RKVY to State Plans is in the form of 100% grant-in-aid and the scheme has been so designed as to provide larger share to the States making higher allocation to agriculture sector in their plans. RKVY is preferred by States for its inbuilt flexibility in selcting interventions and setting State specific targets. The Yojana promotes formulation of district agricultural plans with a view to invlove grassroot level insitutions in the planniong process. The amount allocated, released and spent under this programme is indicated in the following Table:

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RKVY, 2007-08 to 2010-11 as on 1.8.2011 (Rs. in Crore)			
Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2007-08	1,489.70	1,246.89	1,205.88
2008-09	3,165.67	2,886.80	2,850.35
2009-10	3,806.74	3,761.43	3,420.40
2010-11	6,755.00	6,720.08	4,641.81
2011-12	7,860.00	4145.72	-
Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. Release and expenditure do not include figures for UTs			

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched in mission-mode aimed at increasing food grains production by at least by 8 million tones of wheat, 10 million tones of rice and 2 million tones of pulses by the end of Eleventh Plan. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched in mission-mode aimed at increasing food grains production (Rice, wheat and pulses) by at least 20 million tonnes by the end of Eleventh Plan. This programme promotes proven technologies (seed nutrients, investment) and augmented delivery of knowledge and information to the farmers.

National Horticulture Mission

Operationalized since 10th Plan (2005-06), the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of NHM envisages an end to end approach covering production, Post harvest Management, processing and marketing for holistic development of horticulture sector. The horticulture crops covered under NHM include fruits, species, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants, plantation crops of cashew and cocoa for area expansion. The vegetables are covered through seed production protected cultivation and organic farming.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK)

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) has been set up in 594 rural districts in the country. These Kendras conduct on-farm test of technology, disseminate farm technologies to the farmers, provide training to enhance the productivity and enhance the income earning capacity of the farmer. Under “Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms”, a total of 588 ATMAs have been constituted in 29 states and 2 Union Territories.

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

In pursuance to the Cabinet approval, the NFDB was formally set up at Hyderabad with the main objectives of enhancing the fish production both marine and inland involving major advanced fish farming activities relating to fisheries and

aquaculture for focused attention and professional management. An outlay of Rs.1550 crore was provided during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The major activities proposed to be taken up by the Board including development of aquaculture, infrastructure facilities and reservoir fisheries development, training to the department functionaries besides deep sea fishing, mariculture etc.

India is the second largest producer of fish and the second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. Fish production has increased to 8.30 million tonnes in 2010-11, which includes 3.20 million for marine and 5.10 million for inland fisheries.

Agriculture Credit

As against the target of Rs. 325000 crore for agricultural credit in 2009-10, the banking system disbursed Rs. 384514 crore to the agricultural sector, thereby exceeding the target by around 18 per cent. Commercial banks and RRBs together extended credit to 77.49 lakh new farmers during 2009-10 and cooperative banks to 13.43 lakh, thus taking the total number of farmers brought newly under the banking system to 90.92 lakh. The total number of agricultural loans financed as of March 2010 was 4.82 crore. The total credit flow to agriculture during 2010-11 by commercial banks, cooperative banks, and RRBs up to September, 2010 was of the order of Rs. 194392.63 crore, amounting to 52 per cent of the annual target of Rs. 375000 crore.

The flow of agricultural credit was greatly facilitated by increased coverage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. About 955.77 lakh cards have been issued up to 31st August, 2010.

Rehabilitation Package

Government had approved a rehabilitation package, in September, 2006 amounting to `16,978.69 for the farmers in distress in 31 selected districts in the 4 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. The package comprises relief from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, strengthening institutional credit support, irrigation development, promotion of micro-irrigation, watershed development, extension services, enhancing seed replacement rate, income augmentation through horticulture, live stock and fisheries development in these districts. The period for implementation of

non-credit content of the Rehabilitation Package has been extended by two more years i.e. up to 30th September, 2011.

3.8 Water Resources

I. Water Resources

Water is an essential requirement and drinking water and it is a most essential requirement for sustaining life. Water is also a vital input for agriculture. Out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 139.893 m.ha, the irrigation potential reported created till March 2011 is about 110.342 m.ha.

Major and Medium Irrigation

Against an ultimate irrigation potential of 58.47 m.ha. States have reported irrigation potential creation of 46.225 m.ha.(provisional) by the end of March 2011. There is a spill over of 553 projects (182 major, 273 medium and 98 ERM projects) into the Eleventh Plan from previous Plan periods. Around 56 per cent of these 553 projects have not been approved by the Planning Commission and are not eligible for central assistance. During the X Plan an investment of about Rs 81900 crore was incurred by the states. During the four years of the XI Plan, the likely investment by the States in the Major and Medium Irrigation sector is about Rs 1,34,850 cr.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme which was commenced in 1996-97 as a Loan Assistance to the States is now converted to grant assistance. Also keeping the projects completion in mind, a number of relaxations have been made in the guidelines to include more number of projects for assistance. The State Governments have been provided an amount of Rs.48566.756 crore as CLA/Grant under AIBP since inception of this programme till 31.3.2011 for 287 major / medium irrigation projects and 12104 Surface minor irrigation schemes. After commencement of this Programme 129 major/medium and 8140 Surface MI Schemes have so far been completed. An additional

irrigation potential of 5.486 million hectare has been created through major / medium irrigation projects and an irrigation potential of 0.454 million hectares has been created through Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes upto March, 2009. Irrigation potential of 9.82 lakh hectares is estimated to have been created during 2009-10 and 9.50 ha lakh in 2010-11. As per the prevailing AIBP guidelines, projects benefiting drought prone/tribal area, projects included in the Prime Minister's relief package for agrarian distress districts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and projects in the States having irrigation development below national average could be included in AIBP in relaxation to one to one criteria of inclusion of new project under AIBP. Of the 65 major/medium projects initially included in the Prime Minister's relief package for agrarian distressed districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, so far 40 projects have been funded under AIBP. The grant released upto March 2011 for these projects is Rs.5241.60 crore. A Budget allocation of Rs.12650 crore has been made by the Ministry of Finance for AIBP for 2011-12 which includes Rs.1097 crore for National Projects. It is targeted to create an irrigation potential of 1.05 m.ha during 2011-12.

Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has suggested a number of measures for addressing the major issues affecting the programme viz lower utilization of the irrigation potential, time and cost overruns, low priority for PIM and poor monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

National Projects: The concept of National Projects in irrigation with 90% grant assistance has been approved by the Government.14 projects in various states have been identified so far for liberal assistance. Three projects namely Gosikhurd in Maharashtra, Shah Nehar Irrigation project in Punjab and Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal are ongoing National Projects. In addition, requests have been received from various States for declaring ongoing irrigation projects as National Projects. During four years of XI Plan, an amount of Rs 2689.976 cr has been released for three National Projects.

Minor Irrigation and groundwater development

Against an ultimate irrigation potential of 81.42 m.ha. 64 m.ha. is from ground water. A potential of 64.117 m.ha(provisional). has been reported created which includes

70% from ground water. The likely investment in irrigation during the four years of the XI Plan is Rs 26,462.68 cr. Rapid groundwater development in the country (58% development achieved so far) has led to over exploitation in many parts of the country. The degree of exploitation has varied widely across the country. Some states have a large number of semi critical, critical and over exploited assessment units. Out of 5723 assessment units assessed jointly by the state groundwater departments and CGWB in the country, 4078 are safe (71%) 550 are semi critical (10%) , 226 are critical (4%) and 939 are over exploited(15%). Just six states (Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu) comprising 1413 units have 762 assessment units which are semi critical or over exploited (54% against national average of 29%). Provision of free or subsidized power for agriculture in many states is one of the factors responsible for indiscriminate use of this resource. Mid Term Appraisal of XI Plan has expressed deep concern over the status of ground water development and has suggested for participatory ground water monitoring and budgeting for local development purpose.

Water Charges:

Planning Commission has been emphasizing for the higher water rates for irrigation in tune with the National Water Policy 2002 so as to recover at least the O&M cost of the irrigation systems. The case for pricing irrigation water is weakened by the uncertain quality of irrigation service (in terms of quantum, reliability and timeliness of supply) but that to some extent is also a consequence of financial weaknesses resulting from low pricing. The challenge, therefore, is to define an agenda of reforms that can improve the performance of canal irrigation in India. Thirteenth Finance Commission has provided an amount of Rs 5000 cr as maintenance grants to the States for 4 years subject to States establishing Water Resources Regulatory Authorities. However this condition is not applicable to the North Eastern States. The Commission has also noted that recovery of water charges by the States as a percentage of their Non Plan revenue Recovery is only 23% and suggested for increasing the same to 75% by 2014-15. However as per an assessment, the maintenance funds required for the irrigation sector would be about Rs 11000 cr per annum.

Flood Management:

Flood management, ideally, does not aim at total elimination or control of floods or providing total immunity from the effects of all magnitudes of floods, which is neither practicable from economic considerations nor even necessary, keeping in view other realities that are faced in the Indian context. Thus, a multi pronged strategy ranging from modifying the floods by means of structural measures to learning to live with the floods by means of other non structural measures is well within pragmatic realism in flood management. Measures for protection against extreme floods of low frequency are seldom economically feasible. The term 'flood management' may rationally be expected to refer to the provision of a reasonable degree of protection against floods by structural/non-structural measures to mitigate the recurring havoc caused by floods.

During the six decades of plan period, different methods of flood protection, both long term and short term, have been adopted by different States depending upon the nature of problem and local conditions. As at present, total area of about 18 mha has been provided with reasonable degree of flood protection through various structural/non-structural measures against an estimated flood prone area of 46 m.ha.. During XI Plan, Government of India has approved Rs 8000 crore Flood Management Programme for providing assistance to states with 75% grant assistance. Under the programme, as on 31.3.2011, 353 schemes from 22 states/UT's have been included with a total cost of Rs 6796.93 cr. The funds released to these schemes during the Annual Plan 2010-11 is Rs 1096.59 cr and the cumulative Central assistance to States in the XI Plan is Rs 2667.65 cr. 143 schemes are reported completed till 31.12.2010 and during 2011-12 86 schemes are targeted for completion for which Rs 1600 cr is apportioned for this programme out of the overall AIBP and other Water Resources Programmes allocation of Rs 12,650 cr.

Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan

The Eleventh Plan had established a target of creation of additional irrigation potential of 16 million ha (9 mha through major & medium irrigation and 7 mha through minor irrigation projects). Physical Progress so far has been slow. Against the anticipated annual rate of creation of irrigation potential of about 3.2 million ha, the average rate of creation of irrigation potential during the four years was 2.166 about million ha per year. The revised target for irrigation is 9.50 m,.ha. with 5 m.ha from Major and Medium

Irrigation and 4.5 m.ha. from Minor Irrigation schemes. The cumulative investment in the irrigation sector during the four years of XI Plan is likely to be Rs 1,73,863.72 cr.

Water Resources Sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach paper has noted that greater efficiency in the water use, better management of water in the Major and Medium Irrigation commands, aquifer management strategies for managing the groundwater and rational pricing of water for all uses with regulatory measures as fundamental focus areas.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

During the Eleventh Plan, the three area development programmes, namely, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been integrated and consolidated into a single programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), launched in 2009-10. This consolidation seeks to achieve optimum use of resources, for sustainable outcomes as part of integrated planning.

The main features of IWMP include provisions of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis; enhanced cost norms of Rs.12000 per hectare for plain areas and Rs.15000 per hectare for hilly and difficult areas; reduced number of installments; delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States, dedicated institutions; capacity building of stake holders; monitoring & evaluation, specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation; livelihood for assetless people; and production system and micro-enterprises. Under the new modified programme of IWMP, watershed projects are implemented on rainfed/degraded lands in the country.

The major activities undertaken under IWMP are soil and moisture conservation measures, rain water harvesting measures, recharge of ground water, afforestation, horticulture and pasture development, livelihood activities including production systems and micro enterprises, capacity building and awareness generation and encouraging people's participation.

The IWMP is a demand driven programme. However, to cover all the States, a minimum tentative allocation of area is made based on certain criteria in the beginning of the year which remains valid up to a certain date say 31st August. After that the programme is operated on 'first come first serve' basis.

Under IWMP, an area of 22.65 million hectare is proposed to be covered during the 11th Five Year Plan period. Against this target, an area of 18.44 million hectares has been sanctioned to States and an amount of Rs.2670.94 crore (as on 31.08.2011) released to States. The drought prone areas are inter-alia given priority while selecting the project areas for development under IWMP.

Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan highlights four functional areas namely (a) institutional development, (b) capacity building (c) monitoring and evaluation and (d) livelihood orientation that need to be an internal part of the IWMP and given great attention in the 12th Plan. Institution building needs the involvement of local people and social mobilization has, therefore to be an important component of the program. Further, National Rainfed Areas Authority (NRAA) could play a major anchoring role in infusing the IWMP programme with quality.

II. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

The Government has initiated a number of programmes to improve the access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The relevant programmes in this area are (i) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) [erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)] and (ii) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). In order to assist the States in implementing the schemes, viz. NRDWP and TSC more effectively, the Central Government provides financial assistance and technical guidance to State Governments through the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

1. As per the National Water Policy (2002), 'Drinking Water' has been assigned the first priority in allocation of water amongst various uses. The policy also provides that adequate safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population

both in urban and in rural areas and drinking water needs of human beings and animals should be the first charge of any available water.

2. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in 1972-73 and has continued since then. The programme has been restructured and renamed as “National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)” with effect from 1st April 2009. The scheme is being funded on a 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and the State except for North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, where sharing is 90:10 between Centre and the States.
3. Rural Drinking Water Supply is one of the six components of “Bharat Nirman” launched in 2005. Under the programme, safe drinking water is to be provided to all uncovered habitations by 2012. Under Bharat Nirman Phase-I, from 2005-06 to 2008-09, the targets were to cover 55,067 ‘Not covered’ habitations, 3.31 lakh ‘Slipped Back’ habitations and 2.17 lakh ‘Quality Affected’ habitations. Against this, 52,040 ‘Not Covered’ habitations and 3,46,061 ‘Slipped Back’ habitations were covered and 2,59,626 ‘Quality Affected’ habitations were addressed. The implementation of the Phase-II of the programme began in 2009-10. It is expected to be completed by 2011-12.
4. Since rural drinking water is overwhelmingly supplied by groundwater, there is an urgent need to adopt an aquifer management perspective so that the demands of irrigation do not lead to a drying up of drinking water sources.
5. The separation of feeders supplying power to tube-wells from other rural feeders ensures that villages can get full day three phase power for domestic uses, schools, hospitals and village industries while farmers get around 8 hours of full voltage three phase power according to a pre-announced schedule. Predictable, reliable, high-quality, even if rationed in amount is better than the earlier erratic, poor quality supply that incentivized both power theft and extensive mining of groundwater since pumps were left on to benefit from electricity when it became available.

Targets and Achievements during 2011-12

1. An outlay of Rs. 9350.00 crore has been allocated for NRDWP for the year 2011-12 with a target to cover 1,64,584 habitations of which 24,608 habitations have been covered as reported on 22.09.2011 on IMIS of MoDWS. Against a target of coverage of 33451 water quality affected habitations, 4289 habitations have been covered as reported on 22.09.2011 on IMIS of MoDWS.
2. In addition, the emphasis is given to take urgent steps to protect and rehabilitate traditional water harvesting structures and also take up rainwater harvesting and recharging of ground water through investments under NRDWP, the Integrated Watershed Management Programme and MGNREGA.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

1. TSC is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in all rural areas with broader goal to make them free from open defecation. Under TSC, the targets for the Eleventh Five Year Plan include sanitation coverage of individual households, low cost technology development and application, generate demand through awareness and health education, 100 per cent school sanitation coverage and promotion of hygiene education amongst students and teachers, inclusion of solid and liquid waste management.
2. Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complexes, School toilets, Toilets for Anganwadis/Balwadis, Rural Sanitary Marts and Production Centres are the components of TSC. The incentive amount to a BPL household for construction of one unit of IHHL is Rs.3200/- (Rs.3700/- for difficult and Hilly areas). The Central share out of this is Rs.2200/- (Rs. 2700 in case of Hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share is Rs.1000/-. Minimum beneficiary share is Rs.300/-. The type of facilities to be provided is based on the need and involvement of Gram-Panchayats, the people, particularly the women and the NGOs.
3. There is a need to ensure sustained use of toilets constructed.
4. TSC is becoming increasingly state-led and target-driven and often implemented without any conscious effort to create required awareness at the community level.

Great effort is required to sustain the gains of the adoption phase to ensure that slip-backs do not occur. A phased approach needs to be developed for achieving universalization with quality, based on a process truly driven by demand from a community that is committed to improved sanitation.

5. There is need to adopt wide range of technology options available in the country suiting to the topographic, hydrologic, climatic and socio-economic conditions. The model should be acceptable by local communities.
6. It is also clear that use of toilets cannot be sustained without provision of water supply and many NGP villages have slipped back because the promised water supply never materialized. Equally, safe drinking water cannot be ensured without quality sanitation in place. Sanitation and drinking water programmes have to be converged at all levels of implementation.

Targets and Achievements during 2011-12

Under TSC, an outlay of Rs. 1650.00 Crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the year 2011-12 to improve the sanitation coverage in rural areas. The implementation of the projects sanctioned under TSC in 607 districts in the country is in progress. The physical achievement vis-a-vis sanctioned units under various components of TSC since inception of the program in 1999 is as under:

TSC Component	Sanctioned	(Number of Units)
		Achievement as on 22.09.2011
IHHL (BPL)	618.39 lakh	435.16 lakh
IHHL (APL)	638.88 lakh	378.64 lakh
School Toilets	13.15 lakh	11.25 lakh
Anganwadi Toilets	5.07 lakh	3.91 lakh
Community Complexes	33684 Units	22352 Units

3.9

Environment and Forests

The role of Environment and forestry sector is very critical for inclusive growth and sustained economic development of the country. Human development can not be delinked from the health of human, much of which depends on access to clean water, air, food, medicine and natural resources. Apart from the efforts being made by the respective States for conservation and management of their Forests and Environment, there have been 12 thematic Central Schemes and 10 thematic Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the 11th Five Year Plan to carry out the mandate of the sector.

1. Managing the Environment in the Twelfth Plan

The statutory and regulatory framework for managing the environment and dealing with related issues to protect the environment was established in India well before most other parts of the developing world. The effectiveness and adequacy of this framework needs to be critically examined. As we achieve the objectives of environmental protection, energy security, requirements of expanding industry, urban centres and transportation also need to be realised. It is self-evident that there will be trade-offs and these require careful balancing and a proactive search for solutions and additional financial allocation for the sector.

In order to achieve any given objective, one needs information, a framework for action and execution. This applies to environment to an even greater extent than to other areas. It is vital that we preserve and improve water, air and soil quality and at the same time our capacity to monitor, design and make focused intervention. In this task, new space-based technologies are an integral component. Today, we have the resources including satellite imagery, Global Positioning System (GPS), Geographic Information System (GIS) and computational and analytical systems at hand to undertake these tasks. This must be a focus area in the Twelfth Plan so that appropriate compilation of diverse information can permit us to have incisive analysis and, therefore, enable the system to make effective intervention, execution and monitoring.

2. National Ganga River Basin Authority

To intensify the efforts towards conservation of river Ganges, the Central Government has constituted a 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' on 20/02/2009 under Sec. 3 of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River. The Authority is chaired by the Prime Minister and its objective is to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management. The NGBRA in its first meeting on 05/10/2009 has decided that under Mission Clean Ganga, it will be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow in to the river Ganga. To address the sewage treatment gap of river Ganga alone, an amount of Rs. 15000 Cr. is required as cost for capital works besides recurring cost on account of operation and maintenance for a period of 5 years. To augment the resources discussion is going on with the World Bank for long term financial assistance. A financial estimate of US\$ 1 billion has been indicated in the First Phase.

3. National Green Tribunal (NGT)

The NGT has been established on 18/10/2011 under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 for the effective and expeditious of cases related to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relation to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to person and property and for matters connected and therewith or incidental thereto. It is a special body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.

The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters shall provide speedy environmental justice and help reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts. The Tribunal is mandated to make an endeavor for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same. Initially NGT is proposed to be set up at 5 places of

sittings and will follow circuit procedure for making itself more accessible. New delhi is the principle place of sitting of the Tribunal.

4. Improving Forest Cover

This must include both canopy cover improvement (intensification) and extension of afforestation of degraded forest land (extension). To meet the country's demand for timber and non-timber forest produces, we need to pursue a comprehensive approach encompassing horizontal as well as vertical use of space and adequate financial support. Forestry extension can be achieved through afforestation of non-conventional forest areas adopting farm and agro-forestry approaches. While doing so fruit bearing spaces may be given importance for the strengthening nutritional security of the rural population.

5. National Coastal Management Programe

The overall objectives of the Project is to support the Government of India and selected States in developing and implementing an improved coastal management approach for India's coastal zones to preserve the long-term productivity of this highly populated region for continued sustainable development and economic growth and poverty reduction. The project consists of two component: National Component and State Component. MoU has been signed with the World Bank and hazard mapping as a national component has already been started by the Survey of India during 2011-12. Activities includes mapping ecological sensitive areas, coastal sediment cell mapping, setting up of Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management at Chennai, Capacity building of Ministry of Environment and Forests and implementation of Coastal Zone Management Project. The project is aided (Rs. 267.60 Cr.) by External Agency with a State share of Rs. 24.50 Cr. and general Grant-in-aid of Rs. 48.17 Cr.

6. Wildlife Management (Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Gir Lion, and other animals)

Project Tiger was launched in April, 1973 to ensure maintenance of a viable population of tigers in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and to preserve areas of biological importance as a national heritage. The project has been implemented and there are 28 Tiger Reserves in 17 States covering an area of

37, 761 km. CCEA has accorded approval in January, 2008 for creation of 8 new Tiger Reserves. The scheme is a CSS with 100% GOI contribution towards non-recurring expenditure while the balance 50% of the recurring expenditure is provided by the Project States. At present there are 39 Tiger Reserves in 17 States, covering an area of 32049.80 sq. km. critical tiger habitat (Core Areas). National Tiger Conservation Authority has been constituted with effect from 4.9. 2006. Out of 17 Tiger Reserves 16 have already notified their core areas. This tiger conservation initiative brought a 'turn around' status with the 2010 assessment of tiger population giving an improved estimate of 1706 tigers than compared to 1411 in 2006.

Project Elephant was launched by the Governemnt of India in the year 1991-92 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to protect elephants, their habitat and corridors as well as address man-animal conflicts. A task force on project elephant has been constituted to sugesst conervaton and management of wild and captive elephants in india. The task force had submitted its report on 31st August, 2010. The elephant population has increased from 25604 in 1993 to 27700 in 2007. The area under elephant reserve is currently 69582 sq. km.

Planning Commission has accorded in principle approval on the project 'Long-Term Conservation of Asiatic Lion in the Greater Gir Region of Saurashtrra, Gujarat' to MoEF. The population of lion has gone up from 304 in 1995 to 411 in 2010.

7. Issues that require focused attention during the Twelfth plan are:

- Securing ecology of watershed and catchments,
- Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessments (CEIAs) for vulnerable regions
- Carrying capacity studies in selected river-basins
- Maintaining acceptable water quality and quantity through pollution control of water resources
- Restoration of wet lands/lakes and
- Management of waste water discharge from industrial and commercial establishments into major water bodies is necessary.

8. Pollution Abatement

Activities to strengthen in-situ conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to enhance livelihood security, Promotion and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the national planning process including study of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB) are essential. Prevention of ocean dumping, discharge of untreated coastal industrial effluents and traffic in marine resources including corals and fishes, treatment, storage & disposal facilities (TSDF) for hazardous waste management and its possible utilization as supplementary source of energy and raw material needs to be considered. Systems for effective collection of wastes and reprocessing and channelling e-waste from the informal sector to the formal sector to ensure recycling in an environmentally sound manner are necessary.

9. Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste and Urban Sewage

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) utilization, either for production of manure, generation of energy, or as landfill, must be carried out in a way that is effective in terms of MSW removal and environmentally acceptable. Continuous improvement in ambient air quality must be achieved through regulatory control over emissions, increasing awareness about civic liability, using state-of-the-art technology and global best practices so as to achieve the standard set by the National Ambient Air Quality, by the end of the Twelfth Plan. Policy intervention should facilitate industrial symbiosis with respect to environmental pollution based on the principle 'polluter must pay'.

10. Mining

Mining for coal and other ores is always disruptive. We must ensure the rectification and restoration of mined areas and ensure that some of the revenue/costs of the mining go towards direct restoration and also towards the strengthening of environmental resources and ecosystem resilience in adjoining areas.

11. Community Involvement in Forest Management

Community involvement in forest management is necessarily location-specific. In Central India, this may take certain forms involving rights to minor forest produce and

certain kinds of co-operation between community agencies and the Forest Department. In the Himalayan region the experience has been different, where in some areas *van panchayats* has been a successful experiment. Given the wide variation in the resource position, as well as in the culture and also the terrain of the forest areas, the emphasis must be on carrying forward programmes that are locally rooted, collaborative and that which seemed to have worked well in the past.

12. Biodiversity, Marine Environment and Wildlife

India is recognized as a mega bio-diverse country and has four identified bio-hotspots. They are, the Himalaya hotspot which has diverse eco systems ranging from alluvial grasslands, subtropical broadleaf forests to alpine meadows. It is home to important populations of a wide range of fauna. The second hotspot in India is in the North East of India and part of the Indo- Burma hotspot comprising an aggregate of 2 million km². It has a wide diversity in flora and fauna. The third hotspot is in the rain forests of the Western Ghats and is home to a rich endemic assemblage of plants, reptiles and amphibians. Finally, the Andaman & Nicobar island chain forms the biological hotspot in India that is closely allied to the Sundaland hotspot of South East Asia.

Both habitation pressures and invasive alien species constitute a threat to native biodiversity in both terrestrial and aquatic eco systems. Fragmentation and degradation of wildlife habitats adversely affects the population of wild animal species resulting in increased man-animal conflicts. The tiger, lion, elephant and other endangered species need protection.

The country has taken a pioneering step in formulation of a Biodiversity Act, 2002 and Biodiversity Rules, 2004 assigning adequate importance of community conservation and management of bio-resources for the benefit of all stakeholders. This Act is very much in tune with the International convention and Protocol on Biodiversity Conservation. Proper implementation of the Act at the *Gram Sabha* level will be the important task for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

13. Climate Change

The scientific consensus holds that unless Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and other Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions for the world as a whole are significantly reduced, there will be an unacceptable rise in temperature, changes in rainfall pattern, sea level rise, etc., all of which will have adverse consequences for large parts of the world. India is one of the countries that will be adversely affected.

A comprehensive response to the challenge can only come from an agreed international strategy with an appropriate distribution of the burden for mitigation between industrialized and developing countries, recognizing that historically the industrialized countries have contributed most to the accumulation of GHG in the atmosphere. These issues are being discussed in the UN Convention on Climate Change. Whatever be the outcome of the international negotiations, we must have a national strategy for mitigation and adaptation of our own.

The Prime Minister's Advisory Council on Climate Change has outlined a National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC). The Action Plan was released by the Prime Minister in June 2008 and consists of eight Missions that are listed

National Action Plan for Climate Change

- **National Solar Mission** seeks to deploy 20,000 MW of solar electricity capacity in the country by 2020. The first phase (2010-12) is currently underway during which 1,000 MW are planned to be installed.
- **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency** creates new institutional mechanisms to enable the development and strengthening of energy efficiency markets. Various programmes have been initiated, including the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) mechanism to promote efficiency in large industries, and the Super-Efficient Equipment Programme (SEEP) to accelerate the introduction of deployment of super-efficient appliances.

- **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat** promotes the introduction of sustainable transport, energy-efficient buildings, and sustainable waste management in cities.
- **National Water Mission** promotes the integrated management of water resources and increase water use efficiency by 20 per cent.
- **National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem** establishes an observational and monitoring network for the Himalayan environment so as to assess climate impacts on the Himalayan glacier and promote community-based management of these ecosystems
- **National Mission for a "Green India"** seeks to afforest an additional 10 million hectare of forest lands, waste lands and community lands.
- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture** focuses on enhancing productivity and resilience of agriculture so as to reduce vulnerability to extremes of weather, long dry spells, flooding, and variable moisture availability.
- **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change** identifies challenges arising from climate change, promotes the development and diffusion of knowledge on responses to these challenges in the areas of health, demography, migration and livelihood of coastal communities.

Green India Mission

Green India Mission (GIM) is one of the eight missions announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister under National Action Plan for Climate Change in June 2008. The Mission Document is a roadmap for sectoral efforts in tandem with other sectors for improving green cover of the country both qualitatively and quantitatively. It is also a trans-disciplinary approach, and includes recognizing ecosystem services, carbon sequestration potential, livelihood of forest dwellers, food security, hydrological security, bio-diversity conservation, local self-governance, institutionalization etc. The Mission aims at addressing climate change by enhancing carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests and other ecosystems, enhancing the resilience and ability of vulnerable species/ecosystems to adapt to the changing climate, and enabling the adaptation of forest

dependant local communities in the face of climatic variability. Rs .300 Crore has been approved from the Clean Energy Fund for the year 2011-12.

Mission Objectives:-

- Increased Green cover - 10 m. ha. (On public/private/forest lands)
- Improved Eco-system Services over areas of 10 m. ha. under greening
- Increased forest based livelihood income of 3 million households
- Enhanced annual CO₂ sequestration by 50 to 60 million tonnes in 2020

Sub Mission:-GIM has 5 sub-missions.

1. Enhancing quality of forest cover and improving eco-system services of 4.90 m. ha.
2. Eco -System Restoration and increase in forest cover of 1.80 m. ha.
3. Enhancing tree cover in urban and & Peri-urban areas of 0.20 m. ha.
4. Agro-Forestry and Social Forestry of 3.00 m. ha.
5. Restoration of Wetlands of 0.10 m. ha.

Low Carbon Economy

The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group for drawing up a Low Carbon Strategy for Inclusive Growth on 7th January, 2010. The Expert Group reviewed the existing studies on low carbon growth/low carbon pathways and conducted further analyzed required to assess various low carbon options for the Indian Economy and presented the interim report outlining the road map for the country's low carbon growth in May 2011. The main sectors examined in the report are power, transport, industry, buildings, and forestry. The report indicates that with Determined Efforts we can bring down India's emission intensity by 23 to 35 percent and with Aggressive Efforts, we can bring it down by 33 to 35 percent over the 2005 levels, while sustaining an average real GDP growth rate of 8-9 percent over the decade.

3.10 Industry & Minerals

I. Industry

The manufacturing sector, which has a weight of 79.36 per cent in the IIP, is its key driver. Manufacturing output growth has dipped from a peak of 18 per cent in April 2010 to 1.0 per cent in December, 2010, as a result of which IIP growth has also come down from 16.6 per cent in April 2010 to 1.6 per cent in December, 2010. However, this slowdown is in a large part driven by the case effect. Despite wide fluctuations, the April-December 2010 cumulative growth rate has remained at a robust 9.1 per cent for the manufacturing sector and 8.6 per cent for the IIP. Month-wise annual growth rate for the remaining months of the financial year is likely to remain moderate but annual growth rate is expected to remain at par with the last years growth rate.

During April-December, 2010, out of the seventeen industrial groups covered under the manufacturing sector, nine have had higher than 10 per cent cumulative growth rates and three higher than 5 per cent. Only five groups have had less than 5 per cent cumulative growth rates and three higher than 5 per cent. Only five groups have had less than 5 per cent or negative cumulative growth rates. The poor performance of basic chemicals and chemical products, with an IIP weight of 14 per cent, has contributed significantly to pulling down the IIP.

A High Level Committee on Manufacturing (HLCM) under the Hon'ble Prime Minister has been constituted to ensure effective implementation of the National Strategy of Manufacturing brought out by the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC). The HLCM has identified textiles and garments, leather and footwear, IT hardware and electronics, skill development and problems of small and medium industries including cluster development as priority areas for boosting up of competitiveness of domestic manufacturing sector. Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has already circulated a draft National Manufacturing Policy for examination and consideration of all the concerned Ministries/Departments and Planning Commission.

For sustaining the pace of growth, several initiatives have been launched to enhance competitiveness and balance regional development. The Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Modernization of Patent Offices etc. being implemented by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) are some such interventions. The 11th Plan Outlay for the Scheme is Rs.1050.00 crore. Out of 26 projects sanctioned during 10th Plan, 17 projects are complete and 9 are on the verge of completion. Remaining projects are under progress. On the basis of outcome of the evaluation of the scheme, IIUS has been recast. Under the recast IIUS, 8 projects have been accorded final approval after they complied with the milestones prescribed in the guidelines. The total grant committed so far for new projects is Rs.150.00 crore.

Further, to promote exports, Department of Commerce is implementing schemes like, Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE), Market Access Initiatives (MAI), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), etc. For meeting the objectives of balanced industrial development, industrial policy packages are in operation for special category States like Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and North East States. Social security issues have been addressed through insurance cover for workers in handloom, agro and rural industry and processed marine product sector. Likewise, sector oriented intervention has been taken through a scheme titled 'Integrated Development of Leather Sector' by DIPP aimed towards enhancing global share of leather exports.

An e-Biz project is being implemented as one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The objectives of setting up of e-Biz Portal are to provide a single window mechanism for number of services to business users covering the entire life cycle on their operations. This would be an effective mechanism to stimulate investment in the country as a whole.

As a part of major emphasis on infrastructure development, Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is being taken up. Under the DMIC Project, about 150 – 200 km wide band on either side of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor between Dadri (in U.P.) and JNPT (Navi Mumbai) is proposed to be developed into a planned industrial belt with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art

infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance domestic and foreign investments and attain sustainable growth.

Department of Pharmaceuticals was implementing a Pilot Scheme on 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' for providing medicines manufactured by Pharmaceuticals PSUs at a reasonable price especially for the benefit of poorer sections of the society. The scheme is being proposed to be further expanded to cover additional districts in various States.

Ministry of Food Processing Industry is implementing a Mega Food Parks Scheme to enhance degree of processing of perishables and increase value additions. The scheme is for providing assistance to the tune of 50% of project cost with ceiling of Rs.50.00 crore for each Food Park. Presently, 15 Food Parks are under implementation. The scheme would lead to substantial investment in Food Processing Sector and boost employment generation.

Ministry of MSME has initiated various measures for Capacity Building of MSME sector for inclusive growth, implementing modified Micro & Small enterprises Cluster Development Programme (modified guidelines and subsuming industry infrastructure development) and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP). The Ministry has also formulated a scheme to establish Mini Tool Room under PPP mode to create training facility at various places and provision of financial support is made to procure requisite machinery and other equipments to impart training and also to provide services to the Industry.

Ministry has initiated Khadi Reform Development Programme with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) to restructure the Khadi Institutions and provide marketing support to extend benefit to the artisans attached to Khadi Sector.

Facilities created in Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Industries (MGIRI) under Ministry of MSME, to provide requisite support to accelerate the industrial activities in rural areas, thus to create employment opportunities. Ministry has also introduced various training modules to impart training to improve the skill of educated youth to have employment opportunities in manufacturing and service sector in MSME.

Ministry of MSME has constituted a Working Group on MSME-Growth and also constituted various Sub-Groups to emphasis on Skill Development, Technology Upgradation and Unorganized Sector to contribute more to industrial production and socio-economic development.

To neutralize the weaknesses of fragmentation in various sub-sectors of textile value chain and non-availability of quality infrastructure, Ministry of Textiles launched the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks. The scheme aims to consolidate individual units in a cluster, and also provide the industry with world class infrastructure facilities on a public-private-partnership model to set up their textile units. Under the scheme 40 Integrated Textile Parks have been sanctioned covering States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Karnataka and West Bengal. 8 Parks are reported to be complete and rest are under various stages of completion. CCEA in its meeting held on 15-09-2010 sanctioned additional Parks under SITP to utilize the balance of Rs.200.00 crore in the 11th Plan and the number of projects be limited in such a way that the committed liabilities of the new Parks does not exceed Rs.200.00 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan. Under the SITP, 40 projects with total project cost of Rs.4183.36 crore, including GOI assistance of Rs.1419.69 crore have been sanctioned. Grant amounting to Rs.812.40 crore has been released upto 30-06-2010.

Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for addressing the varied requirements of the Textile Industry is already under continuation during the 11th Plan. To give strong policy push and further encouraging larger investments down the value chain and improving the competitiveness of the overall Textile Industry, it is proposed to consider increase in Plan Outlay for 11th Plan beyond Rs.8000 crore. The proposal regarding increase in Plan Outlay from Rs.8000.00 crore to Rs.15404 crore is under consideration of CCEA. During the last 11 years and three months of its operation, as on 28.06.2010, project cost of Rs.2,07,747.00 crore has been sanctioned and out of this, Rs.1,03,632 crore (about 50 percent of the total project cost) has been sanctioned during the last three years of TUFS.

To address the training needs of the textiles and related segments, Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) has been launched in October, 2010. In addition to the

training programme planned under ISDS, the training programmes are being conducted by various segments of the Ministry of Textiles such as the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms and Handicrafts.

The ISD Scheme seeks to make intervention to assist the textiles economy to meet the gap in manpower requirement. It planned to provide training to 26.75 lakh persons at the estimated cost of Rs.1952.83 crore (s.2359.70 crore including non-Government) over a period of 5 years. During the remaining two years of the XI Plan (2010-11 & 2011-12), the scheme has been approved as a Pilot Project with the approved outlay of Rs.228.99 crore with a physical target of 2.70 lakh persons.

To scale up the infrastructural and production chain in Handicraft, Handloom and Power loom Sectors which have remained un-organized and have not kept pace with the modernization and development that have been taking place so far, Mega Cluster Development Programmes have been taken up with a budgetary support of Rs.70 crore for each cluster. 4 mega clusters each in Handloom and Handicrafts Sectors and 3 mega clusters in Power Loom Sector are under various stages of implementation.

For promoting Technical Textiles, Technology Mission on Technical Textiles has been launched and 4 Centres of Excellence have already been promoted to co-ordinate the facilities for testing of technical products and serving National and International Accreditation Centre. Four additional Centres of Excellence are under consideration by the Ministry of Textiles.

In fertilized Sector, Government has in principle agreed to revive all the eight closed fertilized units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilized Corporation Limited (HFCL). The revival of three units at Talcher, Amagundam and Sindri has been approved which are to be revived through public sector participation on nomination basis. The balance five units will be revived by private participation through private sector participation and bidding process.

Government is actively considering bringing urea under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) along with decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers. This will mean subsidy on urea will shift from per tonne of product to nutrient content of product. This

will bring more investments into the stagnant domestic sector and country will become self-reliant in urea. Also, this will pave the way for eventual decontrol of urea sector.

Government has approved proposals for setting up of PCPIRs at Paradeep, Orissa and is actively considering one more PCPIR at Tamil Nadu. In all, Government has agreed to set up five PCPIR in the country to be located at Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The PCPIRs are expected to create infrastructure like Roads, Rail, Air, Links, Ports, Telecom, Power, Water Treatment, Sewerage, Effluent Treatment etc. which will help in industrial investment and the employment generation in these regions over a period of a time.

II. Minerals Sector

The National Mineral Policy, 2008 was announced by the Government on 13th March, 2008 replacing the policy of 1993 following the recommendations by the High Level Committee constituted by the Planning Commission. The salient features of National Mineral Policy include: seamless and transparent grant of mineral concessions and security of tenure to a holder of a concessionaire; preference to value addition industry in grant of mineral concession; development of a proper inventory of resources and reserves – priority to a mining tenement registry and a mineral atlas; developing a framework of sustainable development to take care of biodiversity issues; special care to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice; assistance to state governments to overcome the problem of illegal mining through operational and financial linkages with the Indian Bureau of Mines and developing a comprehensive institutional framework for R&D and training. The new policy has enunciated policy measures like assured right to next stage of mineral concessions, transferability of mineral concession and transparency in allotment of concession, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector. India produces 84 minerals which include 4 fuel minerals, 10 metallic minerals, 44 non-metallic minerals, 3 atomic minerals and 23 minor minerals (building and other materials). In India Mining Sectors accounts 2.2% of GDP.

The Government has initiated a large number of non-legislative measures on the lines of the National Mineral Policy, 2008, such as re-assessment of threshold values of important minerals, mandating the applicability of United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) for minerals, restructuring the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and improving Mining and geoscientific database to facilitate the Sector. Besides, best practices in environment management, appropriate use of land within a planning framework through a decision making process on the basis of integrated assessment of ecological, environmental, economical and social impact are being incorporated into Mining based activities.

A New Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Bill, 2011 is being finalized in place of MMDR Act, 1957 to ensure transparency, equity, elimination of discretions, effective redressal and regulatory mechanisms alongwith incentives encouraging good mining practices, which will also lead to technology absorption and exploitation of deep seated minerals.

An outlay of Rs. 1589.42 crore comprising Rs. 220 crore as Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Rs. 1369.42 crore internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR) has been allocated to the Ministry of Mines for Annual Plan 2011-12.

3.11 Power & Energy

Energy is key input in the sustainable economic development of any country. Energy provided cost effectively in sufficient quantity and quality on a sustainable basis will support economic development and employment; helps reduce poverty; and improve living standards. This is especially so in India, where large sections of the population are still without adequate access to commercial energy. India is not endowed with abundant resources of energy and has to meet its development need by optimally utilizing the available domestic resources of coal, Uranium, oil, hydro and other renewable resources. Hence our strategy for optimum energy mix has to take into account this limitation and make our future plans accordingly.

Power Sector

The key challenge in the power sector is the scale of financial losses of the distribution segment. The expected level of annual loss would be more than 55,000 crore during the Annual Plan 2011-12 reflecting a combination of low electricity tariffs for many segments of consumers and high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. Govt. of India had constituted a high level panel on financial position of distribution utilities in Aug.2010 under the chairmanship of Sh.V.K. Shugnu to look into the financial problem of distribution sector and to identify collective steps particularly in relation to their accounting practices. The Panel is deliberating the above issues and it is expected that the report of the Panel would be finalized shortly. The on-going Restructured APDRP initiated during the Eleventh Five Year Plan would help in restoring the commercial viability of the distribution sector by putting in place mechanisms that would lead to a substantial reduction in aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses with definite end-points and delivery timelines. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in two parts, Part A and Part B. While Part 'A' focuses on establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting & auditing and consumer base services and Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects besides enabling activities like automation and

validation of baseline data systems, project evaluations, capacity Building and development of franchisees in Distribution Sector, consumer attitude surveys, etc. Projects under Part B would be taken up after the establishment of baseline data. As reported by MoP, as on 30th June 2011, under part 'A' (IT) for 1401 towns and part – A(SCADA) for 42 towns, projects worth Rs.5177.00crore and Rs.982.45crore, respectively were sanctioned. Moreover part 'B' projects worth Rs.19367.43crore involving 907 towns have also been sanctioned by the Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (Power).

Coal Sector

India ranks third amongst the coal producing countries in the world after China and the USA. Being the most abundant fossil fuel in India till date, it continues to be one of the most important sources for meeting the domestic energy needs. It accounts for over 50% of India's commercial energy consumption and around 78% of domestic coal production is dedicated to power generation. Through sustained increase in investment, production of coal increased from about 211 million tonnes (MT) in 1990-91 to 533 MT in 2010-11. Despite this increase in production, the existing demand exceeds the supply and the gap between demand and domestic supply is met through imports, mainly by steel, power and cement sectors. The major constraints in increasing the domestic production have been delays in obtaining timely environment and forest clearance; delays in land acquisition and settling R&R issues, other approvals from State Governments and delays in obtaining prospecting licenses and mining lease etc.

The demand supply gap at the end of 2011-12 is likely to be around 142 million tones and the situation is likely to worsen further in 12th Plan if the domestic production growth remains static in the coming years. The volatile international coal prices coupled with the stagnant domestic production are likely to affect the power capacity addition programme in the 12th Plan as well as can have adverse effect on the private sector investment.

Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GOM) to look into the issues of delays in environment and forest clearance, particularly due to the GO/NO GO approach adopted for clearing the coal mining projects to ensure that pace of domestic coal

production increases. The GOM in turn constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy) to suggest solutions to the issues relating to reconciliation of environmental concerns emanating from various development activities including those related to infrastructure and mining. The Committee has submitted its recommendations recently and it is expected that the forest and environment clearances procedures will be streamlined to ensure faster clearance.

Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector

During the year 2010-11, the oil production increased by 13%, while the gas supplies including LNG registered a growth of 13% over the 2009-10. The refining of crude oil also registered a growth of 5.3% with 196.46 million tonnes of crude oil processed in 2010-11.

The Empowered Group of Minister (EGOM) in its meeting on 24.06.2011 took decision on revision of Diesel, kerosene and LPG prices to reduce the burden of under recoveries on Petroleum products. Following decisions were made by EGOM:

- Custom duty on crude oil reduced from 5% to 0%.
- Excise duty on diesel reduced from Rs.4.6/litre to Rs.2.0/ litre.
- The retail selling price of diesel increased by Rs.3/litre, PDS Kerosene by Rs. 2/ litre and of domestic LPG by Rs. 50/ cylinder.
- Custom duty on petroleum product reduced by 5 %.

EGOM is also considering direct transfer of cash subsidies on LPG and kerosene to people below poverty line. This would reduce diversion/adulteration and the subsidies would reach the target people.

Renewable Sources of Energy

Currently, country has an installed capacity of 20,800 MW grid interactive renewable power generation capacity (14,989 MW wind, 3154 MW small hydro, 2935 MW biomass and 46 MW solar). In addition 44 lakh biogas plants and 4.67 million square kilometer collector area solar water heating has been installed.

Under phase-1 of the solar mission against the target of 1100 MW, solar power plants for 46 MW have been installed and 802 MW capacity have been allotted to the project developers.

Ministry of New and Renewable has formulated a strategy and action plan for renewable energy sector covering the principal resources of wind, solar, biomass and small hydro. The plan envisages the renewable power generation capacity to reach 72,400MW by 2022. This comprises of 38,500 MW wind power, 20,000 MW solar power, 7,300 MW bio-power and 6,600 MW small hydel power. In addition, the plan also envisages deployment of a large number of off grid/decentralized renewable energy systems.

Phasing out of direct subsidies, opening market channels, and GBI instruments planned to be introduced in the 12th plan for renewable energy technologies.

3.12 Information and Communication

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Industry profile

The underlying theme of the year 2010 has been recovery of the Global economy from the unprecedented economic crisis of the earlier years. The Indian Information Technology-Information Technology enabled Services (IT-ITeS) industry has continued to perform its role as the consistent growth driver for the economy. In the year 2010-11 the IT-ITeS industry has witnessed remarkable rebound. The Indian software and services exports including ITeS-BPO exports is estimated at US \$ 59 billion (Rs.2,69,630 crore) in the year 2010-11, as compared to US \$ 50 billion (Rs.2,37,000 crore) in the year 2009-10, an increase of 18.0 per cent in dollar terms and 13.8 per cent in rupee terms. The IT services exports is estimated to be US \$ 33.5 billion (Rs.1,53,095 crore) in 2010-11 as compared to US \$ 27.3 billion (Rs.1,29,402 crore) in 2009-10, showing a growth of 22.7 per cent in dollar terms and 12.3 per cent in rupee terms. BPO exports is estimated to grow from US \$ 12.4 billion (Rs.58,776 crore) in 2009-10 to US \$ 14.2 billion (Rs.64,894 crore) in 2010-11, a year-on year (Y-o-Y) growth of 14.5 per cent in dollar terms and 10.4 in rupee terms. IT services contributed 57 per cent of total IT-BPO exports in 2010-11, followed by BPO at 24 per cent and Software products/engineering services at 19 per cent.

The US and the UK remain key markets for Indian IT-ITeS exports in 2010-11 accounting for about 61.5 per cent and 17.2 per cent of total IT-BPO exports respectively. Revenue growth from Continental Europe however, has been relatively tepid, as the effects of recession on these geographies have lingered on for a longer time. These regions however, have seen pick up in demand as the year progressed. The share of emerging markets in total exports has increased from 9.4 per cent in 2009-10 to 9.7 per cent in 2010-11. This trend towards a broader geographic market exposure is positive for the industry, not only as de-risking measure but also as a means of accelerating growth by tapping new markets.

The Indian domestic IT market continues to grow in 2010-11. The revenue from the domestic market (IT Services, software products and BPO) is expected to grow from US \$ 14.2 billion (Rs.67,800 crore) in 2009-10 to US \$ 17.1 billion (Rs.78,700 crore) in the year 2010-11, an anticipated growth of about 20.4 per cent in dollar terms and 16 per cent in rupee terms.

The IT - ITeS industry has created career opportunities for the youth, provided global exposure and offered extensive training and development. Furthermore, the industry has been a front-runner in bridging the gender divide in the Indian workforce (over 30 per cent of employees are women; over 60 per cent of industry players employ differently abled people).

The IT-BPO industry has played a key role in putting India on the world map. The industry has attracted more than 10 per cent of total FDI flowing into India. The industry also led in the development of the Indian organizations as global multinationals – with over 400 delivery centres (outside India), the industry has presence in 52 countries, and 200 cities with more than 10 organizations listed on overseas stock exchanges and more than 400 Fortune 500 customers. Direct employment within the IT-BPO sector is expected to grow by 10.4 per cent to reach 2.5 million in 2010-11 with over 2,40,000 jobs being added during the year. The indirect employment attributed to the sector is estimated to be about 9.0 million in 2010-11 as compared to 8.2 million in 2009-10.

The spectacular growth performance in the IT-BPO industry in the last decade has helped the industry contribute substantially to India's GDP. In 2010-11, the IT-BPO industry's contribution to GDP is estimated to be 6.4 % as compared to 6.2 % in 2009-10.

Electronics & IT Production and Exports profile: During the year 2010-11, the production and exports of the Electronics & IT sector are estimated to be Rs.4,70,090 crore and Rs.2,95,530 crore respectively. Out of this, the production and exports of Electronics Hardware are Rs.1,21,760 crore and Rs.25,900 crore respectively.

Government Initiatives: The status of some of the important schemes initiated by the Government in the field of Information Technology is as follows:

Scheme	Status
State Wide Area Network (SWAN)	As on August 2011, SWAN was implemented in 27 States / UTs and in other States, it is in various stages of progress.
Common Service Centre (CSC)	As of August 2011, number of CSCs rolled out in 33 States/ UTs of India is 96,311.
State Data Centre (SDC)	As on August 2011, 14 SDCs have been made operational and in other States, it is in various stages of progress.
Capacity Building	Political and policy level orientation named as “e-Governance Leadership Meet”, “The Specialized Training Programme for senior level officers”, “Training on e-Governance Project Lifecycle”, and “Training on Change Management” has been conducted in various States.
e-District	The Department has approved 16 Pilot e-District projects covering 41 districts. Pilot projects have been launched/ gone live in 18 districts across 6 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT-ITeS and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry in the Country:

In the backdrop of the unprecedented global economic downturn, the Department constituted a Task Force in August 2009, to make recommendations covering strategies to augment the growth of the IT software and IT enabled services sector in the context of global developments; the steps needed to accelerate domestic demand for electronics hardware products, IT & IT enabled services and boost domestic manufacturing in Electronics hardware sector. The Task Force, in its report has made a set of recommendations which have been examined by the Department in consultation with implementing Ministries/Departments. At the same time, a High Level Committee has also submitted a report on measures to promote manufacture of electronic hardware including telecom equipment in India. Based on these recommendations, following five key initiatives have been identified:

1. To set up a National Electronics Mission (NEM).
2. To set up Semiconductor Wafer Fabs.
3. To introduce Modified Special Incentive Package (M-SIPS) Scheme by providing capital grant and setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters.

4. To set up a dedicated “Electronic Development Fund” for promotion of innovation, R&D, Indian Intellectual Property (IP) and Development of Indian Microprocessor.
5. To provide preferential access to “Indian Electronics Products/Manufactured-in-India Electronics Products” for all Government procurements and procurement by Government Licensees, PSUs etc.

For implementation of the above schemes, action is underway for developing specific proposals in consultation with stakeholders, for obtaining the approval of competent authority.

Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR): To promote investment in the IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM) units, the Government has decided to attract major investment by providing a transparent and an investment friendly policy and set up Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs). These would be endowed with excellent infrastructure and investor friendly policy environment. The ITIR would reap the benefits of co-sitting, networking and greater efficiency through use of common infrastructure and support services. Such a complex would boost, augment exports and generate employment. The ITIR policy resolution has been notified in the Gazette of India under which each State/UT in India can set up an integrated township for facilitating growth of IT/ BPO and Sunrise Industries with world class infrastructure. The proposals received from four States namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu are being processed in line with the guidelines provided in the Policy resolution.

National Knowledge Network: The achievements under NKN during 2010-11 are i) The logo and website of NKN has been launched, ii) 3 Points of Presence (PoPs) have been established with 2.5 Gbps capacity for core, iii) Backbone (a total of 18 PoPs established so far), iv) A total 38 number of Institutions have been connected to NKN (total 104 Institutions connected so far), and 9 virtual classrooms were setup (a total of 15 virtual classrooms were setup so far), v) Trans Eurasia Information Network (TEIN3) links is integrated with NKN, vi) Initial set of IP numbers (/16 and /20) and autonomous system numbers from APNIC has been obtained, and vii) Local ring to connect NIPGR, NIPFP, ICGEB, IUAC, NII, and IIMC with JNU has been accomplished.

Nanotechnology: The projects initiated under nanotechnology initiatives programme have been progressing well for the development of nano-materials, nano-devices and human resource development in the area of nanoelectronics. About 270 researchers have been trained on nanotechnologies at different levels. 32 R&D projects from 22 institutions/ organizations across India have been identified/ undertaken by external researchers at IIT Bombay and IISc Bangalore. More than 200 researchers have been trained in other projects across the country.

India Portal: India Portal is a Mission Mode Project in the integrated service category under the NeGP. This Portal is envisaged to be a unified portal that will provide 'single window access' to information and services to be electronically delivered from all state sector institutions and organizations. The content is regularly enhanced under different sections/modules of India Portal namely Business, Overseas, Citizen, Governments, Sectors, Know India and Services.

Standards for e-Governance: Standards in e-Governance are a high priority activity, which will ensure sharing of information and seamless interoperability of data and e-Governance applications under NeGP. The specific achievements made under this project during 2010-11 are summarized as: i) The Policy on Open standards for e-governance has been released in November, 2010, ii) Metadata and Data Standards for Person Identification and Land Region Codification, iii) The documents on Face Image data standards and Fingerprint Image and Minutiae Data Standards for Indian e-Governance Applications have been released in November 2010, iv) Interoperability Guidelines for Digital Certificate Signature; and Guidelines on usage of Digital Signatures in e-Governance Applications published.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT): ICERT is the national nodal agency for responding to computer security incidents as and when they occur. It creates awareness on security issues through dissemination of information on its website. During the period from April to December 2009, the activities carried out by CERT-IN include: 4,727 security incidents handled, 10,953 Indian website defacements tracked, 1,585 Open Proxy Servers tracked, and 16,35,212 Bot Infected Systems tracked.

Controller of Certifying Authorities: Certificates under the Information Technology Act, 2000 facilitates acceptance of electronic records and Digital Signatures through a legal framework for establishing trust in e-Commerce and e-Governance. For authentication of electronic transactions using digital signatures, the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) licenses Certifying Authorities to issue Digital Signature IT Act, 2000. Seven Certifying Authorities are operational currently and the total number of Digital Signature Certificates issued in the country grew to more than 18,00,000 by December, 2010.

Software Technology Parks of India (STPI): As on 31st March 2010, 7,007 units were operative out of which 5,814 units were exporting. During the year from April to December, 2010, 170 new units were registered under the scheme. A total of 52 STPI centres/ Sub-centres are operational across the country, out of which 45 centres are in Tier II and Tier III cities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

India has the second largest and fastest growing telecommunication network in the world. Ever since telecom policy 1991 has been rolled out, continuous and consistent efforts are on to provide affordable, efficient services to the citizens covering both urban as well as rural population, putting it in most competitive environment.

Over the years with the monthly average addition of 16-18 million subscribers it has reached a subscribers base of 885.99 million as on 30th June 2011 with an addition of approximately 264 million subscribers over the last year. The services became more competitive with 12-14 operators in most of the circles. The teledensity as on June 2011 has been marked at as rural 35.60%, urban 163.13% and the overall being 73.97%.

The private sector was expected to play a greater role, providing mobile and wireless services - the share of private network has been 88.35% in June 2011 with PSU being 11.65%. Except for rural telephony, performance in respect of major activities is in line with the targets fixed. Telephone on demand has been achieved in urban areas. The divide between urban and rural teledensities is narrowing, however not as expected.

Efforts were taken to increase rural area coverage by reducing operating cost with shared structure among the operators.

BSNL is providing VPTs (Village Public Telephone) under Bharat Nirman Programme Phase –I (since Nov. 2004) to the remote uncovered villages utilizing Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). As on 31.07.2011, 62,030 VPTs out of 62,302 VPTs have been provided, completing 99.56%. Under Bharat Nirman Phase –II, it has been envisaged to cover a teledensity of 40% in rural areas by 2014, and broadband coverage of all 2,50,000 Village Panchayats by 2012. Under this scheme based on the Census 2001, apart from the villages already covered under Bharat Nirman Phase-I, 62,443 inhabited villages were identified as on 01.10.2007 and undertaken to provide VPTs against which 51,773 VPTs have been provided, completing 82.91%.

The budgetary support to the Department has been increased this year due to inclusion of Universal Service Obligatory Fund in the plan allocation. The scheme “ undersea cabling between Mainland and Andaman & Nicobar Island “ has been shifted to State Plan Head and hence no fund was allocated to DoT in this regard.

Internet subscribers have been increased from 16.18 million at the end of March 2010 to 19.67 million at the end of March 2011 where as, the broadband subscribers has been increased from 8.77 million to 11.89 million during the same period. The Broadband subscriber base as on 30th June 2011 has been recorded as 12.32 million. Although the sector has outgrown the Eleventh Plan targets on telephone connectivity, it could not meet the commitment it had made for Internet and Broadband. The country is expected to reach one billion connections by the end of 2014, which impresses that a lot more needs to be done to make the Broadband and Internet more popular. Towards this, 3G and Broadband Wireless Access have already put in place to take the mobile communication to the next level- extending the platform for multi-mode communication to Person to Machine (P2M), Machine to Machine (M2M), apart from Person to Person (P2P).

Keeping the future exponential growth in view, creation of huge infrastructure in both the service sector and manufacturing of indigenous equipment have been given priority to equip future plan more competitive and more investment friendly. Research

and Development is also the area where investment is considered to boost indigenous manufacturing.

Broadband is already recognized as proven area contributing the GDP growth. Government has taken a decision to lay optical fiber connectivity from the existing block level to the Panchayat level in order to provide every Panchayat with the broadband. This will open the gate to operators to come up with their business model thereby creating jobs/ rural employments apart from improving the rural life style.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Information and broadcasting sector with its Film, Information, and Broadcasting wings have experienced impressive growth in recent years.

Information Wing

The main focus of the wing is to act precisely to bring the Government programmes and projects to the people. The advertising in audio-visual and print media and performances of the traditional media units are put forward to bring awareness of the people on social education, health problems, environment etc. apart from the various flagship programmes. The IT/ electronics effects in the production of Radio /Video spots/ jingles has raised the penetration level of the messages among the targeted audiences.

Investment has been made to upgrade IIMC to deliver university level education thereby raising the academic and technical skill of the journalists and media personnel. In the DAVP's 'Developmental publicity scheme' it has launched multimedia campaign on "Bharat Nirman Phase-I, II & III. Video/Audio spots were released throughout the year on National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme (NREGS), Midday Meal scheme, National Rural Health Mission, Minorities/Women/ Children welfare schemes etc. PIB's 'Public Information Campaign', has been organized throughout India to create greater awareness about the flagship schemes of the Government. Song & Drama Division (S&DD)'s 'Live, Arts and Culture for Rural India' is the scheme through which live performances are played to depict the contemporary happenings through the puppet shows and theoretical performances.

Film Wing

The entertainment and media industry is increasingly growing in all spheres like film production, marketing and exhibition. Over the years investment has been made to produce many short documentary films. Policy interventions were made to reduce piracies in the film industries. National Museum of Indian Cinema has been set up at Mumbai to showcase the heritage of the century old films and film materials, artifacts, equipments like cameras, editing and recording machines, projectors, costumes, photographs and other materials etc., to the new generation filmmakers, students, enthusiasts and critics.

Investment for setting up of Animation and Gaming Institutes has been made to impart quality and standard education in the country. Initiation is also taken to upgrade the skill level in filmmaking at Film and Television Institute of India by providing better infrastructure.

National film Heritage Mission has been set up to restore, protect, and preserve the film heritage through digitalization of the celluloid films, which are fast losing the inventory because of rapid deterioration of celluloid or magnetic materials due to poor preservation.

Broadcasting Wing

Broadcasting wing includes All India Radio and Doordarshan.

All India Radio

Radio has been the cheapest entertainment and information distributor to the common people and has tremendous impact in the development of the country. Radio in general has covered 91.85% by area and 99.18% by population of the country while the AIR FM in particular has reached 24.94% by area and 36.81% by population. AIR has 376 transmitters in its network with 177 FM transmitters. AIR has already started its first digital broadcasting under Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM).

FM broadcasting through private participation under Phase-I & II is in operation in 250 stations. According to FICCI-KPMG report the radio industry stood at \$8 Billion

in 2009 and is projected to grow 16% over the next five years. It is indicated that the radio industry will exceed the growth rate of Media and entertainment industry during the period 2010-14. FM Phase-III is also under consideration of Government and is at the advanced stage of rolling out. It is expected that this will lead to huge growth in Government revenue and employment generation.

The guidelines for setting up of Community FM broadcasting of the year 2006 had made huge impact among the NGOs and Institutions. 163 Community Radios are in operation.

Doordarshan

Television has dominated the entertainment and media industry. The number of satellite TV channels registered with the Ministry is 652 at the end of March 2011 increasing over the 2010 December figure of 604. The liberalization of FDI policy is responsible for boosting the TV growth. As reported by the PriceWaterHouseCoopers television industry was estimated at Rs.265.5 billion in 2009 as compared to Rs.245 billion in 2008 indicating a growth of 8.5%; and is expected to grow about Rs.488 billion by 2014 at the rate of 12.9% CAGR. TV households' increase over the same period has been recorded as 124 million in 2009 against 118 million in 2008 indicating a penetration of 60%. Digitalization is the main driver of the Television growth. DTH industry itself will drive to 50 million households by 2014 from the 14 million in 2009.

Doordarshan operates 35 satellite channels and in terrestrial network it operates 1416 transmitters with 66 studio centers. Apart from this it has satellite networking in C and KU bands. The national channels in both terrestrial and satellite have reached coverage of 92.2% of the population while the news channel has covered 50% of the population. Government approved a scheme for implementation of Digitalization of Doordarshan's network. 66 studio centers and 40 digital transmitters are expected to come up within 2 to 3 years time. High Definition Television (HDTV) has been given priority and is at pace with the world trend. DD Direct (DTH) is presently operating with 58 TV channels and 12 AIR audio channels. Further, 10 channels in C band are also operative in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

INDIA POST

India has the largest postal network in the world with 1,54,979 Post Offices (as on 31.03.2010) of which 1,39,182 (89.81%) are in the rural areas. Expansion of postal network in the country, especially in rural area, has taken place mainly through opening of Extra Departmental Post Offices, and on a smaller scale by opening Departmental Post Offices. In order to fulfill Universal Service Obligation, subsidy is provided to all Branch Post Offices in rural areas, which ranges from 66.66% in normal rural areas to 85% on hilly, tribal, desert and inaccessible areas. Some of the major schemes of Department of Posts are as under:

Computerization and Networking of Post Offices

During the period from 1st April 2010 to 31st December 2010, computer hardware and peripherals have been supplied to 1811 Post Offices. Thus, till December 2010, a total of 14,415 Post Offices have been computerized under Plan Scheme of Computerization of Post Offices. Further, Government has approved the IT modernization project of the Department of Posts for computerization of all the non-computerized post offices, mail offices, administrative and other offices, to be completed by 2012-13.

Project Arrow

A scheme 'Project Arrow' launched in April 2008 aims at improving the core operations and look and feel of identified Post Offices across the country. Initially a pilot consisting of 50 Post Offices in 10 Postal Circles was launched. Following the success of the pilot, second phase consisting of 450 Post Offices, and the third phase consisting of 500 Post Offices have been covered under Project Arrow Phase II & III respectively. The salient features of the project are i) To equip all the identified Post Offices with required hardware and software, ii) to ensure leased line / broadband connectivity, iii) to ensure adequate provision of power back up, iv) to reduce the waiting time at the counters by improving the efficiency through induction of IT and by providing soft skills training to the staff, v) to remove the bottleneck of cash availability in the Sub Post Offices and Branch Post Offices, and finally vi) to create a conducive and friendly environment to the

public in all the Post Office complexes. The scheme 'Project Arrow' has brought immense benefit to the customers as well as to the staff of the Post Office.

Postal Life Insurance

Department of Posts has been mandated to provide insurance cover to the public and two schemes namely i) Postal Life Insurance (PLI) (originally introduced in the year 1884) and ii) Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) (introduced in the year 1995) have been functional by the Department and extend insurance cover to the urban as well as rural populace in the country. Further, in November 2009, a micro insurance drive was launched as part of financial inclusion package to provide insurance coverage to disadvantaged sections. More than 4 million lives were covered in a span of less than 6 months. The status of PLI/RPLI schemes as on 31.03.2010 and the business procured during the year 2009-10 is as under:

Table: Performance of PLI / RPLI

Name of Plan	No. of Policies procured	Sum Assured (Rs. million)	Aggregate No. of Active Policies	Aggregate Sum Assured (Rs million)
PLI	5,97,234	133,662.20	42,83,302	512,099.00
RPLI	40,27,863	136,489.90	99,25,103	595,725.90

All operations of PLI/RPLI have been computerized. The data is uploaded to the National Data Centre being maintained by NIC and it is the repository of all information on PLI/RPLI. It is connected to all the Circle, Regional, Divisional Offices and Head Post Offices and data transfer is done through broadband connectivity amongst these offices. All claims are sanctioned through the National Data Centre itself.

Development Activities in the North Eastern Region

India Post has taken many special initiatives for the development of North Eastern Region, in accordance with the policy guidelines of the Government. North East Region has two postal circles viz. the North Eastern Postal Circle and Assam Postal Circle. The North Eastern Postal Circle with its headquarters at Shillong covers the States namely Arunchal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. It has 2935 Post Offices. The Assam Postal Circle, with its headquarters at Guwahati, has a network of 3996 Post Offices. The Department has launched a dedicated freighter aircraft in the

North East sector on Kolkata – Guwahati – Imphal – Agartala - Kolkata route. This has expedited transmission of mail and parcels in the entire North East sector.

Initiative to Implement National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

The Department of Posts has taken an initiative to implement National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) of Government of India by way of payment of wages through the Postal Savings Bank Accounts. Starting with Andhra Pradesh Postal Circle in 2005, the scheme of disbursement of NREGS wages through Post Office accounts is presently operational in 19 Postal Circles of the country (except Delhi, J&K and Tamil Nadu). As on 31st October 2010, nearly 46.7 million NREGS accounts have been opened in Post Offices and wages amounting to nearly Rs.188,760 million have been disbursed to NREGA beneficiaries through 96,895 Post Offices across the country.

Initiative to implement National Pension Scheme (NPS)

Government has rolled out the New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all citizens from 1st May 2009. In order to leverage the vast network of India Post, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority of India has entrusted the Department of Posts for retailing of the New Pension Scheme at various Post Offices. More than 800 computerized Head Post Offices are presently providing the facility for opening of pension accounts under the New Pension Scheme and also for making subsequent contributions in the pension account. Thus the easy accessibility to Post Offices ensures financial inclusion for the common citizens who otherwise not covered under any institutional pension scheme.

Postal Services Amendment Act

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 is the legal enactment that has defined the status and function of the Post Office in the country. A new legislation to replace the above mentioned Act is under consideration of the Government. The new legislation, after enactment, is expected to ensure a balanced development of postal and courier services in India.

3.13 Infrastructure Development and Transport

Transport

World-class infrastructure is the key to a globally competitive economy and India's objective of sustained double-digit growth can only be achieved through a quantum growth in the infrastructure sectors. Transport is a vital element of infrastructure and is critical to improve productivity across all sectors. This would require a very significant scaling up of investment from the public as well as private sectors. In view of fiscal constraints, the strategy has been to leverage maximum private participation.

Roads

A good road network is essential for socio-economic development of country. The country's road network can broadly be divided into three categories: (a) National Highways including the National Highway Development Project stretches; (b) State Highways and Major District Roads; and (c) rural roads. Whereas, the responsibility for development of National Highways rests with the Centre, the same for other roads do with the State Government.

The National Highways, with a total length of 71,772 km serve as the arterial network of the country. Despite impressive expansion of National Highways over the years, the network is characterized by many deficiencies. Eleventh Plan (2007-12) continues to lay emphasis on the removal of existing deficiencies in the National Highways system. Priority is being given to augment the density of existing high density corridors.

The expanded programme for National Highway Development (NHDP) apart from completion of GQ and North South – East West Corridors envisages, six-laning of 6,500 km, four laning of 12,109 km and upgrading of 20,000 km of national highways, besides initiating work on 1,000 km of expressways over the next five years. The bulk of the highway programme is proposed to be undertaken through PPPs. The NHDP programme envisaged an investment of about Rs.2,35,690.00 crore. Physical targets &

achievements for NHDP sections of National Highways during the first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan are given as follows: -

Progress of NHDP upto July, 2011

Phases	Total Length in Km	Date of Approval	Length completed in Km	Length under implementation	To be awarded	Likely date of Completion
I.GQ, EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity & Others	7,522	12.12.2000	7439	83		Substantially completed already except in a few stretches, where works are in progress after they were rewarded after termination of the earlier contracts
II. 4/6-lanning North South-East West Corridor, others	6,647	18.12.2003	5287	916	444	Dec.-2014
Upgradation, 4/6-lanning Phase III (phase IIIA + IIIB)	12,109	05.03.2005, 27.10.2006, 12.04.2007	2487	6079	3533	Dec.-2014
IV. 2-lanning with paved shoulders	20,000	July 2008 for 5000 Km	-	846	19154	Dec.-2015 (as per financing plan)
V. 6-lanning with paved shoulders	6,500	05.10.2006	651	1986	3863	Dec.-2014
VI. Expressways	1000	02.11.2006	-	NIL	1000	Dec.-2015
VII. Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures	700 Km of ring roads/bypasses + flyovers	06.12.2007	-	41	659	Dec.-2014

Physical Targets & Achievements under NHDP during 11th Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	NHDP	(in KM)											
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A*	T	A*
1.	NHDP Phase-I	437	214	220	131	201	139	94	90	81	11	1033	585
2.	NHDP Phase-II	2013	1021	2522	1534	1785	1635	1143	645	500	111	7963	4946
3.	NHDP Phase-III	435	381	659	375	1102	794	985	662	1381	109	4562	2321
4.	NHDP Phase-V	0	0	118	106	77	108	278	368	525	37	998	619
5.	NHDP Phase-VI									13	0	13	0
6	Miscellaneous (Other)	0	69	0	57	0	17	0	15				

Projects)													
Total	2885	1685	3519	2203	3165	2693	2500	1780	2500	268	14569	8629	
*Achievements upto May, 2011													

National Highways (Original) – Non-NHDP Sections of NHs

Certain sections of National Highways which are not covered under NHDP are being developed by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways themselves through State Governments. Details of physical targets & achievements are given in the table below: -

Physical Targets & Achievements on Non-NHDP sections of National Highways during 11th Five Year Plan

S. No	Category	(in KM)									
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A*
1	Construction of Missing link (Kms.)	22	36	26	16	8.80	3.21	2.6	0.1	-	-
2	Widening to two lanes (Kms.)	919	950	1176	1153	1,321	1234	1117	1042	1070	167
3	Strengthening of existing weak pavement (Kms.)	577	911	706	1010	1,058	1012	1213	1016	1080	168
4	Improvement of riding quality programme (IRQP) (Kms.)	1602	1657	1350	2470	2,510	3168	2307	2026	1672	570
5	Widening to four lanes (Kms.)	34	36	51	63	79.50	69	137	99	104	8
6	Construction of Bypasses (Nos.)	3	6	8	4	6	0	15	3	7	0
7	Rehabilitation / Construction of Bridges (Nos.)	107	86	92	77	132	122	187	103	129	4
*Achievements upto May, 2011											

An initiative in the form of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme is also presently under implementation in order to improve road connectivity in the North Eastern Region. The programme is to be implemented in two phases i.e. Phase-A & Phase-B. Phase-A includes improving 6418 km of roads (including 2319 km of roads under Arunachal Package). The likely date of completion of Phase-A is March, 2017. Phase-B involves two-laning of 3723 km. of roads. It has so far been approved only for Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation and investment decision is yet to be taken by the Government. Physical progress has been extremely slow, mainly due to inadequate implementation capacity, short working season and law-and-order problems.

A proposal for development of about 1,126 km. of national highways and 4,352 km. of state roads in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) has been approved. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 7,300 crore. The project covers 34 districts in eight states -- Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Technical and financial sanction for all identified national highways & state road projects would be as per stipulated procedure for national highways works. Development of 525 Km length has been completed by June, 2011. Sanction has been issued for 4967 Km costing Rs.6629 crore upto June, 2011 and works for 3889 Km length costing Rs.4827 crore have been awarded. It has been targeted to complete all the works by March, 2015.

For Annual Plan 2011-12, financial & physical targets have been fixed on quarterly basis and the same have been put on Planning Commission's website.

At the initiative of PMO, under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, a Committee had been set up to look into the problems of road infrastructure. The Committee has submitted its two reports. Some of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government and the rest are under consideration of Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI).

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

In the context of rural road programme, PMGSY which was launched in December 2000 is presently under implementation. This has now been re-phased to Bharat Nirman – a major plan for rebuilding rural India in order to achieve time bound targets of connecting 1000+ habitations (500+ for hill States and tribal areas) with an all weather road by the year 2009.

However, original targets of Bharat Nirman (2005-09) could not be achieved, mainly due to lack of institutional capacity and contracting capacity. The status of original targets & achievements as on July, 2011 is as under: -

Physical Progress-Rural Roads

	New connectivity, Habitations (Nos.)		Upgradation (length in km.)		New Connectivity (length in km.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-12*	54648	40935 (75%)	194130.69	225562.01 (116%)	146185.34	130109.40 (89%)
2005-06	7034	5102	11394.40	3898.10	15492.40	18054.30
2006-07	16130	8251	54669.3	44306.65	35182.15	21422.85
2007-08	20071	7040	59316.28	58145.39	43989.93	21901.76
2008-09	12654	10760	52720	48668.82	35220	24026.36
2009-10	13000	4172	16000	42437.50	24000	20751.88
2010-11	3000	4627	12500	24138.38	14320	19391.15
2011-12		983		3967.18		4561.10
* Achievement is cumulative						

Initiatives to be taken for the implementation of PMGSY

- E-procurement
- Monitoring internal audit
- Strengthening maintenance monitoring
- Procurement audit
- Quality audit
- Core-network updation

Policy issues

- Restructuring and strengthening NHAI for expeditious implementation of the expanded NHDP.
- Set reasonable target for the National Highway component of the total network over the next 20 years and work out a phased programme of expanding of NH to achieve the objective.

- Employing higher maintenance standards to reduce the frequency of reconstruction of capacity and to preserve road assets already created. The strategy to focus on optimum utilization of the existing capacities rather than creating new capacities.
- Ensuring balanced development of the entire network i.e. NHs, SHs, MDRs, ODRs and village roads.
- Adopting an effective policy mechanism for accelerated land acquisition, utility shifting, and environmental protection to ensure time bound implementation of road projects.
- Taking up on BOT basis all contracts for high density corridors under NHDP III.
- Developing NH in inaccessible areas and areas of strategic importance through GBS.
- Improving capacities of implementing agencies- NHAI, BRO and State PWDs.
- Strengthening the institutional mechanism through setting up of the National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board as an apex body in order to ensure safety along with free flow of traffic.
- Expansion of PMGSY to cover population between 500 & 1000 in the plain areas and between 250 & 500 in the hill areas.

Railways

Railways are very important part of any transport network especially for freight movement. They are much more energy efficient than road transport, with much smaller carbon footprint. Indian Railways are one of the largest railways network in the world carrying 22 million passengers everyday and carrying 923 million tones of freight a year.

Indian Railways with a network of over 63,974 route kms is one of the largest railway systems in the world. It has made an impressive turn around in the recent past mainly due to improvement in productivity. However, the network is congested in several segments and the main challenge, therefore, is to augment capacity.

The Railways have taken up a number of steps to augment its capacity and improve services. This includes private participation in container movement of trains, construction dedicated freight corridor project, estimated to cost approximately Rs.50,000 crore (including extending the Eastern Corridor from Sonnagar to Dankuni) is being

planned along the eastern and western corridors to be executed by a mix of EPC and PPP. The Railways have identified development of new routes, freight terminals, setting up of logistic parks, modernization of rolling stock and stations, etc. as focus areas of PPPs.

Railway Budget 2010-11 has announced a number of initiatives such as introduction of 56 new express trains; 3 new shatabdis and 9 duronto trains; new super AC class to be introduced; 236 more stations to be upgraded as 'Adarsh Stations'; 47 additional suburban services in Mumbai and 50 new suburban services proposed for Kolkata; two new passenger terminals in Kerala and one each in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal proposed; Anti Collision Device (ACD) sanctioned to cover 8 zonal railways; GPS Based 'Fog Safe' Device to be deployed; all unmanned level crossing upto 3000 to be eliminated; all state capitals in the North-East except Sikkim to be connected by Rail in next seven years, etc.

Main Policy Issues

- Railway network has to be significantly augmented especially of the front routes.
- Target investment for augmentation of capacity through technological up-gradation and modernization and removal of bottlenecks.
- Completion of Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) in a time-bound manner.
- Construction of DFCs on high density roads to meet the projected demand of freight traffic.
- Mobilizing resources through undertaking tariff reforms.
- Mobilizing requisite resources through optimal mix of internal resources, borrowing, private participation and multilateral financing.
- Raising resources through better Debt, equity and Asset management.
- Introducing a new accounting system in line with internationally acceptable accounting principles, to accurately identify the unit cost of different services.
- Reducing cross subsidization within passenger fares and between the fares of passenger and freight. Rationalizing passenger and freight tariff through establishment of Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority.

- Revamping the delivery of services to include quality passenger services at terminals, introduction of modern rolling stock and improvement in sanitation.
- Corporatizing manufacturing and maintenance of rolling stock and outsourcing of other activities like catering, production of coaches, wagons and locomotives.
- Using PPP to mobilize additional resources and to induct efficiencies of the private sector.
- Developing railway access to areas which are currently not being covered such as tribal areas, LWE districts and some of the hill regions.

Ports

India has a coast line of around 7517 Kms with 13 major Ports and 200 notified non-major (minor/ intermediate) Ports along the coast line and sea islands. Almost 95% by volume and 70% by value of India's global merchandise trade is carried through the sea route. The major ports handle about 73 per cent of the port traffic of the country and remaining 27 per cent is handled by minor/State ports.

During 11th Plan, adequate Port capacity is required to be created by raising the capacity of 504.75 MMT (2006-07) to 1016.55 MMT (2011-12) to meet the overall projected traffic of 1,008.95 MT by 2011-12, of which the share of major Ports would be 708.09 MMT.

The aggregate capacity of the ports sector at the end of 10th Plan was 504.75 MT. The 11th Five Year Plan envisages capacity addition to the tune of 511.80 MT to achieve the capacity of 1016.55 MT. Against the Plan target of capacity addition of around 500 MT, 165 MT capacity has been added so far (53 MT in 2010-11). The total capacity addition including efficiency measures taken may not exceed 225 MT resulting in total capacity of about 725 MT for the major ports. The capacity addition would be around 45% of the Eleventh Plan targets. For the non-major ports, the capacity were expected to increase from 228 MT to 575 MT. Against this the total capacity is likely to be 500 MT. The total port capacity, thus in the Eleventh Plan may be around 1,225 MT.

The Eleventh Plan envisaged augmentation of Port capacity mainly through investment by the private sector. During 2010-11, against the target for award of 21 projects under PPP, 9 projects were awarded. Against the total investment of award of Rs.14,000 crore, the actual investment was Rs. 3,357 crore (24%). A total of 52 MT of capacity was awarded as against the target of 169 MT in the Plan. The major reasons for shortfall has been non-award of JNPT and Chennai Port contracts due to pending court cases. In the both the Ports, the court cases are likely to get resolved during the current year.

Major Policy Issues

- Identification and implementation of port connectivity projects by road/rail.
- Encouraging greater private sector participation through PPP mode in capacity augmentation.
- Effecting institutional reforms and tariff regulation by extending the mandatory jurisdiction of regulatory body over all the ports.
- Introducing policy initiatives with regards to management control required to improve the existing scheme for private participation in major ports.
- Implementation of dredging programme to facilitate berthing of large vessels
- Granting financial and operational autonomy to port management.
- Corporatizing Port Trusts to provide better access to funds.

Inland Water Transport (IWT)

Inland Water Transport (IWT) is an ideal mode of transport for low volume, high volume commodities. Although, it is estimated that a total of 14,544 kms of waterways could be used for passenger and cargo movement, the capacity of the sector is grossly under utilized as most navigable waterways suffer from hazards/problems like shallow water and narrow width of channel during dry weather, silting of riverbed and erosion of banks, absence of adequate infrastructural facilities like terminals for loading and berthing and surface road links. Thus, only 5700 kms are navigable with mechanized vessels

During 11th Plan an outlay of Rs. 615.00 crore has been approved for the Inland Waterway Authority of India (IWAI) against which Rs. 466.67 cr. (75.88%) has been spent in the first four years (including the anticipated expenditure for the year 2010-11). The expenditure was mainly incurred on the maintenance of fairway including channel development, terminals, navigational aids, cargo vessels for demonstration purpose for NW- 1, 2 and 3 and techno-economic feasibility studies on other water-ways.

Major Policy Issues

- Providing requisite infrastructure on the existing 3 National Water ways (NWs) to make them fully functional.
- Encouraging private sector participation in the development of infrastructure and acquisition and running of vessels along the National Waterways.
- Systematising the entire process of project formulation by identifying some viable stretches and according high priority to their development.

Civil Aviation

The 11th Plan may emphasis on modernization / upgradation of existing airports, construction of Greenfield airports, upgradation/modernization of Air Traffic Management (ATM) System, augmentation of training facilities and acquisition of modern fuel-efficient aircraft fitted with the latest equipments etc.

Development of Greenfield airports at Bangalore and Hyderabad through PPPs has already been completed and made operational. The two major metro airports – Delhi and Mumbai – have been successfully modernized in the PPP mode. While the existing airports at Kolkata and Chennai would be developed by AAI, some more Greenfield airports such as MOPA (Goa), Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Kannur (Kerala) has been envisaged to be taken up under PPP mode. The city side developments at 35 non-metro airports through Public Private Partnership are underway.

In order to provide better connectivity to NE Region, construction of Greenfield airports at Pakyong in Sikkim has already been started and steps have already been initiated to construct Greenfield airports at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh and Cheithu in Nagaland.

During the recent years the aviation sector has seen number of developments taking place. The important among them are:

- i) The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has been established;
- ii) The two national carriers Air India Ltd. and Indian airlines have been merged;
- iii) Policy for construction of Greenfield airports has been put in place.

Policy Issues

- Expansion of capacity by upgrading / modernizing the existing airports and constructing new Greenfield airports preferably through PPPs.
- Improvement of air connectivity and development of airport infrastructure in NER and other remote/crucial areas.
- Creating enabling environment for private sector participation in the provision of infrastructure facilities as well as air services. in tourism sector
- Streamlining/simplification of procedures by various regulatory agencies for promotion of air cargo.
- Ensuring adequate security arrangements at various airports in view of the increased threat perception.
- Restructuring of Airport Authority of India.
- Promote daylight landing strips.

3.14. Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Skill Development

I. Labour & Employment:

The employment strategy, for achieving inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan, is to ensure rapid growth of employment and also improvement in the quality of employment. While self employment will remain an important employment category in the foreseeable future, it accounted for 58% of all employment in 2004–05 there is need to increase the share of regular employees in total employment. The generation of productive and gainful employment, with decent working conditions, on a sufficient scale to absorb our growing labour force must form a critical element in the strategy for achieving inclusive growth. The thrust of employment strategy in the Eleventh Plan is Skill Development, which is essential to enhance the employability of unemployed and to improve the quality of employment of those who are employed at a low level of wage rate.

The **66th round of NSSO** has highlighted some notable points. The following are the key findings of the 66th round of NSSO (July, 2009-June, 2010)

1. Labour Force:

- According to the *usual status* (ps+ss), 40 per cent of population belonged to the labour force: 41 per cent in rural and 36 per cent in urban areas. LFPR was significantly lower for females than for males in both rural and urban areas. It was about 56 per cent for each of rural male and urban male. For females, LFPR was 27 per cent in rural areas and 15 per cent in urban areas.
- LFPR in CWS approach was 38 per cent at the all-India level, which was nearly 2 percentage point lower than the LFPR obtained in *usual status* (ps+ss). For rural areas, in CWS, male LFPR was nearly 55 per cent compared to 23 per cent for female and in urban areas, male LFPR was nearly 56 per cent compared to 14 per cent for female.

- In CDS approach the estimates of LFPR showed further dip compared to the estimates obtained in *usual status (ps+ss)* across all the four segments of the population, viz., rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female. At the all- India level, LFPR in CDS was 37 per cent. The reduction in LFPR was more for females compared to males: rural male LFPR in CDS was 54 per cent compared to 20 per cent for rural female and urban male LFPR was 55 per cent compared to 13 per cent for urban female.

2. Work Force:

- WPR according to usual principal status (PS) approach was 37 per cent at the all- India level. WPR in the rural areas (37 per cent) was higher than that in urban areas (34 per cent). Both in respect of rural as well as urban, WPR for male was significantly higher than the corresponding female WPR: 54 per cent for both rural male and urban male compared to 20 per cent for rural female and 12 per cent for urban female.
- WPR in usual status (ps+ss) was 39 per cent. Rural WPR (41 per cent) was higher than urban WPR (35 per cent). In both rural and urban areas, female WPRs were considerably lower than male WPRs: while male WPR was nearly 55 per cent in rural areas, it was 26 per cent for females and urban male WPR was nearly 54 per cent compared to 14 per cent of urban female WPR.
- The WPRs obtained from usual principal status (PS) and usual status (ps+ss) reflected higher increase in the female WPR from PS to usual status (ps+ss) than in case of males both in rural and urban areas. This increase was more for rural females compared to urban females implying that higher percentage of females were included in the workforce by their engagement in economic activity in subsidiary status only. Rural female workforce increased from 20 percent in the PS to 26 per cent in usual status (ps+ss) and for urban females the increase was from 12 per cent in PS to 14 per cent in usual status (ps+ss). The corresponding increase for rural males were from 54 per cent to 55 per cent and for urban males it was nearly unchanged at 54 per cent in PS as well as in usual status (ps+ss).
- In CWS approach, WPR was lower than the WPR obtained in usual status (ps+ss) approach. At the all-India level, WPR in CWS was 37 per cent: 38 per cent in rural areas and 34 per cent in urban areas. Gender differentials in WPR in both rural and

urban areas widened in CWS compared to those observed in usual status (ps+ss) estimates: rural male WPR was 53 per cent compared to rural female WPR of 22 percent and urban male WPR was 54 per cent compared to urban female WPR of 13 per cent.

- Estimates of WPR in CDS were further lower than those obtained in usual status (ps+ss). In CDS, WPR at the all-India level decreased to 34 per cent and this decrease in WPR was observed across all four segments of the population though in case of females such reduction was sharper. In rural areas, male WPR was 50 percent compared to female WPR of 18 per cent and in urban areas, male WPR was 52 per cent compared to female WPR of 12 per cent.

3. Unemployment Rate:

- UR in the *usual principal status (PS)* was nearly 3 per cent. Compared to the UR observed in the rural areas, UR in urban areas was higher: 2 per cent in rural areas and 4 per cent in urban areas. Female UR in urban areas was the highest (nearly 7 per cent) followed by urban male (3 per cent). In rural areas, URs for both male and female were nearly at the same level (2 per cent).
- UR in the *usual status (adjusted)* was nearly 2 per cent with the rate in urban areas higher than that in rural areas (3 per cent in urban areas compared to 2 per cent in rural areas). Moreover, in rural areas UR for both male and female was at the same level (nearly 2 per cent) while in urban areas UR for females was double to that of the male UR (6 per cent for females compared to 3 per cent for males).
- URs measured in CWS were higher than those obtained in the *usual status (adjusted)*. At the all-India level, UR in CWS was nearly double of the rate obtained in *usual status (adjusted)*. (2 per cent in *usual status (adjusted)* compared to 4 per cent in CWS). Like in *usual status (adjusted)*, in urban areas, UR in CWS was higher than that in rural areas (4 per cent in urban areas compared to 3 per cent in rural areas). In both rural and urban areas, URs of females were higher than those of males: in rural areas, UR was 3 per cent for males and 4 per cent for females while in urban areas the UR was 4 per cent for males and 7 per cent for females.

- UR estimated in CDS was the highest (nearly 7 per cent) compared to those obtained in either in *usual status (adjusted)* or in CWS. UR in CDS was found to be higher in rural areas than those in urban areas: it was 7 per cent in rural areas compared to nearly 6 per cent in urban areas. In CDS, gender differentials in UR was observed in both rural and urban areas, with URs in females in both the rural and urban areas were higher than those of males: rural female UR was 8 per cent compared to 6 per cent for rural male and urban female UR was 9 per cent compared to 5 per cent for urban males.

The Eleventh Plan projects that about 58 million employment opportunities are will be generated during the Eleventh Plan period, which exceeds the projected addition of about 45 million to the labour force, leading to a reduction in the unemployment rate to below 5% at the terminal year of the Plan. The Eleventh Plan has also identified labour intensive manufacturing and services sectors of employment potentials like food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles, Wood and Bamboo Products, Gems and Jewellery, Handicrafts, Handlooms, tourism and construction, etc. As agriculture sector may not be expected to create additional employment and to reduce the extent of underemployment and to increase incomes and wages of those employed in agriculture the shift of the surplus labour to the non-agriculture sector is expected.

II. Skill Development

1. Coordinated Action on Skill Development

A Coordinated Action on Skill Development was approved by the Union Cabinet on 15th May, 2008 for setting up of three tier institutional structure consisting (1) PM's National Council on Skill Development for policy direction to be supported by (2) National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and (3) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Finance. The institutional structure has been put in place. The Corporation is expected to meet the expectations of the labour market, including the requirements of the unorganized sector.

Recently, Prime Minister's National Council has appointed an Adviser to the Prime Minister on PM's National Council on Skill Development to gear up the momentum among various stakeholders to scale up the efforts to increase the skilled manpower in the country.

Five Sub Committees were set up as a result of the 1st meeting of the NSDCB held on September 10, 2008: (1) Re orientation of the curriculum for skill development on continuous basis, (2) Evolving the vision on the status of vocational education and vocational training, (3) Remodeling of Apprenticeship Training as another mode for on the job training, (4) Improvement in accreditation and certification system, and (5) Establishing institutional mechanism for providing access to information of skill inventory and skill maps on real time basis. The draft reports of all the Five Sub Committees have been received and they are in various stages of examination for suitable amendments to the laws.

The NSDC will play the role of funding and incentivizing, enabling support services and shaping and creating a momentum for large scale participation by private sector in Skill Development. The NSDC has identified 21 major sectors and commissioned the Skill Gap Analysis. As on July 31, 2011 the NSDC has approved 33 training projects with a training capacity of 57 million in ten year period. It also approved six Sector Skill Councils to be set up in different sectors.

2. National Policy on Skill Development

National Policy on Skill Development and the launch of the Coordinated Action for Skill Development, and the setting up of the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development and NSDCB have been important and mutually supporting initiatives. The Skill Development Policy provides an enabling environment and the Council and the NSDCB provide a mechanism for implementation at the highest level. The National Policy on Skill Development also provides a national policy response to guide the formulation of skill development strategies and coordinated action by all concerned by addressing the various challenges in skill development. The policy specifically emphasizes:

- The enormous size of the task in building a system of adequate capacity.

- Ensuring equitable access to all, in particular the youth, disadvantaged groups, minorities, the poor, women, people with disabilities, dropouts, and those working in the unorganized sector.
- Reducing mismatch between supply and demand of skills.
- Diversifying skill development programmes to meet the changing requirements, particularly of the emerging knowledge economy.
- Ensuring quality and relevance of training.
- Building true market place competencies rather than mere qualifications.
- Creating effective linkages between school education and skill development.
- Providing mobility between education and training, different learning pathways to higher levels, and establishing a national qualifications framework.
- Providing opportunities for life-long learning for skill development.
- Promoting greater and active involvement of social partners and forging a strong, symbiotic, PPP in skill development.
- Establishing institutional arrangements for planning, quality assurance, and involvement of stakeholders and coordination of skill development across the country.
- Governance of a skill development system that promotes initiative, excellence, innovation, autonomy, and participation, while ensuring that the legitimate interests of all beneficiaries are protected.
- Strengthening the physical and intellectual resources available to the skill development system.
- Mobilizing adequate investments for financing skill development sustainably.

3. State/UT Skill Development Missions (SSDMs)

All the State/UT Governments were requested to set up State/UT Level Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) to address the specific problems of skill development which has multiple interfaces with several interventions. All the State/UT has already set up State/UT Level Skill Development Missions. This was achieved by pursuing of effective coordination and creating momentum among States/UTs to set up the SSDMs.

The Planning Commission had organised five Regional Conferences on Skill Development during the month of July/August 2010.

4. Key Reforms for Improving of Skill Development

As pointed out in the National Policy on Skill Development, skill development for the unorganized sector has great potential for ensuring that the growth process becomes inclusive. In the specific context of skill requirements of this sector, the ministries concerned need to give serious thought to: (i) recognizing and formalizing the informal apprenticeship arrangements; (ii) improving and strengthening informal apprenticeship enabling their transition into modern skill areas, if required; (iii) evolving and funding proactive partnerships between the government.

Keeping in view of the above observation, coordinated efforts have been underway in a big manner to create: (i) A National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF)/National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVQF), (ii) Specific Sector Skill Councils, (iii) Memorandum of Understanding with major economies to scale up the skill development efforts, (iv) Experimentation of innovative models like Public Private Partnership (PPP), financing through skill voucher system etc.

5. Vocational Training Institutes Status

In India, the vocational training stream imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/ Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) and polytechnics. Apart from this, there are other training institutions operated by the private sector. According to the Ministry of Labour & Employment, as on June 30, 2011 there are about **2,228** government ITIs with seating capacity of over **4.6 lakhs**. And the private ITCs are thrice the government ITIs, **6797** private ITCs are there with seating capacity of over **8.03 lakhs**. Together accounts about **9025** ITIs/ITCs with seating capacity of over **12.69 lakhs**. There are **1742** polytechnics under the aegis of the Ministry of Human Resource Development with a capacity of over **3 lakhs** offering three-year diploma courses in various branches of engineering with an entry qualification of 10th pass. Besides, there are **415** institutions for diploma in pharmacy, **63** for hotel management, and **25** for architecture. Polytechnics impart skill trainings after Class X and the duration of diploma

programmes is 3 years. Polytechnics are also offering post diploma and advanced diploma programmes of 1-2 year's duration in different specializations.

The new initiatives like the upgradation of 1,396 government ITIs in public private partnership mode, 400 government ITIs through World Bank and 100 government ITIs Domestic funds, Skill Development Initiative-Modular Employable Skills (MES) are all expected to show lessons learned on major factors that has been highlighted above. The total of 1896 government ITIs has been formally engaged with industry partners. Moreover, there is also formal system for constitution of Institute Management Committees (IMCs). These three schemes/programems achievements will be vital to take forward the restructuring of entire skill training system in the country to further addressing the unemployables problems.

3.15. Programme Evaluation Organization

Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO), Planning Commission has been evaluating the central sector programmes/centrally sponsored schemes including some of the major flagship programmes of Government of India from time to time on the behest of the implementing Ministry. These programmes have been prioritized by the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman Planning Commission. During last two years, PEO has completed the following evaluation studies and the final reports have been placed in the Planning Commission's website/public domain (www.planningcommission.nic.in)

- i. Rural Roads Component of Bharat Nirman
- ii. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- iii. Cooked Mid Day Meal Scheme (CMDM)
- iv. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM)
- v. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)
- vi. Rural Telephony
- vii. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- viii. Quick Evaluation Study on 14 Developmental Programmes in 33 LWE affected District

3.16. Investment in Infrastructure Development

The Eleventh Five Year Plan had set an ambitious target of increasing the total investment in infrastructure from about 5 per cent of GDP in the Tenth Five Year Plan to 9 per cent of GDP by the terminal year (2011-12) of the Eleventh Plan. In absolute terms, this implies an increase from Rs. 9,19,225 crore in the Tenth Plan to Rs. 20,54,205 crore during the Eleventh Plan, at constant prices (2006-07). Owing to the impact of the global down-turn, there could be a shortfall of about 5 per cent in achieving these macro targets.

The sector-wise investment targets and revised MTA projections are given below:

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sector	Eleventh Plan	
	Original Projections	Revised Projections
Electricity (incl. NCE)	6,66,525	6,58,630
Roads & Bridges	3,14,152	2,78,658
Telecommunications	2,58,439	3,45,134
Railways (incl. MRTS)	2,61,808	2,00,802
Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	2,53,301	2,46,234
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,43,730	1,11,689
Ports (incl. Inland waterways)	87,995	40,647
Airports	30,968	36,138
Storage	22,378	8,966
Oil & gas pipelines	16,855*	1,27,306
Total	20,56,150	20,54,205

Note: * The Plan target pertains to gas pipelines only.

From the above table it may be noted that as per MTA while the overall Eleventh Plan investment target expected to be met substantially, there will be variations in investment in some sectors as described below:

Electricity

1. The revised projected investment of Rs. 6,58,630 crore in the electricity sector is slightly lower than the original projection of Rs. 6,66,525 crore. The figures for private investment in the electricity sector show an increase of 55 per cent as compared to the original projections. The contribution of the public sector investment is likely to decline mainly due to lower than anticipated investments in the Central Sector in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be achieved

during the Eleventh Plan as compared to a target of 78,700 MW.

Roads

2. The revised projected investment in road sector is also significantly lower at Rs. 2,78,658 crore compared with Rs. 3,14,152 crore in the original projections. The investment by the Centre is expected to decline due to award of lower than projected road projects by NHAI during the first three years of the Plan. It is interesting to note that investment in the road sector by the States is expected to increase on account of higher investments under PMGSY.

3. The investment by the private sector is also expected to go down due to award of a lower number of BOT projects in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. However, MORTH has decided to speed up the award and implementation of NHDP to achieve a completion rate of 20 kms of highways per day. This is likely to increase the investment during the last two years of the Eleventh Plan, but the major build up in expenditure consequent to this acceleration will be in the Twelfth Plan.

Telecom

4. The growth in the telecom sector has been phenomenal and the investment is expected to be Rs. 3,45,134 crore which is 1.3 times higher than the originally estimated figure of Rs. 2,58,439 crore at the time of the formulation of the Eleventh Plan. This is due to increase in investment by the private sector to a level 1.59 times higher than the investment envisaged at the time of formulation of the Eleventh Plan. In contrast, investment by the Centre in telecommunications is expected to be 23.84 per cent lower than projected when the Eleventh Plan was formulated.

Railways

5. The revised projected investment in railways, including metro railways, in the Eleventh Plan is now expected to be about Rs. 2,00,802 crore which is 23.3 per cent lower than the earlier projection of Rs. 2,61,808 crore. Both Central sector investment and private investment are lower than the original projections. As per latest estimates only Rs. 8,316 crore is expected by way of private investment which is only 16.5 per cent of original projections.

Ports

6. Progress in this sector has been much below expectations. The investments during the Eleventh Plan are now projected at a level of Rs. 40,647 crore which is less than half of the original projection of Rs. 87,995 crore. Private investment in the port sector is also expected to be almost 40.31 per cent lower as compared to the projections made at the beginning of the Plan. This is because very few PPP projects have been awarded by the respective Port Trusts in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Ministry of Shipping has revised the original target of 545 MMT of additional capacity for the major ports downwards and now proposes to develop only 48 projects with a capacity of 393.27 MMT costing Rs. 29,905 crore over the Eleventh Plan period.

7. Compared to the slow progress in capacity addition in major ports, the private sector ports in the state sector have done relative well. Out of the total private investment of Rs.32,517 crore projected for the Eleventh Plan, the share of private investment in the state sector is Rs. 26,370 crore.

Airports

8. The investment in Eleventh Plan is now projected at Rs. 36,138 crore as against the original estimate of Rs. 30,968 crore and both public and private investments in airports are likely to increase compared to the investment projected at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan. Private investment is expected to contribute Rs. 23,155 crore which is 64.07 per cent of the total investment in airport infrastructure. The investment in state sector airports has taken a dip from 2009-10 onwards because of the completion of the Hyderabad and Bangalore projects.

Oil and Gas pipelines

9. The investment in oil and gas pipelines in the Eleventh Plan is expected to increase to Rs. 1,27,306 crore as against the original figure of Rs. 16,855 crore. The much larger figure is primarily because the data include investment in oil pipelines whereas the earlier data only included gas pipelines. The investment in oil pipelines alone during the Eleventh Plan is projected at Rs. 1,08,190 crore. This category includes large investment by the Centre also.

3.17 Science and Technology

Science & Technology plays a pivotal role in the socio- economic development of the country. For the faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth, the Indian Science & Technology landscape has to change to meet the magnitude of demands of the country. Accordingly approach for the twelfth plan in the S&T sector focus on the change that take care of the new responses needed including delivery models for innovative deployment of technologies and business models for financing deployment of innovations. This require adjustments in the existing governance and management models in our universities, research institutions and laboratories for supporting strategic goals in this area. This calls for a well enunciated Science, Technology and Innovation policy, which is supported by an ecosystem that addresses the national priority for inclusive and accelerated growth. There is a wide range of areas that require breakthrough innovations and significant S&T inputs. These include energy, water management, farm production, medical research, waste disposal, health care, communications, and so on. In order to play a productive and appropriate role to service these national needs, several critical decisions would be needed and the resource needs for creating a strong R&D system would be substantial. It is necessary to create a framework that takes into account the entire life cycle of ideas beginning with discovery/creation to commercialization, extension and value addition. It is success in this area alone that can stimulate appropriate innovation across the wider system. To achieve this, current institutional structures and mechanism would require: (i) a holistic approach to public funding of Research and Development (R&D) for socially relevant projects and treat the entire knowledge domain of R&D as connected; (ii) much larger base of full time researchers and flexibility in hiring them; (iii) greater autonomy to work in a clearly defined charter; (iv) more flexibility to the younger generation of scientists to pursue their ideas and greater mobility between industry, academia and R&D institutions; (v) enhanced scope and process of inter-institutional and International collaborative research; (vi) significant participation of socio-economic Ministries & States in technology deployment process; (vii) a culture of world class publicly owned and privately/autonomous managed S&T institutions. Significant changes will be important in current interaction of publicly-owned S&T establishment with industry, both in public and private sector. This will result in a significant enhancement of the private sector R&D expenditure. The important elements which may play the catalytic

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role in achieving this outcome are: first, leveraging the Government grants and other forms of financing, to secure private financial flows and support around a demand driven R&D development path. Industry, both public and private, need to be incentivized.

2. The innovative component of several technologies that have been developed by the three strategic Departments of Atomic Energy, Space and Defence Research and Development, for their own respective needs, could trigger unique mechanisms for encouraging innovation and ensuring the right impact on social, industrial and strategic sectors in the Twelfth Plan.

3. Some of the recent important decisions/new initiatives have been highlighted in the following paragraph:

Establishment of a National Centre for Molecular Materials at Thiruvananthapuram

The Government approved the establishment of a National Centre for Molecular Materials (NCMM) at Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala as an autonomous institute of the Government of India (GOI) under the Department of Science & Technology (DST). The Centre will pursue high-end science and develop technology in niche areas like sensors for biomedical devices, materials for solar energy harvesting and space electronics. The Centre will collaborate with other academic institutions and actively interact with industry and user groups. It will generate human resources in the form of well-qualified researchers, technicians and entrepreneurs who can use such materials for technological applications and exploit the market potential in this area.

GEO Imaging Satellite Project (GISAT)

The undertaking of GEO Imaging Satellite (GISAT) project was approved by the Government so as to provide continuous observation of Indian sub-continent in visible bands during the day and in Thermal and Infra Red bands during day and night. This data will be extremely useful for quick monitoring of disasters, natural hazards, calamities and observing episodic events.

3.18 Women and Child Development

3.18 Women and Child Development

The approach to the 12th Plan has highlighted the need for ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women by ensuring achievement of optimal learning outcomes in primary education, interventions for reducing under- nutrition and anaemia, and providing maternity support. The vision of the 12th Plan is for Faster, Sustainable, and more Inclusive growth which would necessarily entail ending the exclusion and discrimination faced by women and children. In the 11th Plan, gender was looked at as a cross cutting theme and each sector was assessed through a gender lens. The chapter on women and children was renamed ‘Women’s Agency and Child Rights’ to mark the shift from empowerment of women to recognizing them as agents of economic growth and change.

The first half of the 11th Plan saw the introduction of some new schemes to tackle issues of declining child sex ratio, trafficking and child protection. Existing schemes were modified to plug the gaps identified by various organizations and experts. The last few years have seen path breaking legislations like Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005, which gives the rights to daughters to ancestral property. Two Acts with far reaching implications have been enacted recently. These are Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act- 2011 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act – 2010.

Several initiatives have been undertaken under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) for addressing Malnutrition and ensuring better nutrition outcomes. Launched on 2nd October 1975 in 33 Community Development Blocks, ICDS today represents one of the world’s largest programmes for early childhood development. As a flagship Programme, ICDS is the foremost symbol of India’s commitment to her children.

The Scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community-based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a centre called the ‘Anganwadi’. The Anganwadi, literally a courtyard play centre, is a childcare centre, located within the village itself. A package of six services i.e i) Supplementary

nutrition ii) Non-formal pre-school education iii) Immunization iv) Health Check-up v) Referral services vi) Nutrition and health education is provided under the Scheme.

The Government of India, in October 2008 approved the continued implementation and 3rd phase expansion of ICDS Scheme during the XIth Five Year Plan. Subsequent to universalization of ICDS, as on 02.02.2011, a total number of 7073 projects and 13.56 lakh AWCs/ Mini- AWCs have been sanctioned. There are 6719 ICDS projects and 12.41 lakhs Anganwadis/ Mini AWCs operational. Children(6 months to 6 years) numbering 751.02 lakhs, as well as 167.62 lakhs Pregnant and lactating mothers are benefited under supplementary nutrition service. The number of children benefited under pre-school education programme is 355.02 lakhs as reported on 02.02.2011.

According to an evaluation of the programme conducted by NCAER, on behalf of the Planning Commission, the ICDS is a well conceived programme but requires improved implementation for better outcomes.

In the current year the honoraria of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) has been doubled, i.e. from Rs.1500/- and Rs.750/- to Rs.3000/- and Rs.1500/- per month respectively for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. More than 22 lakh Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been benefited from the current financial year. Since Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are the front-line functionaries at the Anganwadi and the central figure for child care and development the increase in honorarium is an encouragement for better delivery of services.

A Multistakeholder Nutrition Retreat, anchored by the Planning Commission was organized in August 2010. Key issues that have emerged for ICDS Restructuring through various consultations with states, and through the Multistakeholder Nutrition Retreat include focusing on the more crucial and vulnerable young child under three years of age, decentralization, ensuring greater community ownership, greater flexibility in implementation, strengthen convergence with related sectors and flagship programmes such as NRHM, Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, MGNREGS, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan etc.

In the first meeting of PM's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges held on 24.11.2010 four major decisions were taken to (a) strengthen and restructure the ICDS (b) to prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (c) to launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign and (d) to make the concerned Ministries bring a strong nutrition focus to the programme.

In a review meeting on the follow up action of the decisions of the PM's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges, chaired by Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister on 20th May, 2011 an Inter Ministerial Group for strengthening and restructuring of ICDS was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Dr. (Ms.) Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission. The Group was also directed to consider the recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) during the discussions and in the final report. The Inter Ministerial Group has already submitted its report to the Prime Minister's Office. The major highlights of the Report are; major shift is needed towards family and community based interventions (with participation of women's/mothers groups) with strong emphasis on breastfeeding in particular. The ICDS should be seen as the critical link between children and women and the health care systems, as well as with the elementary education system, and ensure that focus is brought on children in the critical window of 0-3 years of age as well as pregnant and lactating mothers.. One initiative should be the effective linking of AWCs with Health Sub-Centres as well as with drinking water and sanitation services. Restructuring should promote decentralisation of administration, and laying stress not only on expansion, but also on quality. Other proposals include ensuring greater flexibility in implementation, capacity development, management reform and strengthening of convergence with related flagship and other programmes.

Two schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna - IGMSY have been operating from the Anganwadi Platform. SABLA on a pilot basis was approved by the Government initially in 200 districts. These districts have been selected from all States/UTs on a basis of a composite index based on indicators relevant to the condition

of Adolescent Girls (AGs) across the country. In the selected districts, SABLA has replaced the existing Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY). In the remaining districts, KSY where operational, would continue as before.

SABLA aims at empowering Adolescent Girls of 11 to 18 years by improving their nutritional and health status, up gradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skills. The girls would be equipped with information on health and family welfare, hygiene and guidance on existing public services. The scheme also aims to mainstream out of school girls into formal education or non-formal education. The scheme is being implemented using the platform of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) will be the focal point for the delivery of the services. SABLA is being implemented in 200 districts in 28 States across the country.

A women's nutritional status has important implications for her health as well as the health and development of her children. Thus, there was an emergent need to address the nutritional deficits of pregnant and lactating mothers. This could be promoted by providing maternal support, counselling and services in an enabling environment with a view to enhance the demand and utilization of existing maternal and child care services. Such a support could also be through a direct cash transfer system on achieving certain conditionalities which could be used by the beneficiary for her own care and that of her child. Accordingly, the scheme IGMSY was conceptualized. The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) provides cash incentives to women for fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal and child health and nutrition, IGMSY is being piloted in 52 identified districts amongst all the States/UTs across the country. Out of these 52 districts, 11 each are selected from good and weak performing districts, 26 from medium performing districts and 4 are UTs. IGMSY is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented through the State ICDS Cell with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The day to day implementation and administrative matters is the responsibility of the State Government.

Swadhar, a scheme for women in difficult circumstances, was launched in 2001-02 to provide primary needs of shelter, food, clothing and care to marginalized women

and girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social or economic support. It also provides specific clinical, legal, emotional support and counseling to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, etc., and provides helpline or other facilities to such women in distress. Short Stay Homes also caters to such critical needs of women in distress. Recently, the two schemes have been merged in to a single scheme – Swadhar Greh Scheme with revised cost norms.

ICPS- Integrated Child Protection Services is an umbrella scheme dealing with care and protection issues of children. It offers a comprehensive package of interventions to address various issues related to child care and protection. Statutory bodies like; NCPCR, SCPCRS, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards , Special Juvenile Police Units are also involved in execution and monitoring of care and protection services.

The National Mission for the Empowerment of Women (NMEW) was launched on 8 March, 2010, by the Ministry of Women and Child Development with two-fold objectives, to carry out the coordinated assessment of current government interventions and, to align future programmes so as to translate the convergence of women centric government schemes into reality. This implies involvement of other institutions such as National and State Commissions for Women, Civil Society Organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Given the nature of the issues impacting women, overall aim of the Mission is to strengthen the processes that promote all round development of women.

The National Credit Fund for Women, the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up with a corpus of Rs 31 crores to meet the credit needs of the poor and asset-less women in the informal sector. RMK extends micro finance services through a client friendly hassle free loan mechanism without collateral for livelihood activities, housing, micro-enterprises, family needs, etc to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has proposed to restructure the RMK as NBFC

The Scheme for Hostel for Working Women envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women across the country.

Part-IV

Balanced Regional Development

IV. BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Background Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

Planning and development of an area and allocation of funds are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through Special Area Programmes. The Union Government initiated the Backward Regions Grant Fund(BRGF) in 2006-07 to specifically address the issue of reduction in regional imbalance in the country replacing the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana(RSVY). The BRGF has been designed to address the issues relating to reduction in regional imbalance more holistically than the standard Government programmes.

Currently, the BRGF has the following components in operation:

- i. District Component covering 250 backward districts of 27 States,
 - ii. Special Plans for Bihar
 - iii. Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa,
 - iv. Integrated Action Plan for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, and
 - v. Special Package for Implementing Drought Mitigation Strategies in Bundelkhand Region
- (i) District Component covering 250 districts of 27 States**

The District Component of BRGF is being administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. This component aims to help converge and add value to other programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which are explicitly designed to meet rural infrastructural needs, but which need supplementation to address critical gaps. This component covers 250 districts in 27 States.

The allocation for this component was being made at the level of Rs.4670 crore from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and was enhanced to Rs.5050 crore from 2010-11. The scheme aims to bring about focused development of identified backward districts by implementation of programmes selected through people's participation. Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRIs) from village up to the district level are the authorities for planning and implementation in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution. All the 250 districts are being allocated funds as per

BRGF norms. As per these norms, a fixed amount of Rs 10 crore per district per year is being provided and the remaining amount, out of the total allocation for all the districts, is being provided based on equal weightage for area and population

(ii) Special Plan for Bihar

The Special Plan for Bihar was formulated to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development in the State. The latest estimated cost of all the projects approved for funding under the Special Plan is Rs. 8753.01 crore.

An allocation of Rs.1000 crore per annum was being made for the Special Plan during the Tenth Plan period after approval to the scheme in 2003-04. The same allocation was approved to be made during the Eleventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 7285.65 crore has been released from 2003-04 to 2010-11. The allocation was enhanced to Rs.2000 crore for 2010-11 and to Rs.1468 crore for 2011-12 to meet the remaining cost of the projects being funded under the Special Plan.

(iii) Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa

The undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa (now reorganized into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabrangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada) have been the focus of attention since the 1980s. A Long-Term Action Plan was launched in 1995 and a Revised Long-Term Action Plan (RLTAP) in 1998-99. The Planning Commission began allocating Additional Central Assistance to fill critical gaps from 1998-99.

The Planning Commission started funding the Special Plan for the KBK districts from the year 2002-03. The Special Plan focuses on tackling the main problems of drought proofing, livelihood support, connectivity, health, education, etc. An allocation of Rs.250 crore per annum was being made for the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa during the Tenth Plan period. This allocation has been protected during the Eleventh Plan. Rs.130 crore is being provided under the Special Plan and the balance of Rs.120 crore under the District Component.

(iv) Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts

An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in 9 States was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to be placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors/ District Magistrates have also been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the local Member of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under IAP. They may also consult panchayats and other local bodies for the purpose. The District-level Committee has to draw up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected will show results in the short term. The Development Commissioner / equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP).

Regular monitoring of the IAP is being carried out by the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission through video conference meetings with the District Collectors.

As per the information uploaded by the districts on the MIS, as against Rs. 2100 crore released to all the 60 districts during 2010-11 and 2011-12, the expenditure has already reached at Rs. 1005.43 crore (as on 02.09.2011) which works out to about 47.88%. The 60 districts put together have taken up 66800 works/ projects under IAP, out of which 26313 works/ projects have already been completed. The nature of major works/projects taken up by the districts under IAP include construction of School Buildings/ School Furniture, Anganwadi Centres, Drinking Water Facilities, Rural Roads, Panchayats Bhawan/ Community Halls, Godowns/ PDS shops, livelihood activities, skill development/ trainings, Minor Irrigation Works, Electric Lighting, Health Centres/Facilities, Ashram Schools, construction of Toilets, construction of multi-purpose chabutra, construction of passenger waiting hall, special coaching classes for students, construction of ANM Centres, development of play grounds etc.

(v) Special Package for Implementing Drought Mitigation Strategies in Bundelkhand Region.

Keeping in view the consecutive deficient rainfall experienced since 2004-05 by the Bundelkhand region (Bundelkhand region comprises 7 districts of UP – Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba and 6 districts of MP – Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Panna, Sagar and Tikamgarh), the Govt. of India (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) constituted an Inter-ministerial Central Team in 2008 lead by Dr. J.S. Samra, Chief Executive Officer of the National Rainfed Area Authority to visit for an on the ground assessment of the situation. On recommendation of the Team, the Union Government on 19.11.2009 approved a Special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region at a cost of Rs.7266 crore comprising Rs.3506 crores for Uttar Pradesh and Rs.3760 crores for Madhya Pradesh, to be implemented over a period of 3 years starting 2009-10. The Government has further approved, on 19th May 2011, an Additional Central Assistance of Rs.200 crore (Rs.100 crore each for the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) to provide drinking water in the Bundelkhand region. The shares of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in Additional Central Assistance, including the component of drinking water, are Rs. 1696 crore and Rs.1954 crore respectively. The balance cost of the package is to be met by converging resources from the central sector and centrally sponsored schemes by dedicating the specified amounts as indicated in the enclosed Annexure under these schemes specifically for the specific objectives of the Bundelkhand package thereby ensuring that the amount of Rs.7466 crore for Bundelkhand, will be utilised specifically to address objectives of the package. This scheme of funding pattern has been communicated to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the projects are being implemented accordingly under this package.

Out of the envisaged allocation of Rs. 1696 crore of ACA for Uttar Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 860.97 crore (50.77%) has been released till 31.07.2011 against which an amount of Rs. 214.21 crore (24.9%) has been spent by the State till 30th June 2011. Out of the allocation of Rs. 1954 crore of ACA for the Government of Madhya Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 1060.46 crore (53.78%) has been released till 31.07.2011 against which the State has spent an amount of Rs. 416.60 crore (39.40 %) till 30th June 2011.

The activities being implemented under the package are at different stages of implementation in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and progress is being monitored by the Planning Commission and National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA). The responsibility for implementation of the projects/interventions envisaged under the special package for drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region rest with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

For proper implementation of the package monitoring mechanisms have been set up at various levels including the Monitoring Committee in the Planning Commission with Members of Planning Commission in-charge of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh as Chairman and Co-chairman, the Chief Secretaries of both the States, and the Secretaries of the related Departments as Members. The Advisory Committee constituted under Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with all Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Bundelkhand as its Members also reviews the progress of the implementation of the projects. The Chief Executive Officer and the Technical Experts of the National Rainfed Area Authority regularly visit the region to see on the ground implementation of the projects/activities and provide necessary suggestions for improvement.