

7th Report of 2nd ARC titled 'Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution – Friction to Fusion' - list of accepted recommendations

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Status of Action furnished by Administrative Ministry
1.	<p>1. (Para 3.8) Left Extremism</p> <p>(a) A long-term (10-year) and short-term (5-year) Programme of Action based on the '14-Point Strategy' announced in Parliament may be formulated by the Union Government in consultation with the concerned State Governments to identify State specific action to be taken to implement the 'Strategy'.(1)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted</p>	<p>Planning Commission</p> <p>The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2010-11 had announced the intention of the Government to introduce a special scheme for areas affected by Left Wing Extremists. The development deficit and governance issues in these areas were also discussed with the State Governments in the National Development Council meeting held on 24th July, 2010. Prime Minister in his address to the National Development Council on 24th July, 2010 drew attention to the problems and indicated that the Planning Commission was being asked to design a holistic development programme for these areas in consultation with the States and other stakeholders. Accordingly, Planning Commission has prepared an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts.</p> <p>The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved in</p>

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2.	<p>(c) There is a strong case for 'back to the basics' in the matter of administrative monitoring and supervision. The system of periodic official inspections and review of organisational performances needs to be revitalised. It must be recognised that a major reason for such practices falling in disuse in 'disturbed areas' is the apprehension of senior functionaries about their personal safety while on tour. It is advisable that the need to provide suitable security to the senior administrative and technical officers while on tour, is taken into account in working out requirements for security forces in areas affected by serious violence.(3)</p>	<p>(c) to (g) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>November 2010 covering 60 Districts and subsequently extended to 82 districts of nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. From 2013-14, IAP will be replaced with a scheme titled 'Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected Districts'.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(c) The Government of India has a two pronged strategy of security and development to combat the LWE insurgency. In both these aspects, the Government is emphasizing on the need to go back to basics. The MHA schemes in this regard are also focused on capacity building of basic units of governance like police stations etc.</p> <p>Security to individual officers is provided by the State Government based on their assessments of threat perception. However, the underlying philosophy is to encourage government officials to make field visits wherever it is possible given the prevailing</p>

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3.	(d) There is need to enhance the capacity of the security forces to act effectively and firmly, but in conformity with constitutional bounds; it is necessary that standard operational procedures and protocols are laid down in specific terms and detail.(4)		<p>security environment.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(d) Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are in place and are reviewed as per emerging needs.</p>
4.	(e) Training and reorientation including sensitising the police and paramilitary personnel to the root causes of the disturbances that they are seeking to curb, are necessary.(5)		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(e) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are given induction training before they are posted in LWE areas.</p>
5.	(f) Formation of trained special task forces on the pattern of the Greyhounds in Andhra Pradesh should be an important element of the strategy to build capacity in the police machinery for tackling left extremism.(6)		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(f) The Central Government has been laying emphasis to the State Governments on raising of specialized forces on the lines of Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>All the nine LWE States have Special Forces of their own. The MHA is also funding upgradation/critical gap filling of Special Forces of LWE affected States under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) from the year 2013-14 with focus on the worst LWE affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand</p>

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6.	(g) Establishing and strengthening local level police stations, adequately staffed by local recruits, in the extremist affected regions should be an important component of the policing strategy for tackling left extremism.(7)		and Odisha with lesser funding for Andhra Pradesh. Ministry of Home Affairs (g) Since the year 2010-11, Government is implementing a Scheme for Construction/ strengthening of 400 police stations, which either did not have their own building or are in a dilapidated state, in LWE affected states. The Central Government is assisting the State Governments on 80:20 basis i.e 80% will be provided by Centre and 20% will be contributed by the State Governments in building these police Stations @ Rs.2.00 crore per police station. This project is likely to be completed by 2014-15.
7.	(i) Special efforts are needed to monitor the implementation of constitutional and statutory safeguards, development schemes and land reforms initiatives for containing discontent among sections vulnerable to the propaganda of violent left extremism.(9)	(i)Recommendation has been accepted	Ministry of Home Affairs (i) The Planning Commission has been monitoring online, the implementation of 9 major developmental schemes in 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, inter-alia, including 48 LWE affected districts, which are included under Integrated Action Plan. Further, a Review Group headed by Cabinet

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8.	(j) To facilitate locally relevant development adequate flexibility may be provided to implementing agencies in the affected areas as regards centrally sponsored and other schemes, so as to enable them to introduce suitable changes based on local	(j) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>Secretary, monitors and coordinates the security related issues and developmental schemes of various central Ministries.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (i) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has continuously been taking up the issue of implementation of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) with the States.</p> <p>Model PESA Rules have been framed and issued for adoption by nine PESA States so that States adopt these and functionaries may have clear basis for the implementation of the Act.</p> <p>Studies of PESA compliance of State and Central Laws have been commissioned by MoPR and reports have been shared with State Govts. and Central Ministries.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (j) MoPR has issued detailed guidelines to Central Ministries and the States with regard to delineation of roles and responsibilities to PRIs on 19.1.2009. Under the Backward</p>

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	requirements.(10)		<p>Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) untied funds are provided to Panchayats for preparing plans in 272 (250 existing and 22 additional) backward districts.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(j) In view of the specific requirements of Left Wing Extremism affected areas, the norms and guidelines for implementation of various development programmes and flagship scheme, an Empowered Group of Officers under Chairmanship of member-Secretary, Planning Commission with representatives of Ministries (dealing with flagship scheme) has been constituted. The Empowered Group is empowered to exercise powers to over-ride or modify existing norms/guidelines on implementation of various development programmes and Flagship Schemes in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned and to Guide preparation of Integrated Action Plans for LWE affected States.</p> <p>So far 17 meetings of the Empowered Group of Officers have been held.</p>

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9.	(k) Performance of the States in amending their Panchayati Raj Acts and other regulations to bring them in line with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and in implementing these provisions may be monitored and incentivised by the Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj.(11)	(k) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(k) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has continuously been taking up the issue of implementation of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 PESA with the States. Initiatives taken includes:-</p> <p>1) Consolidated guidelines on PESA implementations have been issued on 21st May,2010.</p> <p>2) Meetings & Workshops have been held in the States to review the implementation of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 PESA.</p> <p>3) Model PESA Rules have been framed and issued for adoption by nine PESA States so that States adopt these and functionaries may have clear basis for the implementation of the Act.</p> <p>4) Studies of PESA compliance of State and Central Laws have been commissioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and reports have been shared with State</p>

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10.	(I) The nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors and transporters and extremists which provides the financial support for the extremist movement needs to be broken. To achieve this, special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell should be established by the State police/State Government.(12)	(I) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>Govts. and Central Ministries.</p> <p>Ministry of Mines</p> <p>(I) The Ministry of Mines had issued instructions to all State Governments and UTs to establish 'Special Anti-Exhortation and Anti-Money Laundering Cell' to prevent the nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors and transporters and extremists.</p> <p>21 State Governments have constituted Task Forces at State and District Level for monitoring illegal mining.</p> <p>State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities 13 State Governments have set up such Committees.</p> <p>A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) having representation of major mineral bearing states and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments. The Committee is</p>

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			<p>holding regular meetings to consider all mining related issues including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining</p> <p>Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings</p> <p>Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments</p> <p>Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports</p> <p>Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals</p>

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11.	<p>(m) For implementing large infrastructure projects, particularly road networks, that are strongly opposed by the extremists or are used to extort funds from local contractors, the use of specialized Government agencies like the Border Roads Organisation in placed of contractors may be considered as a temporary measure. (13)</p>	<p>(m) Recommendations has been accepted.</p>	<p>and Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(m) The BRO is over stretched and it has since been withdrawn from construction works in LWE affected areas. In order to execute developmental works in the Naxal Affected areas, it has been approved to raise 10 Specialised IR Battalions with Engineering coys in the State of Andhra Pradesh (01 Bn), Bihar (01 Bn), Chattisgarh (02 Bns), Jharkhand (02 Bns), Orissa (03 Bns), and West Bengal(01 Bn). This includes 02 IR Bns sanctioned earlier and converted into SIRB in the State of Andhra Pradesh (01 Bn) and Jharkhand (01 Bn). This project is under implementation.</p>
12.	<p>2. (Para 4.9) Land Related Issues</p> <p>(a) The following steps may be taken to alleviate the distress in the agrarian sector</p> <p>i. Provide renewed impetus to</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p>M/o of Rural Development Deptt. of Land Resources</p> <p>(a)(i) Land Reforms related issued have been considered by</p>

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	<p>land reform measures like redistribution of surplus land, vesting title in tenants and carrying forward consolidation of land holdings etc for maintaining and promoting the sustainability of agriculture.</p>		<p>Government of India at the highest level. In order to evolve a comprehensive policy on the matter, two very high level bodies have been formed as below:-</p> <p>i) A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development, and</p> <p>ii) A "National Council for Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>The composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.</p> <p>The Committee has submitted its report for consideration of the National Council. As recommendations made by the Committee relate to the State Governments/UT Administrations and also the concerned Central Ministries, the Report was sent to the State Governments and the concerned Central Government Ministries for their views/comments on such issues as they are concerned with.</p>

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	<p>ii. In order to provide adequate and timely facilities to farmers, there is need to augment the banking system in the rural areas and make them more responsive to the farmers' needs.</p>	<p>(ii) Recommendation has been accepted</p>	<p>In the mean time, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before they are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms".</p> <p>All the recommendations of the Committee on State Agrarian Relations & Unfinished Task on Land Reforms have been examined by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) as per directions of the Prime Ministers Office.</p> <p>The recommendations of CoS have been sent to the Prime Minister Office for consideration of the National Council for Land Reforms.</p> <p>Department of Financial Services</p> <p>(ii) The specific steps taken by Government to improve the flow of credit and increase the coverage of farmers are detailed below along with the annual targets :-</p> <p>(a) The GoI implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 for farmers with the</p>

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			<p>objective of de-clogging the lines of credit to the farmers in debt and making these farmers eligible for fresh credit from the lending institutions.</p> <p>(b) The GoI has since 2006-07 has been subsidizing short term crop loans to farmers in order to ensure the availability of crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh, at 7% p.a. to farmers. This interest Subvention Scheme has been further continued for 2013-14 for Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.</p> <p>(c) Banks have simplified the procedure for documentation for agricultural loans.</p> <p>(d) Banks (including RRBs) are being advised that wherever there are difficulties in getting certification from the local administration/ Panchayati Raj institutions regarding the cultivation of crops etc., they may accept an affidavit submitted by landless labourers, share croppers and oral lessees giving the occupational status (i.e., details of land tilled/crop grown) for loans up to Rs.50,000.</p>

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			<p>(e) RBI has advised the banks to waive margin/ security requirements for agricultural loans up to Rs.1,00,000.</p> <p>(f) Banks have been advised to provide all eligible farmers with ATM enabled Kisan Credit Cards. Cumulatively, over 120 million KCCs have been issued by 31 March 2010.</p> <p>(g) Small borrowers with loans settled under the one time settlement scheme have been made eligible to access fresh credit.</p> <p>(h) Banks have been advised to issue ATM enable General Credit Cards (GCC) to eligible beneficiaries without insistence on security, purpose or end use of credit.</p> <p>(i) To make agriculture more productive, NABARD has aggressively taken up the Farmers' Club programme and by 31 March 2013, approximately 1.27 lakh such clubs were opened.</p> <p>(j) To reach credit to the oral lessees, tenant farmers and marginal</p>

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			<p>farmers, a new credit product of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) has been launched by NABARD and during 2012-13, about 1.28 lakh JLGs were promoted taking the cumulative position to over 4.61 lakh JLGs.</p> <p>(k) Lead Banks were advised to draw up a roadmap to provide banking services through a banking outlet in every village having a population of over 2000 by March 2011. Banks were also advised that such banking services need not necessarily be extended through a brick and mortar branch but could also be provided through any of the various forms of ICT-based models including through BCs. The target date for achievement was revised to March 2012 in alignment with the budge announcements. Under the roadmap for providing banking outlets in villages with population above 2000, as reported by SLBCs, banking facilities were provided to over 74,000 such villages during 2010-12 through branches, Business Correspondents (BC) and through other modes like rural ATMs, mobile vans, satellite branches</p>

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	<p>iii. Redesign poverty alleviation programmes to make them more relevant to the needs of small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>iv. Step up public investment in order to expand non-farm and off farm activities to provide alternative livelihood opportunities for the poorer farmers within rural areas.</p>	<p>(iv) Recommendation has been accepted</p>	<p>etc. Of the 74000 villages, 3227 such villages were covered in North Eastern States.</p> <p>M/o of Rural Development</p> <p>iii The re-structuring of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has been approved in June, 2010.</p> <p>NRLM will focus on organizing the rural BPL into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations.</p> <p>The NRLM will be implemented in a phased manner. It is proposed to cover all the blocks of the Country within a period of seven to eight years.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>(iv) In order to expand non-farm and off-farm activities, the scheme of Extension Reforms provides for support for training and extension activities both in agriculture as well as allied sectors.</p> <p>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana also encourages investment and capacity building in allied sectors as well. The scheme provides adequate</p>

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	<p>v. Introduce measures to encourage formation of 'Self Help Groups' (SHGs) to improve access to credit and marketing and empower the disadvantaged.</p>		<p>flexibility and autonomy to the State Governments in selection, planning and implementation of project and provides the funds to the States as 100% grants.</p> <p>Department of Rural Development (v) Ministry is implementing the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), a major self-employment programme since April, 1999.</p> <p>Since inception of the Scheme i.e 1.4.1999, a total number of more than 38 lacs Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed under SGSY, out of which the women SHGs number more than 26 lacs (68%).</p> <p>The SGSY is now being restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) with a view to implement it in a mission mode for targeted and time bound delivery of results.</p> <p>Department of Financial Services (v) NABARD has been asked to open a separate window for Self Help Groups or joint liability groups of tenant farmers and ensure that</p>

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			<p>a certain proportion of the total credit is extended to them.</p> <p>With the continued multi-pronged promotional efforts by all stakeholders, the SHG – Bank Linkage Programme continues to flourish and has become a movement with more than 73.18 lakh SHGs having been saving-linked and more than 44.51 lakh SHGs credit linked with loan outstanding of Rs.39,375.30 crore as on 31st March, 2013.</p> <p>For the development of micro finance in the country, a Micro Finance Development Fund (MFDF) was announced in the Union Budget 2000-01 with a corpus of Rs.100 crore to be contributed by RBI, NABARD and commercial banks in the ratio of 2:2:1. For administrative purposes it was decided to merge the activities of MFDEF to Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and thereby this fund ceases to exist with effect from 1st April, 2013.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (v) Formation of Self Help Groups along a particular commodity is promoted under</p>

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	<p>vi. Diversify risk coverage measures such as weather insurance schemes and price support mechanisms.(14)</p>	<p>(b) & (c) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>Extension Reforms Scheme. Over 109496 Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs)/Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) have been mobilized under the scheme since its inception in 2005-06 onward (upto 12th December, 2012)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (vi) Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is under implementation since Kharif 2007 season.</p> <p>For making the existing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme(NAIS) more farmer friendly, Government has modified the scheme and Modified NAIS(MNAIS) has been approved for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11.</p> <p>Further decision regarding implementation of the full-fledged scheme would be taken after evaluating the pilot scheme.</p> <p>The Price Support Mechanism is also being strengthened and Minimum Support Prices of most crops are increasing with each</p>

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13.	(b) A new legislation for land acquisition incorporating the principles laid down in the revised national rehabilitation policy needs to be enacted. The recently announced national policy on rehabilitation of project affected persons should be implemented forthwith for all ongoing projects as well as those in the pipeline.(15)		<p>crop season.</p> <p>M/o of Rural Development Deptt. of Land Resources</p> <p>(b) National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007), the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 were developed on the lines of the provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and were introduced in the Parliament during Winter Session of 2007. The Bills were examined and reports on them were submitted by the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The official amendments to these Bills were developed by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The Bills were considered and passed by Lok Sabha in its sitting held on 25th February, 2009 and referred to Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing. However, the bills have lapsed due to dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha.</p> <p>The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009</p>

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			<p>and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 were drafted by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice. These were considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.7.2009 and approved their introduction in the Lok Sabha. The Bills were sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 5th August, 2009 by the Ministry of Law and Justice. It was proposed to introduce the Bills in Parliament during the Budget Session of 2010-11. However, they could not be introduced. In the meantime, as per directions of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Justice was requested for changing the title of the Bills as the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2010 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2010, because of the change in the year from 2009 to 2010.</p> <p>The Ministry of Law and Justice made necessary corrections in the Bills and a copy each of the drafts of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2010 and the Land Acquisition</p>

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	<p>(c) There is need to amend the present approach to SEZs on the following lines.</p> <p>i. In establishing SEZs, use of prime agricultural land should be avoided.</p>		<p>(Amendment) Bill, 2010, as modified, was forwarded to this Department with the request to scrutinize the draft Bills and make corrections, if any. Further, it was suggested that this Department may examine, in consultation with the Cabinet Secretariat, as to whether the fresh approval of the Cabinet for introduction of the aforesaid Bills in Parliament is required or not.</p> <p>Land Acquisition Bill has been passed.</p> <p>M/O Commerce & Industry</p> <p>(c) Land usage comes under the purview of the State Governments since land is a State subject. Already all the State Governments concerned have been advised vide letter dated 25.09.06 that mainly waste and barren land should be acquired for the SEZs. Agricultural land may be acquired only if necessary, to meet the minimum area requirements. The percentage of double cropped land should not exceed 10% of the total land required for SEZs. Further subsequent to the decision of the E</p>

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	<p>iii. SEZs promoted by farmers themselves should be encouraged.</p>		<p>GoM taken in its meeting dated 4.4.07, all the State Governments were informed that Board of Approval (BoA) will not approve any SEZ where the State Government has carried out or proposes to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZ after 5.4.07.</p> <p>M/O Commerce & Industry</p> <p>(iii) Guidelines issued vide d.o.letter No.H.7/1/2007-SEZ dated 15th June, 2007 which are broadly as under:-</p> <p>(a) Notifications in respect of cases of formal approvals be issued after verification.</p> <p>(b) State Government would not undertake any compulsory acquisition of land for SEZs.</p> <p>(c) The minimum processing area limit to be fixed uniformly at 50% for multi product SEZs as well as sector specific SEZs.</p> <p>(d) MoRD to reformulate a comprehensive Land Acquisition Act.</p> <p>(e) A comprehensive Re-settlement and Rehabilitation Policy to be worked out ensuring</p>

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	<p>iv. The livelihood of the displaced should be a major concern of the SEZ policy.</p> <p>v. The SEZ regulations should clearly allocate social responsibility of rehabilitation to entrepreneurs seeking to establish SEZs. This should include provision for water, sanitation, health facilities, and vocational training centres.</p> <p>vi. The proportion of land that is permitted to be used by the promoters of SEZs for non-processing activities should be kept to a minimum and this should be ensured at the time of approval of their plans. The existing ratio between processing and non processing activities needs to be re examined in order to maximize the proportion of land put to productive use. Also strict adherence to environmental regulations should be ensured.</p>		<p>livelihood from the project to at least one person from each displaced family.</p> <p>M/O Commerce & Industry (iv) & (v) These concerns have already been taken note of under the Policy on Relief and Rehabilitation (R&R) prepared by Ministry of Rural Development. R&R policy, being finalized by Govt. will be applicable to SEZs also.</p> <p>Ministry of Rural Development Department of Land Resources (iv) & (v): The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill has been passed</p> <p>M/O Commerce & Industry (vi) It may kindly be seen that the minimum requirement of processing area has already been revised from 25% to 50%. There are also additional requirements of minimum built up area in the processing area for IT/Bio-technology/Gems and Jewellery/Non-conventional energy sector SEZs. In the non processing area, social infrastructure is allowed</p>

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	<p>vii. Comprehensive land use plans should be prepared and finalised after wide public consultations. Industrial activities in SEZs should be located only in areas earmarked for the purpose in the land use plans.</p>		<p>to be set up as per prescribed guidelines and on a need based manner. Further, quantum of social infrastructure is linked to employment generation in the SEZ concerned. Moreover, the burden on the civic agencies and the State Governments is reduced to the extent social infrastructure is created by the Developer. Adequate safeguards are already in place to ensure that only need based activities are permitted in the non processing area. As far as environment protection is concerned, all SEZs are strictly subject to environmental regulations.</p> <p>M/O Commerce & Industry</p> <p>(vii) As per SEZ Act, there has to be clear-cut demarcation between processing and non-processing area. Units can only be located in the processing area. The SEZ Act does not take away the powers of the local bodies and State Governments to regulate land use in their jurisdictions. All SEZ proposals and related construction are subject to the permissions required under the respective town planning rules from the respective</p>

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			authorities. No SEZ proposal is approved without recommendation in writing from the State Government concerned. The nominee of State Government concerned is also member of Board of Approval.
14.	<p>3. (Para 5.5) Water Related Issues</p> <p>(a) The Union Government needs to be more proactive and decisive in cases of inter-State river disputes and act with the promptness and sustained attention that such disputes demand.(17)</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>Ministry of Water Resources</p> <p>(a) The recommendation has been noted by the Ministry of Water Resources.</p>
15.	(b) Since Article 262 of the Constitution provides that neither the Supreme Court nor any other Court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of inter- State river disputes, it is necessary that the spirit behind this provision is fully appreciated. (18)	(b) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>Ministry of Water Resources</p> <p>(b) The Central Govt. has enacted Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 which is amended from time to time, last amendment to the Act was made in March, 2002, when the adjudication of water disputes by the tribunal was made time bound.</p>
16.	(c) River Basin Organisations (RBOs) should be set up for each inter-State river, as proposed by the Report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development, 1999 by enacting a legislation to replace the River Boards Act, 1956. (19)	(c) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>Ministry of Water Resources</p> <p>(c): A Committee was set up vide letter dated 6.3.2012 to study the activities that are required for the optimal development of a River Basin and changes that may be required in the existing River Board Act, 1956. The Report of the Committee has been</p>

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17.	(d) The Chairmen of all the River Basin Organisations, as and when formed, should be made members of the National Water Resources Council.(20)	(d) & (e) Recommendations have been accepted.	<p>placed before National Forum of Minister of Water Resources/Irrigation of the States and thereafter on the website of the Ministry of Water Resources for wider consultation. Further, consultation with various Stake holders is in progress for building broader consensus. As such it would not be possible to fix a time line at this stage for amendment to the River Board Act, 1956.</p> <p>Ministry of Water Resources</p> <p>(d) The recommendation will be taken up suitably when the River Board Organisations are formed.</p>
18.	(e) The National Water Resources Council and RBOs should play a more positive role. The Council and its secretariat should be more proactive, suggest institutional and legislative reforms in detail, devise modalities for resolving inter-State water conflicts, and advise on procedures, administrative arrangements and regulation of use of resources by different beneficiaries keeping in view their optimum development and ensuring maximum benefits to the people.(21)		<p>Ministry of Water Resources</p> <p>(e) The function of NWRC duly covers the issues highlighted in the Recommendations of 2nd ARC and such issues are considered by it appropriately as may be required.</p> <p>Ministry of Water</p>

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Status of Action furnished by Administrative Ministry
19.	(f) In order to develop, conserve, utilize and manage water on the basis of a framework that incorporates long term perspectives, a national water law should be enacted as suggested in para 5.4.3 above. (22)	(f) Recommendations has been accepted in principle. Ministry of Water Resources should re-examine this issue and come up with detailed proposal for consideration of the Government.	<p>Resources</p> <p>(f) Ministry of Water Resources initiated action for preparation of Water Framework Act in pursuance of stipulations in the draft National Water Policy (2012).</p> <p>A Drafting Committee headed by Dr. Y.K.Alagh former member, Planning Commission and presently Chairman of Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) , was constituted for drafting National Water Framework Law on 3rd July, 2012.</p> <p>The Drafting Committee for National Water Framework Law submitted its report to Hon'ble Minister (WR) on 28th May, 2013. The same has been circulated among State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments for inviting their comments and also placed on the website at http://wrmin.nic.in.</p> <p>Consultation meetings with different stakeholders are planned to elicit views/suggestions on the Draft National Water Framework Law.</p>
	4. (Para 6.11) Issues Related to Scheduled Castes		Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Status of Action furnished by Administrative Ministry
20.	(a) Government should adopt a multi-pronged administrative strategy to ensure that the Constitutional, legal and administrative provisions made to end discrimination against the Scheduled Castes are implemented in letter and spirit.(23)	(a) to (n) Recommendations have been accepted	<p>(a) There is already a multi-pronged strategy for socio-economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes (SCs). The National Commission for Scheduled Castes, as constituted under Article 338 of the Constitution, has the duty, inter alia, to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the SCs in the Constitution and any other law in force at the moment.</p> <p>Further, Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rule 1995, provides for setting up of the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review the implementation of the provision of the PoA Act.</p> <p>The Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and, with a view to ensure effective implementation of its</p>

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21.	(b) To ensure speedy disposal of discrimination cases pending in subordinate courts, an internal		<p>provisions, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 due central assistance is provided to them, mainly for strengthening of the administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery, inter caste marriages, awareness generation, and relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons.</p> <p>The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment also issues advisories from time to time urging State Governments/ UT Administrations to implement the Constitutional and Legal provisions made to eliminate discrimination against SCs and reviews the situation during meetings with State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory on measures to curb crime against SCs/STs on 1.4.2010 to all States & UTs.</p> <p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (b) The Ministry of Social Justice &</p>

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	<p>mechanism may be set up under the control of the High Court Administrative Judge to review such cases.(24)</p>		<p>Empowerment vide its O.M.No.11011/49/2008-PCR (Desk), dated 13.05.2009, has referred the recommendation to the Ministry of Law & Justice, for taking necessary action.</p> <p>M/o Law & Justice, Department of Legal Affairs, vide this Ministry's letter dated 11.10.2012, has also been addressed in the matter for necessary action.</p>
22.	<p>(c) There is need to place a positive duty on public authorities for promotion of social and communal harmony and prevention of discrimination against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.(25)</p>		<p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment</p> <p>(c) Section 4 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, provides for punishment to the non-SC/ST Public Servants for willful neglect of their duties under the Act.</p>
23.	<p>(d) There is need for engaging independent agencies to carry out field surveys to identify cases of social discrimination.(26)</p>		<p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment</p> <p>(d) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under its Scheme of Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State nature of Scheduled Castes, provides financial assistance to independent research agencies to undertake studies regarding cases</p>

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24.	(e) There is need to spread awareness about the laws and the measures to punish discrimination and atrocities. It is necessary to launch well-targeted awareness campaigns in areas where the awareness levels are low. The District Administration should organise independent surveys to identify 'vulnerable areas'.(27)		<p>of social discrimination and atrocities against SCs.</p> <p>The Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment in D.O. letter dated 24.04.07 addressed to the Chief Ministers, had, inter-alia, suggested to finance research studies for identifying the forms and causes of untouchability and measures required for its eradication.</p> <p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment</p> <p>(e) In D.O. letter, dated 24.4.2007, the former Minister (SJ&E) had requested that Chief Ministers to organize mass awareness programmes for general public and particularly in schools and colleges with the involvement of office bearers of panchayats and urban local bodies. Earlier, the Minister (SJ&E) in letter dated 28.12.2004 had inter-alia requested the Chief Ministers in regard to displaying the salient features of the PCR and POA Acts on billboards/hoardings in all the police stations, especially in the rural areas and at other places frequently visited by the public. The Minister (SJ&E) in</p>

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25.	(f) The administration and the police should be sensitised		<p>another d.o.letter dated 9.8.2007, addressed to Chief Ministers, inter-alia suggested that atrocity-prone areas should be identified in a focused manner, with identification of exact locations/pockets with the District. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have reportedly identified the atrocity prone/sensitive areas in their respective States.</p> <p>The MHA in its advisory dated 1.4.2010 addressed to all States/UTs has inter-alia emphasized that for improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs the department concerned of the State Government must, inter-alis, create awareness through print and electronic media, involve the community at large in creating and spreading such awareness; and organize legal literacy and legal awareness camps.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs (f) On issues relating to</p>

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	towards the special problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They should also play a more pro-active role in detection and investigation of crimes against the weaker sections. Appropriate training programmes would help in the sensitising process.(28)		Scheduled Castes, a comprehensive Advisory has been issued to all State Governments and UT Administrations on 01-04-2010. National Police Academy is imparting training in Prevention of Atrocities Act (POA) and Protection of Civil Reports Act (PCR). Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) is also conducting such training. As 'police' and 'public order' are state subjects, appropriate action on these recommendations has to be taken by the State Governments.
26.	(g) Enforcement agencies should be instructed in unambiguous terms that enforcement of the rights of the weaker sections should not be downplayed for fear of further disturbances or retribution.(29)		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(g) An Advisory has been issued to the Enforcement agencies to enforce the rights of the weaker sections and not to downplay for fear of disturbances or retribution.</p>
27.	(h) The Administration should focus on the rehabilitation of the victims and provide all required support to them including counselling.(30)		<p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment</p> <p>(h) Rule 12(4) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 requires the District Magistrate (DM) or the Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) or any</p>

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28.	(i) As far as possible the deployment of police personnel in police stations with significant proportion of SCs and STs should be in proportion to the population of such communities. The same principle should be followed in cases of localities having substantial proportion of linguistic and religious minorities. (31)		other Executive Magistrate (EM) to make arrangements for providing immediate relief in cash or in kind or both to the victims of atrocity, their family members and dependents. Such immediate relief also includes food, water, clothing, shelter, medical aid, transport facilities and other essential items necessary for human beings. Further Rule 12 (7) required the DM or the SDM or the EM or the SP to forward a report of the relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the victims to the special court, notified under Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. As regards the counseling of the victims, in D.O..letter dated 24.4.2007, the Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment had suggested to the Chief Ministers to identify reputed and empathic NGOs in identified areas, which can play a lead role in getting cases of atrocities registered in their follow-up. These NGOs will also counsel the victims and offer them support and level aid to withstand pressures.

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29.	(j) A statutory duty may be cast on all public authorities to promote equality and actively check social discrimination. (32)		
30.	(k) It would be desirable to introduce a system of incentives wherein efforts made by these officials in detecting and successfully prosecuting cases of discrimination/atrocities against the Scheduled Castes are suitably acknowledged. (33)		
31.	(l) There should be training programmes for the law enforcement agencies to suitably sensitise them to the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the need for strict enforcement of laws. (34)		
32.	(m) The local governments – municipalities and panchayats – should be actively involved in various programmes concerned with effective enforcement of various social legislations. (35)		<p data-bbox="1107 1227 1474 1330">Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment</p> <p data-bbox="1107 1339 1474 1809">(m) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide its O.M.No.11011/49/2008-PCR (Desk), dated 13.05.2009 has referred the recommendation to the Ministries of Panchayati Raj and Urban Development and Law & Justice for taking necessary action in this regard.</p> <p data-bbox="1107 1845 1474 1912">Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p data-bbox="1107 1921 1474 2016">(m) All States/UTs have been advised to implement the</p>

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33.	(n) The corporate sector and NGOs need to be involved in complementing the efforts of government for the development of the Scheduled Castes. Such voluntary action should not only be directed towards economic and social empowerment of the SCs, but also towards enabling them to raise their voice against atrocities, discrimination and exploitation. (36)		<p>recommendation vide this letter No.N-11025/21/ 2009-UCD dated 17.9.2010 and 31.12.2010</p> <p>A reminder has been issued on 7.4.2012 to all States/UTs. States are yet to respond/submit ATR.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(m) MoPR forwarded activity mapping matrices to MoSJ&E vide letter No.I-26013/7/2007-P&J on 20.10.2008 after incorporating changes proposed in a meeting held on 23.7.2008 by the then Secretary, MoSJ&E in respect of seven schemes operated by them. Further action lies with that Ministry. As regards Nayaya Panchayat Bill, MoPR is still in the process of finalizing the same.</p> <p>M/o Corporate Affairs</p> <p>(n) Ministry of Corporate Affairs only administers the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and as per the Act there are no provisions relating to development of the Scheduled Castes by the Corporate Sector.</p> <p>Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion</p>

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			<p>(n) There is already a Coordination Committee for affirmative action in the private sector headed by the Principal Secretary to Prime Minister and DIPP provides the Secretariat for the meeting. The industry associations – the CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM, who are represented on the Committee, have already adopted a voluntary code of conduct for affirmative action which is being adopted by their members in a phased manner. DIPP pursues with the industry associations so that more members adopt the voluntary code of conduct and that the code is complied with.</p> <p>A Coordination Committee (CC) on Affirmative Action (AA) in the Private Sector was constituted by the GOI chaired by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister on 9.10.06. The committee was broadly mandated to prepare a time-bound action plan to promote employment of SC and ST youth in the private sector. The DIPP was asked to provide secretarial assistance to the CC. So far six meetings of the CC have been held. Based on the deliberations in the</p>

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			<p>meetings, the Industry Associations – CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM, agreed to (i) encourage their member companies to adopt a Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) to promote affirmative action and (ii) take steps to enhance employability of the youth belonging to the target groups.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (n) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment need to incorporate activity mapping matrices in their respective Schemes as forwarded to them vide MoPR's communication No.I-26013/7/2007-P&J on 20.10.2008. This would delineate specific roles to each tier of Panchayats. As regards Nayaya PAnchayat Bill, MoPR is still in the process of finalizing the same.</p>
34.	<p>5. (Para 7.10) Issues Related to Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>(b) Awareness campaigns should be organised in order to make the tribal population aware of the provisions of PESA and the 73rd amendment to the Constitution so as to demand accountability in cases in which the final decisions are contrary to the decisions of the Gram Sabha or</p>	<p>(b) to (i): Recommendations have been accepted</p>	<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken up the issue of capacity building and activation of Gram Sabha vide its letter dated 2nd October, 2009. 2nd October, 2009 to 2nd October,2010 has also</p>

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35.	<p>Panchayat.(38)</p> <p>(c) There should be a complete overhaul and systematic re-organisation of existing land records with free access to information about land holdings.(39)</p>		<p>been celebrated as the year of Gram Sabha.</p> <p>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</p> <p>(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the PESA and PRIs, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has already informed on the awareness campaigns on these items. However, as support of various Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) is envisaged to organize awareness campaigns for the PRI elected representatives and functionaries on the PESA Act, this Ministry proposes to write to the concerned nodal TRIs accordingly. All nodal TRIs have been addressed on 22.11.2010 for taking necessary action for including awareness operation programmes for the PRI dated representative and functionaries on PESA Act. State Governments reminded on 22.11.2010.</p> <p>Deptt.of Land Resources</p> <p>(c) National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) is in operation since 2008-09. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in</p>

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36.	<p>(d) There is need to harmonise the various legislations and government policies being implemented in tribal areas with the provisions of PESA. The laws that require harmonisation are the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, and the Indian Registration Act. National policies such as the National Water Policy, 2002, National Minerals Policy, 2003, National Forest Policy, 1988, Wildlife Conservation Strategy, 2002 and National Draft Environment Policy, 2004 would also require harmonisation with PESA.(40)</p>		<p>the system of conclusive titling with title guarantee, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country.</p> <p>Funds under the National Land Records Modernization Programme have been sanctioned for covering 206 Districts in 29 States/UTs so far. All the Districts are proposed to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(d) 1. The Department of Law & Justice has constituted a Committee on harmonisation of Central laws with PESA, wherein Ministry of Panchayati Raj is also represented.</p> <p>2. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has commissioned a study by Enviro-Legal Defence Firm (ELDF) on compliance of State Panchayati Raj laws and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA. Reports have been sent to all the 9 PESA states. Comments are awaited. MoPR is pursuing with the States.</p> <p>3. Ministry of</p>

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			<p>Panchayati Raj had commissioned a study by the India Law Institute of three Central Laws viz. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Indian Forest Act (IFA), 1927 and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 to suggest amendments to make them compliant with PESA. The study report was sent in 2009 to the Central Ministries concerned for necessary action.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) proposed amendments in the IFA, 1927. Ministry of Panchayati Raj sent detailed comments on the same. The amendment to section 68 of the Act for recording the views of the Gram Sabha concerned while compounding offences under the Act was approved by the Cabinet.</p> <p>5. In the case of the MMDR Act, the Ministry of Mines circulated a new Bill, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Bill, 2011 on which Ministry of Panchayati Raj has sent detailed comments for making the bill PESA-compliant. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also</p>

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			<p>adduced evidence before Standing Committee in this regard.</p> <p>6. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also given detailed comments on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill, 2011 and also given evidence before Standing Committee on Rural Development for making the provisions of the Bill PESA-compliant.</p> <p>7. MoPR had given its comments, for amendments in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to the Ministry of Environment & Forests</p> <p>8. A Cabinet note to amend the existing PESA, 1996 to further improve the implementation of PESA provisions has been circulated by the MoPR.</p> <p>Ministry of Water Resources (d) The role of Panchayat in the management of water resources has been duly recognized in the National Water Policy, 2002.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment & Forests (d) The National Environment Policy (NEP) has been</p>

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37.	(e) Mining laws applicable to Scheduled Tribal Areas should be in conformity with the principles of the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution.(41)		<p>approved by the Government in 2006. NEP has been widely circulated and is available on the Ministry of Environment & Forests website www.envfor.nic.in. The concerned Central Ministries have also been asked to formulate action plans for effective implementation of the NEP.</p> <p>Amendments to Indian Forest Act, 1927: It is proposed to carry out amendment in Section 68 of Indian Forest Act, 1927 relating to powers to compound forest offences.</p> <p>Ministry of Mines (d) & (e) The new legislation, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 has been sent to the Cabinet after approval of Group of Ministers (GoM), which adequately address the principles envisaged in Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, i.e. protection of Land Rights, Resettlement & Rehabilitation, Stakeholder rights of the Tribals and host population in the Scheduled areas. The approval of Cabinet for</p>

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38.	(f) Government should select such police, revenue and forest officials who have the training and zeal to work in tribal areas and understand as well as empathise with the population they serve.(42)		<p>the draft Bill is awaited.</p> <p>Cabinet has approved the MMDR Bill on 30.9.2011 which was later on introduced in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011. Lok Sabha has referred the MMDR Bill to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel for examination and report on 5.1.2012. Presently, the said Bill is under consideration with the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs (f) A comprehensive Advisory has been issued to all the State Governments and UT Administration on 25.4.2011.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment & Forests (f) Ministry of Environment & Forests supports the said recommendation. Since the above recommendation is to be implemented by the State Governments, they have been requested to take necessary action accordingly for implementation. An advisory was issued to the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs vide MoE&F's letter No.8-28/2010-FP dated 8.12.2010.</p>

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39.	(g) A national plan of action for comprehensive development which would serve as a road map for the welfare of the tribals should be prepared and implemented.(43)		<p>Planning Commission (g) The Planning Commission has Constituted the Steering Committee on 'Empowerment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the Chairpersonship of Dr.Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission and a Working Group on 'Empowerment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The concerned Working Group Report has already been submitted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to Planning Commission. The Steering Committee meeting has also been concluded and its recommendations will be factored into the Twelfth Five Year Plan.</p> <p>Based on the report of the working group, strategies have been formulated for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan period. Strategies have been included in the Chapter 24 'Social Inclusion' Vol.III of the 12th Plan document.</p> <p>Ministry of Tribal</p>

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40.	(h) There should be convergence of regulatory and development programmes in the tribal areas. For the purpose, a decadal development plan should be prepared and implemented in a mission mode with appropriate mechanism for resolution of conflicts and adjustments. (44)		<p>Affairs</p> <p>(g) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft "National Tribal Policy" covering all important issues that concern tribal.</p> <p>Minister of Tribal Affairs has reviewed the National Tribal Policy and has directed that some aspects of the policy need to be revised to make it more concise, focused and attuned to be a document of reference for future direction. Accordingly, the Ministry is in the process of carrying out these modifications. Thereafter, it will be placed before the National Council for Tribal Welfare for consideration.</p> <p>Planning Commission</p> <p>(h) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy was conceived in 1974 to ameliorate Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in India. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is being implemented in 22 States and 2 UTs in India. Under TSP, States/UTs are required to earmark population proportionate funds in their Annual Plan Outlay so as to ensure that the</p>

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41.	(i) The authorities involved in determining the inclusion and exclusion of tribes in the list of		<p>benefits reaches to ST population across various sectors. The Planning Commission issued revised guidelines to States in 2005 to reinforce the strategy and empower Principal Secretary of the Department dealing with developments of STs with administrative and financial powers to distribute allocated funds for development of STs to the line department. At the Central level the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry responsible to coordinate and supplement efforts made by the different Central Ministries/ Departments to monitor flow of funds for development of STs under their Schemes.</p> <p>Instructions have been issued to 28 Central Ministries/ Departments for earmarking of plan outlays under TSP for 2012-13 as per the accepted recommendations of the Task Force on differentiated Ministry/Department-wise earmarking of Plan Funds under SCSP and TSP.</p> <p>Ministry of Tribal Affairs (i) The Modalities have</p>

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	Scheduled Tribes should adopt a mechanism of consultation with the major States and those with tribal populations, on the basis of which a comprehensive methodology with clearly defined parameters is arrived at.(45)		been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities on 15.6.1999 and revised on 25.6.2002 for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes .
42.	<p>6. (Para 8.6) Issues Related to Other Backward Classes</p> <p>(a) Government may work out the modalities of a survey and take up a statewise socio-economic survey of the "Other Backward Classes", which could form the basis of policies and programmes to improve their status.(46)</p>	(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted.	<p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (a) The Government has decided to conduct a Socio Economic and Caste Census.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs (a) In Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), field work has been more or less completed in 27 States/UTs. Field work for rest of the States/UTs is likely to be completed by February, 2013. Out of a total 24,73,752 Enumeration Blocks (EBs) in all 35 States/UTs, field work has been completed in 20,09,679 (81%) as on 18th September,2012.</p> <p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment</p>
43.	(b) Government needs to		

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	formulate and implement a comprehensive scheme for capacity building of OBCs that would bring them at par with the rest of society.(47)		(b) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has a scheme of Assistance of voluntary organizations for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) which interalia aims at providing assistance to NGOs for establishing Centers which equip the eligible OBCs by upgrading their skills to enable them to start income generating activities either through self-employment or wage-employment. Besides the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides financial assistance to State Chanalizing Agencies (SCAs) for project upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skill of eligible members of backward classes. Some Schemes run by the NBCFDC are : 'Education Loan Scheme of NBCFDC', 'Krishi Sampada', 'Mahila Samriddhi Yojana', 'Micro Financing through SCAs', 'New Swarnima', 'Saksham', 'Shilp Sampada' and 'Training & Upgradation of Skill'.
44.	7. (Para 9.6) Religious Conflicts (a) Community policing should be encouraged. The principles laid down by the Commission in	(a) Recommendation has been accepted	Ministry of Home Affairs (a) A copy of Model

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45.	<p>paragraph 5.15.5 of its Report on 'Public Order' should be followed.(48)</p> <p>(b) District Peace Committees/Integration Councils should be made effective instruments of addressing issues likely to cause communal disharmony. The District Magistrate in consultation with the Superintendent of Police should constitute these committees. In Police Commissionerates, these committees should be constituted by the Police Commissioner in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. The committees should be of permanent nature. These committees should identify local problems with a potential to degenerate into communal conflicts and suggest means to deal with them at the earliest. Further, Mohalla Committees should also be organised on the same lines.(49)</p>	(b) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>Police Act has already been sent to States, which cover the recommendation of ARC. This is also one of the thematic areas in the National Police Mission and a scheme for implementation in States is under development.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(b) A copy of Model Police Act has already been sent to States, which cover the recommendation of ARC.</p>
46.	(c) In conflict prone areas, the police should formulate programmes in which the members of the target population get an opportunity of interacting with the police as a confidence building mechanism.(50)	(c) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(c) A copy of Model Police Act has already been sent to States, which cover the recommendation of ARC. Ministry of Home Affairs had recommended setting up of Police Complaints Authority at</p>

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47.	(e) For providing relief and rehabilitation to victims of communal violence, the framework provided under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 could be effectively used.(52)	(e) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>the Police Station/Sub-division/ District level.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>There is a fund called National Fund for Communal Harmony the provision of relief is available under the scheme on victims to communal violence @ Rs 3 lakhs in each case.</p> <p>Central Govt. is administering a scheme titled 'Central Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence' for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the Civilian victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal violence. The scheme is effective from 01.04.2008. However, for Naxal Violence it is effective from 22.06.2009.</p> <p>Under the scheme, a financial assistance of Rs 3.00 lakh is given to the Next of Kin for each death and also to the victims with 50% permanent incapacitation or more, subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the</p>

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51.	<p>Year Plan.(55)</p> <p>(b) Union and State Governments should adopt a formula for Block-wise devolution of funds targeted at more backward areas.(56)</p>		<p>Panchayats, Municipalities and other legal bodies for bridging critical gaps in local developmental requirements, based on the demands raised in the Gram/area Sabhas.</p> <p>MoPR has proposed for taking the Block as a Unit of Backwardness in place of the District under the BRGF Scheme (District Component) on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 'Seventh Report on Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution'. The Planning Commission is currently examining the need for restructuring the BRGF Scheme.</p> <p>Planning Commission (b) Blocks are the fulcrum of development activities. The Centrally Sponsored Programme for poverty alleviation implemented by M/o Rural Development provide a higher weightage to poorer areas and poorer communities in allocation of funds. Many other programmes implemented by Central Ministries also channelize a greater share of resources to the more backward areas.</p>

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			<p>The need for using the block as a unit for identifying backward areas is recognized by the Planning Commission and is a part of the exercise for deciding the contours of area programmes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the possibility of data availability at the block level needs to be addressed at the first instance. Therefore, it would be appropriate to use data from sources such as Census 2011 etc.</p> <p>The programmes using district as a unit are the District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund and the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. These programmes are currently approved for implementation upto 2012-13. Before seeking approval for implementation of these programmes during the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, i.e. from 2013-14 to 2016-17, the structure will be reviewed thoroughly both in terms of districts/blocks to be covered and the modality of implementation.</p> <p>Planning Commission</p>

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52.	(c) Governance needs to be particularly strengthened in more backward areas within a State. The role of 'special purpose vehicles' such as backward area development boards and authorities in reducing intra-State disparities needs to be reviewed. It is advisable to strengthen local governments and make them responsible and accountable. (57)		(c) Planning Commission has continuously engaged with the State Governments at the time of Annual Plan discussions and other Performance Review Meetings to strengthen their administrative machinery in more backward areas to reduce inter-State disparities. Specific guidelines have been issued in the past to give a greater role to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in planning, execution and monitoring of development programmes. The Government has constantly impressed upon the States to transfer not only functions to the PRIs but also strengthen them by providing administrative support and financial resources. Planning Commission (d) Targeted programmatic interventions in specific sectors are likely to be much more effective than generalized incentives linked broad indicators of intra State disparities. However, the 13 th Finance Commission considered provision of incentives to better
53.	(d) A system of rewarding States (including developed States) achieving significant reduction in intra-State disparities should be introduced. (58)		

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54.	(e) Additional funds need to be provided to build core infrastructure at the inter-district level in less developed States and backward regions in such States. The quantum of assistance should be made proportionate to the number of people living in such areas.(59)		<p>performing States. The Commission identified three issues which needed to be addressed. These were – (i) how to ensure that intended expenditure reached the target group; (ii) how to ensure that expenditure contains the right mix of inputs; and (iii) how to ensure that the service provider has the required capacity and is fully incentivized to provide the service at desired standards. It has recommended grants to States based on their performance in improving outcomes.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(d) Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj on 30.6.2010 regarding the backward areas would examine this aspect as well.</p> <p>Planning Commission</p> <p>(e) Many centrally sponsored schemes and State Government funded programmes provide higher level of devolution to backward areas. In the distribution of Normal Central Assistance as per Gadgil Mukerjee formula, population has a weightage of 60%. However, many backward areas are extremely sparsely</p>

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55.	(f) The approach to all such funding should be outcome driven. The strategy should be to define acceptable minimum norms of human and infrastructure development that every block in the country should attain and funding should be driven by the consideration to achieve the norms so defined.(60)		<p>populated and, therefore, allocating resources to these areas only on the basis on their population, may, in fact, reduce flow of funds to these districts. As stated earlier, since incidence of poverty is a major parameter for allocation of funds to the States and districts within a State in many centrally sponsored programmes, poorer areas which have a higher incidence of poverty do get a larger share of resources from centrally sponsored schemes which specifically include incidence of poverty in their allocation formula.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (e) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has submitted proposal to the Planning Commission for upscaling Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).</p> <p>Planning Commission (f) All social sector schemes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister's Gram SadakYojna (PMGSY), drinking water & sanitation programmes, National Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA) have specified norms and standards and are</p>

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			<p>intended to provide minimum human and infrastructure development. Planning Commission supports an outcome driven approach. The initiative by the Government to prepare a Result – Framework Document to set specified milestones and monitor performance is a set in this direction.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (f) IMG constituted by MoPR on 30.6.2010 regarding the backward areas would examine this aspect as well.</p>
56.	<p>10. (Para 12.6.1.4) Capacity Building in Administration in the North East</p> <p>(b) Incentives available for officers working in the North East should be increased.(62)</p>	<p>(b) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p>Department of Personnel & Training</p> <p>(b) Incentives/Measures approved by the Government.</p> <p>(i) Special Allowance for officers belonging to North-East Cadres of All India Services: Special Allowance @ 25% of basic pay will be payable to the officers belonging to North-East Cadres of All India Services while they are actually working in the North-East Region in addition to other allowances presently payable to them. Necessary orders issued in consultation with the Department of</p>

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			<p>Expenditure on 10.2.2009. These orders are effective from the date of their issue i.e. 10.2.2009.</p> <p>(ii) Income Tax exemption/ reimbursement: In order to protect the Income Tax exemption already available to Tribal Officers of North East, a provision of equivalent amount as reimbursement of the Income Tax payable, would be admissible to them while on central deputation. Necessary orders issued in consultation with the Department of Expenditure and Department of Revenue on 16.2.2009. These orders are effective from the date of their issue i.e 16.2.2009.</p> <p>(iii) Life Insurance Cover: PMO has already approved the scheme of providing insurance cover of Rs.50 lakhs to officers working in the North East cadres. The insurance cover of Rs.50 lakh would be also available to officers of other cadres working in the North East.</p> <p>The draft Scheme of the proposal has been concurred by the Department of Financial</p>

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			<p>Services and Department of Expenditure. It is under the consideration of the Govt. At present, inputs from the North East States has been sought.</p> <p>(iv) Housing: The present facility of retention of Government accommodation at the last station of posting may be continued upto the normal period of cooling off, as admissible. Ministry of Urban Development has conveyed that orders relating to retention of General Pool residential accommodation by Civilian Government employees and officers of All India Services posted to the North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep have been extended from time to time.</p> <p>(v) Interest Subsidy on Housing Loan: To Introduce a scheme of interest subsidy of 3% for housing loan upto a limit of Rs.50 lakhs for purchase of land/flat from the open market anywhere in the country. The matter has been referred to the Department of Expenditure for taking a final view. Reminder dated 17th April, 2013</p>

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			<p>has been send to the Department of Expenditure with a request to expedite the issue.</p> <p>(vi) Empanelment and Central deputation: It was felt that in order to attract officers of North East to come on Central deputation, additional weightage and priority be given for empanelment and for central deputation for officers who have spent at least 10 years in the North East cadres. The stipulation that only officers empanelled as JS would be considered for empanelment as AS and only whose empanelled as AS would be considered for empanelment as Secretary can be waived provided the officer has spent 15 years in the North East. In addition, officers of the North East will be given priority for foreign assignments and nominations in the foreign trainings. Necessary orders have been issued on these two issues by EO Division of this Department.</p> <p>Domain preference and earmarking: Officers of North East cadres would be provided facility to indicate three domain</p>

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			<p>preferences based on their experience for central deputation in Government of India. Efforts may be made as far as possible to accede to their requests.</p> <p>Necessary orders have been issued on these two issues by EO Division of Department of Personnel & Training.</p> <p>(vii) Health Care: The facility of providing health care in Army and Cantonment Hospitals on payment basis on the prescribed rates for lady officers of North East cadres, would be extended to all officers and their families while working in the North East Cadres.</p> <p>Ministry of Defence has issued necessary instruction to all Military Hospital in the NE region to provide medical care to All India Service officers and their families as non entitled civil gazetted officers and charge hospital stoppage rates (HSR).</p>
57.	(d) NEC may initiate discussions with the States to examine the legal implications and feasibility of regional cadres for senior positions in technical and specialised departments under the States.(64)	(d) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>M/o DONER</p> <p>(d) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region taken up the matter with North Eastern Council (NEC) vide letter dated 2.3.2010. The NEC has been reminded on 3.1.2011 for intimating</p>

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58.	(e) NEC and the Ministry of Home Affairs may, in collaboration with the States, draw up an agenda for administrative reforms for the region with its implementation being monitored systematically. Satisfactory performance in implementation of this charter may qualify the States to additional funding including special economic packages.(65)	(e) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>the action taken.</p> <p>Secretary, NEC has been requested to sent the comments vide D.O.No.1/10/2008/Misc./DoNER/Vol.II dated 30.08.2011.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs (e) Ministry of DoNER has been requested to examine the recommendation and send their comments in the matter. The seminar, as advised will have to be initiated by DOPT.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (e) Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted in the context of decentralized governance in NE States w.r.t. the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) Note prepared by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, could look into this aspect as well.</p> <p>M/of DONER Secretary, NEC has been requested to sent the comments vide D.O.No.1/10/2008/Misc./DoNER/Vol.II dated 30.08.2011.</p>
59.	<p>11. (Para 12.6.2.4) Capacity Building in Police in the North East</p> <p>(a) The North Eastern Police</p>	(a) & (b)	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p>

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	<p>Academy (NEPA) needs major upgradation of infrastructure and staff to cater to a larger number of officers at the induction level. NEPA may also be developed for imparting training to civil police officers from other regions in dealing with insurgency. Financial and other incentives are necessary for attracting and retaining instructors in the Academy from the Central Police organisations and civil police particularly those with proven track record in counter insurgency operations.(66)</p>	<p>Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>(a) Ministry of Home Affairs has taken necessary steps for upgradation of infrastructure and creation of additional posts. Rs.10 crore (approx.) released during the last 03 years for up gradation of infrastructure. In addition to this a revised plan with higher amount i.e. Rs.108 crore is under consideration. The post of Director, North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) has been upgraded from DIG to IG level for providing effective leadership and management of the institution.</p> <p>The present infrastructure is adequate to meet the requirement, however, for further up gradation, proposals for new major works and creation of new posts are underway. To attract deputation of qualified instructors, training allowance to the tune of 30% of Basic pay is being offered. Moreover, the officials from CPO who have adequate experience of operating in Counter Insurgency Operation are selected on deputation as trainers.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p>

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60.	(b) Concrete steps are needed to introduce a scheme of deploying police personnel from the region to Central Police Organisations and to encourage deputation of police officers from outside the region to the North Eastern States.(67)		<p>(b) State Police officers can seek deputation to NSG. However, there are few takers. Similarly there are very few takers for deputation from state Police to Central Police Organisations (CPOs). Incentives of different forms are required to encourage the deputation of police officers from outside the region to North-Eastern States.</p> <p>IPS Tenure Policy provides the following provisions to encourage deputation of IPS officers from outside the region to the North Eastern States:</p> <p>Para 5.4 – The period spent by officers on deputation to the North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong will count as one-half for the purpose of computing tenure at the Centre.</p> <p>Para 12.3 – The ‘cooling off’ period for officers from other cadres who serve in the North Eastern States after completing a spell of Central Deputation will be two years. The services rendered by such officers in North Eastern States will count towards ‘cooling off’.</p>
	12. (Para 12.6.3.1.7) Capacity		

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61.	<p>Building in Local Governance Institutions in the North East – Sixth Schedule Councils</p> <p>(a) To avoid complaints of less favourable treatment to 'Scheduled Areas' in certain respects, suitable amendment may be made in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to enable the Autonomous Councils to benefit from the recommendations of State Finance Commissions and the State Election Commissions provided respectively under Articles 243I and 243K of the Constitution of India.(68)</p>	(a) to (e) Recommendations have been accepted.	<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>An Inter-Ministerial Team comprising of Additional Secretary in this Ministry and representatives of MHA, MoTA, DoNER etc. have had comprehensive consultations with States in NE Region on many issues which will have bearing on the aspect of capacity building also. Draft laws have been forwarded to all States in this region by October, 2011. The State wise position is as follows:-</p> <p>i) Mizoram</p> <p>The amendment to the law relating to District Council as well as Village Council in the XIth Schedule Area has progressed well in the State. The election to these councils will now be done by State Election Commission as per the law passed by the Autonomous Development Council (ADC) and has already been assented by the Governor. In some of the district, ADCs are in process of implementing the recommendations including reservation for women in Village Council. The other provision, already</p>
62.	<p>(b) The Union Government, Government of Meghalaya and the Autonomous Councils in that State may review the existing pattern of relationship between the Councils and the State Government to evolve a satisfactory mechanism to resolve conflicts between the Councils and the State Government.(69)</p>		
63.	<p>(c) Ministry of Home Affairs may, in consultation with the concerned State Governments and the Autonomous Councils, identify powers under the Sixth Schedule that Governors may exercise at their discretion without having to act on the 'aid and advice' of the Council of Ministers as envisaged in Article 163 (1) of the Constitution.(70)</p>		
64.	<p>(d) Paragraph 14 of the Sixth Schedule may be suitably amended to enable the Union Government to appoint a</p>		

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65.	<p>common Commission for all autonomous districts for assessing their state of administration and making other recommendations envisaged in that paragraph. A periodicity may also be provided for the Commission.(71)</p> <p>(e) Government of Assam should review the existing arrangements of determining budgetary allocations and release of funds to the 'original' Autonomous Councils with a view, as far as practicable, to bringing them at par with the arrangements for the Bodoland Territorial Council.(72)</p>		<p>included, is to conduct election through State Finance Commission.</p> <p>ii) Assam The draft bill for constitution of ADC was discussed in detail in presence of officials of Council. The council members agreed for election in village council, election through State Election Commission, Reservation for Women, fixed tenure, no arbitrary dissolution, institution of Gram Sabha etc. They also welcomed the idea of formation of Village Council under the provision of XIth Schedule of the Constitution.</p> <p>iii) Tripura In Tripura, the existing laws have been framed under the Sixth Schedule by the District Council. Elections through State Elections Commission are mandated under law in the State. The Village Committee has 50% reservation for women. The election to Tripura Tribal Areas, Autonomous District Council and Village Council in the XIth Schedule Areas are conducted by SEC.</p> <p>iv) Nagaland Suggestions have been</p>

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			<p>sent to Govt. of Nagaland for further deepening the process of decentralized governance, particularly, relating to participation of women. However, representation of women in municipalities mandated under Part IX-A of the Constitution has not been implemented.</p> <p>v) <u>Manipur</u></p> <p>The Draft Amendments to the Village Authorities Act and District Council Act have been framed and sent to the Govt. of Manipur. Manipur has Panchayats but does not have regular State Election Commission. The Govt. of Manipur has been requested to constitute full time State Election Commission for covering both Panchayats as well as areas outside Part IX of the Constitution.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs (a) & (b) - Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a Cabinet Note for making amendments to Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India extending certain features of Panchayati Raj System to Sixth Schedule Areas. These</p>

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			<p>inter alia include mandatory village Councils/Village Development Board and election of Village Council, Regional Council and District Councils supplementing the existing powers of the Councils, so that additional powers and subjects included under Schedule 11 and Schedule 12 could be developed to the ADCs/ACs, setting up of State Finance Commission to make the distribution of taxes, tolls, duties etc., between the States and the District councils, administrative and financial control and effective mechanism for audit accounts of the Council and setting up of Election Commission for election to the Council, etc. The draft Cabinet Note has been sent to the Law Ministry, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for their comments.</p> <p>In addition to above, an initiative for deepening the process of Decentralized Governance in North East where Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) do not exist is being taken up by an Inter-Ministerial Team (IMT) from Ministries of Panchayati Raj, Home Affairs,</p>

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			<p>Development of North Eastern Region, Urban Development and Tribal Affairs. In respect of District Councils, the following amendments to the existing arrangements have been proposed:-</p> <p>(a) Conduct of elections through the State election Commission.</p> <p>(b) Making the process of supersession of Deputy Commissioner by the State Government transparent.</p> <p>(c) Reservation for women.</p> <p>(d) Devolution of funds through the State Finance Commission.</p> <p>(e) Constitution of Village Councils where they do not exist.</p> <p>(f) Identification of functions and responsibilities between District Councils and Village Councils.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(c) Government of Assam, Tripura and Mizoram have already been given discretionary powers in certain matters of Sixth Schedule.</p> <p>Response of Ministries of</p>

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			<p>Finance and Law awaited.</p> <p>(d) Appropriate amendments will be made in the sixth Schedule as indicated in SI No. 12(a).</p> <p>(e) Recommendation has been referred to State Govt. for comments.</p> <p>Ministry of Tribal Affairs/Ministry of DONER</p> <p>(e)Reply Awaited.</p>
66. 67.	<p>13. (Para 12.6.3.2.4) Capacity Building in Local Governance Institutions – Village Level Self-governance in the Tribal North East</p> <p>(a) Measures should be taken to ensure that all the Autonomous Councils pass suitable legislation for establishing of village level bodies with well defined powers and a transparent system of allocation of resources.(73)</p> <p>(b) Stipulation may be made in the rules relating to release of grants to the Autonomous Councils to the effect that passage of appropriate legislation for elected village level bodies and its implementation, will entitle the Councils to additional funding.(74)</p> <p>(c) To enable the Autonomous</p>	<p>(a) to (f) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>An Inter-Ministerial Team comprising of Additional Secretary in this Ministry and representatives of MHA, MoTA, DoNER etc. have had comprehensive consultations with States in NE Region on many issues which will have bearing on the aspect of capacity building also. Draft laws have been forwarded to all States in this region by October, 2011. The State wise position is as follows:-</p> <p>i) <u>Mizoram</u> The amendment to the law relating to District Council as well as Village Council in the</p>

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68.	Councils to discharge their responsibilities satisfactorily, it is imperative that the requirement of funds by these bodies is worked out normatively with reference to the minimum standards of service to be provided and capacity to raise local resources. Such exercise could be undertaken by the State Finance Commission.(75)		Xlth Schedule Area has progressed well in the State. The election to these councils will now be done by State Election Commission as per the law passed by the Autonomous Development Council (ADC) and has already been assented by the Governor. In some of the district, ADCs are in process of implementing the recommendations including reservation for women in Village Council. The other provision, already included, is to conduct election through State Finance Commission.
69.	(d) Nagaland has made commendable efforts to usher in a paradigm of decentralised village self-governance which combines the elective element with traditional power centers. The Ministry of Rural Development should formally recognise this arrangement for implementation of various development and poverty alleviation initiatives.(76)		ii) Assam The draft bill for constitution of ADC was discussed in detail in presence of officials of Council. The council members agreed for election in village council, election through State Election Commission, Reservation for Women, fixed tenure, no arbitrary dissolution, institution of Gram Sabha etc. They also welcomed the idea of formation of Village Council under the provision of Xlth Schedule of the Constitution.
70.	(e) Government of Meghalaya may take steps for extension of the experiment of elected village committees in the Garo Hills for implementation of the National Employment Guarantee Act throughout the State for implementation of all rural development programmes.(77)		
71.	(f) It is imperative that in all States where village bodies administer justice under customary laws by virtue of the Sixth Schedule or other laws, such laws are duly codified.(78)		iii) Tripura In Tripura, the existing laws have been framed

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			<p>under the Sixth Schedule by the District Council. Elections through State Elections Commission are mandated under law in the State. The Village Committee has 50% reservation for women. The election to Tripura Tribal Areas, Autonomous District Council and Village Council in the XIth Schedule Areas are conducted by SEC.</p> <p>iv) <u>Nagaland</u></p> <p>Suggestions have been sent to Govt. of Nagaland for further deepening the process of decentralized governance, particularly, relating to participation of women. However, representation of women in municipalities mandated under Part IX-A of the Constitution has not been implemented.</p> <p>v) <u>Manipur</u></p> <p>The Draft Amendments to the Village Authorities Act and District Council Act have been framed and sent to the Govt. of Manipur. Manipur has Panchayats but does not have regular State Election Commission. The Govt. of Manipur has been requested to constitute full time State Election Commission for</p>

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			<p>covering both Panchayats as well as areas outside Part IX of the Constitution.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) to (c) - Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a Cabinet Note for making amendments to Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India extending certain features of Panchayati Raj System to Sixth Schedule Areas. These inter alia include mandatory village Councils/Village Development Board and election of Village Council, Regional Council and District Councils supplementing the existing powers of the Councils, so that additional powers and subjects included under Schedule 11 and Schedule 12 could be developed to the ADCs/ACs, setting up of State Finance Commission to make the distribution of taxes, tolls, duties etc., between the States and the District councils, administrative and financial control and effective mechanism for audit accounts of the Council and setting up of Election Commission for election to the Council, etc. The draft Cabinet Note has been sent to</p>

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			<p>the Law Ministry, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for their comments.</p> <p>In addition to above, an initiative for deepening the process of Decentralized Governance in North East where Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) do not exist is being taken up by an Inter-Ministerial Team (IMT) from Ministries of Panchayati Raj, Home Affairs, Development of North Eastern Region, Urban Development and Tribal Affairs. In respect of District Councils, the following amendments to the existing arrangements have been proposed:-</p> <p>(a) Conduct of elections through the State election Commission.</p> <p>(b) Making the process of supersession of Deputy Commissioner by the State Government transparent.</p> <p>(c) Reservation for women.</p> <p>(d) Devolution of funds through the State Finance Commission.</p> <p>(e) Constitution of Village Councils where they do not exist.</p>

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			<p>(f) Identification of functions and responsibilities between District Councils and Village Councils.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(d) It should be dealt by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in consultations with M/o DoNER and M/o Rural Development.</p> <p>Department of Rural Development</p> <p>(d) Since inception of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) a total number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in the State of Nagaland. Nagaland is yet to transit from SGSY to National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(e) Matter referred to the Government of Meghalaya.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(f) Action in this regard is to be taken by Ministry of Law.</p>
	<p>14. (Para 12.6.3.4.3) Capacity Building in Local Governance Institutions in the North East – Tribe Specific Councils in</p>		

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	<p>Assam and other Issues</p>		
72.	(a) Government of Assam may apportion functions between the tribe specific Councils/ village Councils and the Panchayati Raj Institutions in a manner that schemes involving individual tribal beneficiaries may be assigned to the 'Tribe Specific Councils' while area development schemes are left to the latter. (79)	(a) to (e) Recommendations have been accepted.	<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj An Inter-Ministerial Team comprising of Additional Secretary in this Ministry and representatives of MHA, MoTA, DoNER etc. have had comprehensive consultations with States in NE Region on many issues which will have bearing on the aspect of capacity building also. Draft laws have been forwarded to all States in this region by October, 2011. The State wise position is as follows:-</p>
73.	(b) State Governments may initiate a system of meeting at least the establishment costs of the Councils from sources outside the tribal sub plan and build in these requirements in their projections to the next Finance Commission. (80)		
74.	(c) State Governments may take steps to identify innovative initiatives which could be entrusted to the Tribe Specific Councils without affecting area development concerns. (81)		<p>i) <u>Mizoram</u> The amendment to the law relating to District Council as well as Village Council in the XIth Schedule Area has progressed well in the State. The election to these councils will now be done by State Election Commission as per the law passed by the Autonomous Development Council (ADC) and has already been assented by the Governor. In some of the district, ADCs are in process of implementing the recommendations including reservation for women in Village Council. The other provision, already included, is to conduct</p>
75.	(d) Suitable guidelines may be prepared for preparation of District and sub-District plans in the relevant areas through joint efforts of the Tribe Specific Councils and the Panchayati Raj Institutions. (82)		
76.	(e) While continuous and vigorous measures are needed to bring about a consensus between various sections of society in Manipur about revival of the Hill Districts Councils, steps may be urgently taken to bring in suitable legislation to introduce elected		

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	village level bodies in the hill areas of that State.(83)		<p>election through State Finance Commission.</p> <p>ii) <u>Assam</u> The draft bill for constitution of ADC was discussed in detail in presence of officials of Council. The council members agreed for election in village council, election through State Election Commission, Reservation for Women, fixed tenure, no arbitrary dissolution, institution of Gram Sabha etc. They also welcomed the idea of formation of Village Council under the provision of XIth Schedule of the Constitution.</p> <p>iii) <u>Tripura</u> In Tripura, the existing laws have been framed under the Sixth Schedule by the District Council. Elections through State Elections Commission are mandated under law in the State. The Village Committee has 50% reservation for women. The election to Tripura Tribal Areas, Autonomous District Council and Village Council in the XIth Schedule Areas are conducted by SEC.</p> <p>iv) <u>Nagaland</u> Suggestions have been sent to Govt. of</p>

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			<p>Nagaland for further deepening the process of decentralized governance, particularly, relating to participation of women. However, representation of women in municipalities mandated under Part IX-A of the Constitution has not been implemented.</p> <p>v) <u>Manipur</u></p> <p>The Draft Amendments to the Village Authorities Act and District Council Act have been framed and sent to the Govt. of Manipur. Manipur has Panchayats but does not have regular State Election Commission. The Govt. of Manipur has been requested to constitute full time State Election Commission for covering both Panchayats as well as areas outside Part IX of the Constitution.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) Matter referred to the Government of Assam for their necessary action.</p> <p>(b) Recommendations referred to all concerned NE States for their action.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p>

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			(e) The Government of Manipur has made amendments in the Manipur (Hill Areas) Districts Councils Act, 1971, whereby the functions of the Districts Councils have been enhanced. Elections in Hill Areas District Councils have already been held.
77.	<p>15. (Para 12.6.4.3) Capacity Building in Regional Institutions in the North East – NEC and DONER</p> <p>(a) The NEC Act, 1971 may be suitably amended to restore the original 'conflict resolution provision' requiring the Council to 'discuss issues of mutual interest to two or more states in the region and to advise the Central Government thereon'. (84)</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted in principle. Ministry of Home Affairs should take up this matter with North-East Council.	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and North Eastern Councils (NEC) has been advised to take necessary action in the matter.</p> <p>Ministry of DoNER has since circulated a draft Cabinet Note.</p>
78.	(b) To enable the Council to assist effectively in the discharge of its responsibilities for reviewing the measures taken by the member-States for maintenance of security in the region, Ministry of Home Affairs should keep the Council Secretariat regularly within its 'security coordination loop'. The Council Secretariat would also need to be suitably strengthened to effectively assist in security coordination. (85)	(b) Recommendation has been accepted in principle. Ministry of Home Affairs should examine this issue in consultation with NEC.	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(b) On the request of Ministry of Home Affairs, NEC has already set up a Steering Committee on Security & Public Order for working out the agenda for NEC meetings on security and border trade issues. Joint Secretary (NE), Ministry of Home Affairs is Member Secretary of this Committee. Two</p>

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79.	(c) The Planning Commission needs to lay down a framework for preparation of integrated regional plans, with priorities and not as an assortment of schemes by the NEC. The regional plan should focus on areas with a bearing on intra-regional, inter-State priorities which have the potential of avoiding conflicts and promoting regional integration. (86)	(c) & (d) Recommendations have been accepted.	meetings of Steering Committee have already been organized by Ministry of Home Affairs. It is proposed that meeting of the Steering Committee be held every year. Planning Commission (c) The Chapter on Special Area Programme of the Eleventh Plan Document highlights the thrust areas for development of NER and strategies to be followed in the Eleventh Plan by the respective States, NEC, DoNER and the Central Ministries. Ministry of DoNER as coordinating Ministry and North Eastern Council as regional planning body are to keep this in view while formulating the regional plan for NE Region. In addition, Ministry of DoNER/NEC has held various sectoral summits on important sectors. The findings of these summits are also the basis for formulation of Regional Plan. The NEC have also prepared a Vision Document 2020 which lays out priorities for the region as a whole. Thus, there are already well documented materials which are being taken into account by the Ministry of DoNER/NEC in their initiative for formulation

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			<p>of the Regional Plan.</p> <p>M/o DONER</p> <p>(c) Regional Action Plans in the following sectors have been prepared/under preparation by NEC/ concerned Ministers for the NER. These are not assortment of schemes. They have the potential of promoting regional integration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inland Waterways – Action Plan on Inland Waterways Sector prepared by Ministry of Shipping – available on M/DONER's website. 2. Telecommunications – Action Plan on Telecommunications Sector prepared by Department of Telecommunications - available on M/DONER's website. 3. Railways – Ministry of Railways is working on Action Plan. Ministry of Railways made a presentation in the 60th meeting of NEC held on 16-17 June, 1011 with regard to Action Plan for NE Region based on NER Vision 2020. 4. Tourism – NEC has commissioned a Master Plan on Circuit Based Tourism in NER by Tata Consultancy Services.

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			<p>Ministry of Tourism is supporting.</p> <p>5. Civil Aviation – Directorate General of Civil Aviation is commissioning a comprehensive study and road map for civil aviation in NER. NEC will fund the study.</p> <p>6. Border Trade – NEC has commissioned a study on border trade by Research and Information System for Developing Countries (Ministry of External Affairs).</p> <p>7. Power Transmission – North Eastern Councils (NEC) and PGCIL have joint funded preparation of DPRs of strengthening of transmission, sub-transmission and distribution systems in NER. Ministry of Power made a presentation in the 60th meeting of NEC held on 16-17 June, 2011 with regard to Action Plan for NE Region based on NER Vision 2020.</p> <p>8. Look East Policy – Task Force on Look East Policy headed by Secretary, DONER. Secretary DONER also heads the Inter Ministerial Group on NER and Myanmar.</p>

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80.	(d) Planning Commission should ensure the association of the NEC in the State plan formulation exercise by suitably amending their guidelines. (87)	(f) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>Planning Commission</p> <p>(d) The North Eastern Council (NEC), which is also designated as the Regional Planning Body, is responsible for formulating regional plan for the North Eastern Region in consultation with member states and also the sectoral ministries. Planning Commission has also been associating the two full time members of North Eastern Council at the time of finalization of Annual Plans so that regional priorities are appropriately covered in the Annual Plans of the respective States.</p>
81.	(f) It is desirable that a 10-year perspective plan is prepared for the entire region encompassing areas like development of human resources and infrastructure. A governance reform agenda should also form part of this plan. This comprehensive plan needs to be reviewed by the Prime Minister regularly with the Chief Ministers for speedy follow-up. (89)		<p>M/o DONER</p> <p>(f) The NER Vision 2020, a document for comprehensive development of NER, has been adopted by all the 8 NE States. PM unveiled the Vision 2020 on 2nd July, 2008. Seventeen Thematic Groups headed by senior officers of the respective line Ministries have prepared plan of action for their respective sectors and these have been presented before the State Governments and the media. M/DONER/NEC has prepared a road map for actualization of the recommendations of NER Vision 2020</p>

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			documents. The recommendations given in the document are consulted during preparation of Annual Plans and Five year Plans of the M/DONER/NEC. The action plans prepared by the respective line Ministries in respect of the telecom, railways and Inland waterways sector, as part of NER Vision 2020, were presented and deliberated in detail during the 59 th meeting of the North Eastern Council held on 28 th September, 2010 in New Delhi.
82.	<p>16. (Para 12.6.5.2) Capacity Building in Other Regional Institutions in the North-East</p> <p>(a) NEC may prepare a comprehensive scheme for making NEHU a centre for advanced study in Sciences, Social Sciences and Humanities to address diverse issues common to the region as a whole. NEC may also actively coordinate arrangements with the State Governments to make NEIGRIHMS a centre for tertiary health care particularly for the low income groups in the region.(91)</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> <p>(a) The Department of Higher Education has taken up the matter with North East Council(NEC) to prepare a comprehensive scheme for making North East Hill University(NEHU) centre for Advance Studies Sciences, Humanities and Social Science at NEHU. At the same time, NEHU was also requested to take preparatory action in advance. In this regard, a proposal was received with a concept Note and financial estimate for establishing a centre for Advance Studies</p>

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			<p>Sciences, Humanities and Social Science at NEHU from Vice Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University(NEHU) in this Department directly. The said advance proposal has been sent to NEC for necessary action at their end. This Department has not received a reply from the NEC on the proposal of NEHU. NEC is being reminded in the matter.</p> <p>Ministry of Health & F.W. North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health& Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) has been set up as Post Graduate super specialty teaching Institute on the lines of AIIMS and PGIMER. The Institute at present is providing super specialty services in Cardiology, CTVS, Urology and Neurology. The Institute is catering primarily to the health requirements of the entire North Eastern Region. The Department of Cardiology and CTVS in NEIGRIHMS have been serving the patients not only from the North East but even from outside the region.</p> <p>Four more specialized</p>

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			Operation Theatres for ENT, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics & Gynecology and CTVs are being commissioned in the current year.
83.	<p>17. (Para 12.6.6.3) National Register of Indian Citizens</p> <p>(a) The MNIC project needs to be taken up on a priority basis. Since there are several Union Government and State Government agencies which issue similar identity cards, it would be necessary to achieve convergence amongst all such systems so that the MNIC becomes the basic document for identification of a person and lends itself to be used as a multi-purpose individual card. Priority should be given to areas having international borders, for implementation of this Project.(92)</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs – Office of Registrar General, India</p> <p>(a) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) of all the usual residents in the country. The NPR would contain 15 items of information for all the usual residents of the country. NPR would also have photograph, ten finger prints and IRIS information for every usual resident of the age of 5 years and above. The digitized NPR data would be sent to the Unique Identification Authority of India for de-duplication and issue of 'Aadhaar' (UID Number)</p> <p>The work of data collection (in paper format) has been completed in all the States/UTs. The scanning of NPR schedules (approx.27 crore) has been completed. The work of data digitization and capture of biometrics has</p>

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			<p>been awarded to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/Department of Information Technology (DIT). As on date, more than 117.68 crore records have been digitized. Capturing of biometric is in progress and as on date, biometrics have been captured for more than 22.27 crore persons. The NPR data have been sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar number. Out of these, UIDAI has generated more than 13.78 crore aadhar numbers.</p>
84.	<p>18. (Para 12.6.7.2) Capacity Building in the North East – Miscellaneous Issues</p> <p>(a) The recommendations of the High Level Commission contained in its Report – ‘Transforming the North East’ - and the report of the Task Force on Development Initiatives prepared by the North Eastern Council should be implemented to fill the gaps in infrastructure in the region.(93)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p>M/o DONER</p> <p>(a) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has taken up the matter with Chief Secretaries of North Eastern States vide letter dated 3.3.2010. Ministry of DONER is supporting training of engineers through its Capacity Building and Technical Assistance scheme. It is also commissioning studies through eminent institutions on the gap of skilled manpower in infrastructure sectors such as roads and power.</p>

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			<p data-bbox="1102 342 1474 416"><u>North Eastern Council (NEC) Shillong</u></p> <p data-bbox="1102 454 1474 667">Task Force Report prepared by the NEC had been approved in the 57th Plenary Session of the North Eastern Council.</p> <p data-bbox="1102 712 1326 745"><u>Govt. of Sikkim</u></p> <p data-bbox="1102 786 1474 1585">The Government of Sikkim had constituted a State Administrative Reforms Commission in June, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.Sreedhar Rao, Ex.Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim and Ex Member National Security Advisory Board, to make comprehensive recommendations with respect to upgradation of standards of administration at all levels and system of governance. The Commission formally submitted its report to the State Government on 20th July, 2010.</p> <p data-bbox="1102 1630 1347 1664"><u>Govt. of Manipur</u></p> <p data-bbox="1102 1704 1474 1877">Action Taken Report has been furnished by the Govt. of Manipur which covers the following issues:-</p> <p data-bbox="1102 1921 1474 2024">(i) A comprehensive framework for promoting the region as a preferred</p>

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			<p>investment destination.</p> <p>(ii) Preparation of agenda for implementation of the 'look east' policy and active association with the State Governments. Clear apportionment of responsibility for planning and implementation of the policy between various Ministries of the Union Government for its implementation.</p> <p>(iii) Improvement in rail connectivity.</p> <p>(iv) Setting up of Transport Development Fund to finance construction of important road corridors.</p> <p>(v) Making greater efforts to establish bank branches and other credit disbursement outlets through further relaxation and incentivisation in the policy of Reserve Bank and other financial institutions.</p> <p>(vi) Setting up of centres of excellence for professional and higher education in the North East. Expansion of facilities for technical education.</p> <p>(vii) To make an in-depth study of customary</p>

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			<p>judicial system to achieve better understanding and dissemination of the prevailing norms and practices.</p> <p>(viii) Evolve a credible system of maintenance of land records for North East.</p> <p>(ix) To set up a Transport Development Fund to Finance construction of road corridors.</p> <p><u>Government of Mizoram</u></p> <p>'Plantations had already been taken care of during the 10th and 11th Plan period under Horticulture Mission for N.E. and Himalayan Region Programme. Besides, during the forthcoming 12th Five Year Plan processing and marketing of surplus produce will be given priority. Moreover, Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, Joint Venture mode or privatization may be emphasized'.</p> <p>Public Works Department</p> <p>1. Upgradation of Aizwal-Thenzawl – Lunglei (164 Kms) to State Highway Standard has been completed from World Bank Fund.</p>

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85.	(b) A comprehensive framework needs to be evolved and put in place to promote the region as a preferred investment destination. (94)	(b) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>2. Lunglei – Tlabung Road (99 kms) is proposed to upgraded under Special Accelerated Development Programme of the North-East Phase 'B' Scheme DPR is being prepared for this purpose.</p> <p>3. Multi-Modal Transport Route, to connect North-Eastern Region with Kolkata Port through Sittwe port in Myanmar and through Koladan River to Mizoram has been taken up. The portion from Lawngtlai (Mizoram) upto Indo-Myanmar Border (100 kms) is under construction by PWD, Mizoram. The portion within Myanmar including improvement of Ports and River route is taken up by IWAI under MEA.</p> <p>M/o DONER</p> <p>(b) The 11th year Plan document volume-1 and the North Eastern Vision 2020 (released in July,2008) share the same development vision for the region. This is reflected in the emphasis on infrastructure, agriculture, people's participation and capacity building.</p>

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86.	<p>(d) Comprehensive implementation of a 'look east' policy though relevant for the country as a whole, is especially important for the long term growth of the North East. The agenda for its implementation must be prepared in active association with the State Governments. Clear apportionment of responsibility for planning and implementation of the policy between various Ministries of the Union Government for its implementation should be expeditiously undertaken.(96)</p>	<p>(d) to (i) Recommendations have been accepted</p>	<p>The Vision document sets up the goals identifies the challenges and suggests regional and sectoral implementation strategies for promoting the socio-economic prosperity of the region.</p> <p>Ministry of External Affairs</p> <p>(d) India's relations with ASEAN is described as the foundation of India's Look East Policy. ASEAN's expansion westward to include Myanmar in 1997 brought it to our land boundary. The land bridge for India to ASEAN is through the North East Region, which connects India with Asia-Pacific- centred economic cross-currents shaping the 21st Century market place. India's Look East Policy has evolved both in terms of the sectoral areas under coverage as well as its geographical spread.</p> <p>Ministry of External Affairs is implementing several initiatives to provide the infrastructure for enhancing economic and trade opportunities to our North-Eastern States with Southeast Asia. In Myanmar, the Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project</p>

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			<p>(comprising Port & internal waterways and road components will provide an alternative transit route to our North-eastern States from sea ports on the Eastern seabed of India and thereon through Myanmar to Mizoram (Zorinpui). The Port and Inland Water terminal of the project are at an advance stage of completion and the road component will be implemented after approval of the competent authority. The India Myanmar Trilateral Highway of 1306 km will connect Moreh (Manipur) to Mae Sot in Thailand through Myanmar. One hundred and sixty (160) kilometre of the road (Tamu- Kalay) has already been constructed and work on construction of section of 120 kms (Kalewa – Yagyi section) is being undertaken. The upgradation of 71 bridges on the Tamu-Kalay section Trilateral Highway including the Indian Myanmar Friendship Bridge is being taken up for implementation.</p> <p>The Look East Policy has expanded in scope and coverage over time. The importance of the North-East has been recognized as a priority.</p>

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			<p>Steps have been taken to improve connectivity to the North-East for physical infrastructure, institutional links and people-to-people exchanges. India is engaged in discussions with ASEAN in the Master Plan on Connectivity and bilaterally with Myanmar and Thailand for physical connectivity to ASEAN hinterland. Air-connectivity to destinations in the North-East have been encouraged. Exchanges between the North-Eastern states and countries in the South-East Asia have been stepped up with visits to promote political, official, business and cultural links. North-East has received attention in training programmes provided by certain countries. BIMSTEC Economic Seminars are being held annually in the North-East.</p> <p>The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives, including in the areas of connectivity, trade and investment, development cooperation, cultural exchanges, agriculture, health, capacity building and people-to-people contacts to foster closer</p>

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			<p>India has built the Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo (TKK) road in Myanmar which connects Moreh in Manipur to Tamu in Myanmar. The TKK road is part of the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway. Prime Minister announced Indian assistance for repair/ upgradation of 71 bridges on the TKK Road during his State visit to Myanmar in May 2012 and upgradation of the Kalewa-Yargyi road segment to highway standard. The Joint Task Force on the Trilateral Highway between India-Myanmar-Thailand has been revived and it has been agreed that efforts would be made to establish seamless trilateral connectivity by 2016. Progress on the Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project is being continually monitored, taking into account its importance in enhancing bilateral trade and people to people contact and in contributing to the development and prosperity of the people on both sides of the border.</p> <p>A project of construction/upgradation of the Rhi-Tiddim road</p>

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87.	(e) Rail connectivity should be improved in the region on a priority basis.(97)		<p>connecting Zowkhathar (Mizoram) to Rhi and Tiddim (Myanmar) is also being undertaken.</p> <p>Border Haats: An MOU on Establishment of Border Haats along the Ind0-Myanmar border was signed between two sides during the State visit of PM to Myanmar in May 2012. 10 Border Haats are to be constructed along the border, with the first of its kind having been agreed to be established at Pangsau Pass in Arunachal Pradesh.</p> <p>People to people contact: Myanmar nationals visiting the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have been excluded from the requirement of obtaining a Protected Area Permit initially for a period of one year w.e.f. 01.01.2014.</p> <p>Ministry of Railways (e) (i) All priority is being given to development of rail infrastructure in the Northeast Region. The endeavour is to connect all the capital cities of the region by 2020. The two State Capitals i.e. Assam and Tripura are already connected by rail line and projects have been</p>

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88.	(f) Much greater efforts are needed to establish bank branches and other credit disbursement outlets through further relaxation and incentivisation in the policies of the Reserve Bank and other financial institutions. (98)		<p>taken up/sanctioned for connecting the state capitals of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. For connecting capital of Sikkim, first phase work of Sivok-Rangpo has already been taken up and the second phase from Rangpo to Gangtok has been processed for necessary approval.</p> <p>(ii) Ten projects have been declared as National Projects. The National Projects are being funded to the tune of 25% through Railway Gross Budgetary Support and balance 75% through additionality by Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>Deptt. of Financial Services</p> <p>(f) To provide adequate outreach of banking facilities, the following steps have been taken by the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India:-</p> <p>(i) The scheme of providing financial support to banks by the RBI for setting up banking facilities viz. currency chests, extension of foreign exchange and Government business facilities at 'agreed'</p>

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			<p>centres in the North – Eastern Region, which are not found to be economically viable by banks was formulated in 2008, requiring the State Governments to make available necessary premised and other infrastructural support. 42 agreed centres were identified under the scheme, out of which bank branches were opened in 34 centres in five NE States of Meghalaya (4), Tripur(5), Arunachal Pradesh (8), Manipur (11) and Nagaland (6) by June 30th, 2012. The Scheme has been closed by RBI since 30th June, 2012.</p> <p>(ii) Lead Banks were advised to draw up a road map to provide banking services through a banking outlet in every village having a population of 2000 by March 2011. Banks were also advised that such banking services need not necessarily be extended through a brick and mortar branch but could also be provided through NE of the various forms of ICT-based models including BCs. The target date for achievement was revised to March, 2012 in alignment with the budget announcements . Under the road map for</p>

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			<p>providing banking outlets in villages with population above 2000, as reported by SLBCs, banking facilities were to provided to over 74,000 such villages during 2010-12 through branches, Business Correspondents(BC) and through other models like rural ATMs , mobile vans , satellite branches etc. of the 74,000 villages , 3227 such villages were covered in North-Eastern States.</p> <p>(iii) As reported by State Bank of India , the SLBC convener Bank for North Eastern Region , the number of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in the 8 States of NER, is 2,294 as on 31st December, 2013 (data is provisional) . 224 branches have been opened by SCBs during 2012-13 and 169 branches opened up to December, 2013(during 2013-14).</p> <p>(iv) RBI under its extant Branch Authorisation Policy inter-alia, stated that Scheduled Commercial Banks are permitted to install Off-site/Mobile ATMs at centres/ places identified by them without permission from the Reserve Bank . This</p>

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89.	(g) There is need for setting up of centres of excellence for professional and higher education in the North East. In addition, a large scale expansion of facilities for technical education, such as ITIs, should be carried out to create a pool of skilled work force and generate entrepreneurial capacity as well as employment.(99)		<p>would, however, be subject to any direction which the Reserve Bank may issue, including for closure/ shifting of any such Off-site/Mobile ATMs , wherever so considered necessary by the RBI.</p> <p>(v) In addition to existing entities permitted to be engaged as BCs , since September, 2010, RBI had permitted Banks to engage 'for profit' companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, excluding Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) , as BCs in addition to the individuals/ entities permitted earlier. According to the data maintained by RBI, as in March, 2013 there were 2.21 Lakh BC outlets deployed by Banks.</p> <p><u>Ministry of Human Resource Development</u></p> <p>(g) The information relating to setting up of centres of excellence for professional and higher education in the North East is as under:-</p> <p><u>(i) National Institute of Technology (NITs)</u></p> <p>Besides the existing two National Institute of Technology (NITs) in</p>

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			<p>North Eastern Region [i.e. NIT, Silchar and Agartala] during 11th Plan Period, the Government of India has set up 10 new NITs, 6 are from NER and these are located at :Arunchal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram. In the year 2012, these new NITs have been brought under the ambit of NIT Act, 2007 so as to declare them institutions of National Importance.</p> <p>Indian Institute of Management (IIM) :- IIM Shillong has been set up and started functioning from the academic year 2008-09. The number of students in the 1st batch of PGP of 2008-10 were 63 whereas the number of students in the current batch of PGP 2013-15 are 119 against 126.</p> <p>Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT):- Cabinet has approved establishment of 20 new IIITs in different states in the country. From the North Eastern Region, proposals have been received from Govt. of Manipur, Tripura and Assam.</p> <p>Proposals received from Govt. of Tripura and Assam have been</p>

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90.	(h) There is a need to make an in-depth study of the customary judicial system in order to achieve better understanding and dissemination of the prevailing norms and practices.(100)		<p>approved. A new IIIT in PPP Mode has been set up in Guwahati in Assam. In respect of IIIT Tripura, the State Govt. has finalized Memorandum of Understanding. In respect of IIIT in Manipur, the State Govt. has sent the Detailed Project Report. However, the State Govt. has not identified the private partners.</p> <p>Department of Justice (h) Customary judicial systems vary from one community/area to another and need to be studied in-depth on a state by state basis. Over the years various studies on the subject have been conducted by Universities. The Guwahati High Court has also done extensive work on documenting tribal laws for some years now.</p> <p>The Law Research Institute(LRI) , Eastern Region, Guwahati High Court undertook a comprehensive research study project on customary laws, land holding system and administration of justice prevailing in tribal society of all 7 states of NE region. The study project was sponsored by the</p>

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91.	(i) It is necessary to evolve a credible system of maintenance of land records for the North East.(101)		<p>NEC, Shillong. The LRI submitted its report consisting 28 volumes</p> <p>Deptt. of Land Resources (i) This Department is administering the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) since 2008-09 with the ultimate goal of ushering in the conclusive titling system with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive titles system in the country.</p> <p>As regards implementation of the NLRMP in the North-Eastern States, funds amounting to Rs.9.97 crores have been released covering 5 more districts in the year 2011-2012. Thus 53 districts have been covered under the NLRMP in the NE States so far. five North-Eastern States during 2008-09 viz. Manipur (4 districts), Meghalaya (3 districts), Nagaland (2 districts), Sikkim (3 districts) and Tripura (4 districts) under the NLRMP. During 2009-10, funds amounting to Rs.1806.12 lakh and Ras.192.32 lakh were released to the State Governments of Assam and Meghalaya for covering 20 districts</p>

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			<p>and 2 districts respectively. During the current financial year, funds to the tune of Rs.329.625 lakh have been released to Government of Assam for covering 7 more districts. Further, funds to the tune of Rs.86.625 lakh have been released to Government of Nagaland for setting up the NLRMP Cell at Survey Training Institute, Dimapur and Rs.155.02 lakh has been released to Tripura for inter-connectivity among revenue offices, State-level data centre etc. Thus 45 districts have been covered under the NLRMP in the NE States and funds to the tune of Rs.3509.68 lakh have been released towards Central share.</p> <p>The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 8th July, 2010 approved modification to the funding pattern under the NLRMP for the NE States, to allow for Centre:State cost sharing on a 90:10 basis for survey/ resurvey and modern record rooms/land records management centres at Tehsil level and for computerization of Registration.</p>

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92.	<p>19. (Para 13.2.5) Executive and Conflict Management – Police and Executive Magistracy</p> <p>(a) Police Reforms recommended by the Commission in its Fifth Report, "Public Order" (Chapters 5 and 6) are likely to augment the institutional capacity of the Police to play a more proactive and effective role in conflict resolution. The Commission, therefore, reiterates these recommendations.(102)</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) Action is being taken separately on the various recommendations made in the 5th Report "Public Order". All these recommendations are covered in 49 Recommendations made by Review Committee set up by Ministry of Home Affairs and have already been sent to States/UTs for implementation and reporting of action taken on regular basis.</p>
93.	<p>(b) Police Manuals must be updated to contain suitable provisions extending the scope of responsibilities of Police officials to include conflict resolution in their charter of duties. Suitable amendments in training formats may also be carried out to provide relevant inputs on the subject. Achievements under this 'head' needs to be taken into account while evaluating overall performance.(103)</p>		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p><i>(b) Police is a State subject. However, Bureau has prepared a Model Police Manual in the year 2010 and distributed to all the State Police, CPOs, and Police Training Institutes conflict resolutions dealt in Chapter I of Vol II of the Model Police Manual. States are to consider and decision rest as updating their Police Manual is a state subject.</i></p>
94.	<p>(c) Executive Magistrates in their capacity as Revenue and other field level officials have extensive public inter-face and enjoy considerable goodwill particularly in rural areas. Their familiarity with the field situation and general acceptability makes them</p>		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(c) 'Police and Public</p>

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Status of Action furnished by Administrative Ministry
	<p>eminently suitable to be involved as interlocutors in mediating in local conflicts. State Governments need to build on the modalities and the institutional framework in this regard.(104)</p>		<p>Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. However, an Advisory has been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to set up Community Counselling Centres (CCCs) for conflicts resolution.</p>
95.	<p>20. (Para 13.3.4) Judicial Delays and Alternative Dispute Redressal</p> <p>(a) Allocation of resources for upgradation of infrastructure and personnel of the subordinate judiciary needs to receive higher priority in federal fiscal transfers.(105)</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted</p>	<p>Department of Justice</p> <p>(a) Subordinate judiciary is the responsibility of the State and it is for the States to accord priority to allocation of resources for the subordinate judiciary. On its part, the Central Government accords high priority to augmenting the resources of State Governments by providing central assistance to the States to facilitate upgradation of judicial infrastructure and operation of courts as indicated below.</p> <p><u>Allocation of resources under plan</u></p> <p>In so far as upgradation of infrastructure of the judiciary is concerned, the Central Government through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities</p>

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			<p>for the Judiciary, (implemented on a fund sharing with the States on a 50:50 basis) provides central assistance to the States for construction of court/court complex and residential accommodation for the judges.</p> <p>The Government has also accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs.5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country. The first instalment of Rs.500 crores has already been released to the States. With the help of these grants, the States can, inter-alia, set up morning/evening shift special magistrates' courts, organize more Lok Adalats and strengthen mediation with a view to reduce court pendencies.</p> <p>For providing and improving ICT infrastructure in the courts, a scheme of Computerization of District and Subordinate Courts is being implemented as Mission Mode Project (E-Courts). Entire cost of implementation of the scheme is borne by the</p>

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			<p>Nyaya Panchayat Bill is to provide a sound institutionalized, alternative forum at the grassroots level with community involvement for dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise. After taking into consideration the comments received from the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, the Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill was sent to Ministry of Law.</p> <p>Pending finalization of the said Bill, as an interim arrangement, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the States/UTs to undertake a Dispute-Free Village Scheme on the pattern of Mahatma Gandhi Dispute Free Village Campaign of Govt. of Maharashtra. This Scheme is a Village level Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) system, which seeks to prevent occurrence of disputes, resolve present and future disputes amicably through a 'Panch Panel' comprising of village elders, police and respected citizens.</p> <p>M/of Urban Development (a) It is stated that</p>

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99.	(b) General policy guidelines need to be formulated by the		<p>enacting a Community Participation Law is a State level reform that the States need to carry out for availing funds under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). As against 31 states who had committed to enact the law by year 6 of the seven year Mission period, 17 States have enacted the law, viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Harayana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh. Karnataka, Nagaland, Manipur.</p> <p>Two other States have also enacted the law viz. Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh which makes the total number of states that had committed to enact the law by year 5 of the 7 year Mission period, 12 States have enacted the law viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (b) A circular has been issued by Ministry of</p>

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	State Governments for involving both the Panchayats and urban local bodies along with 'nonpolice' instrumentalities of the State, in conflict resolution.(109)		Panchayati Raj on 20 th October, 2010 regarding Dispute free villages, on the Maharashtra pattern. The same could be adopted.
100.	<p>22. (Para 14.3.1.1.10) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The Inter-State Council</p> <p>(a) The conflict resolution role envisaged for the Inter-State Council under Article 263 (a) of the Constitution should be effectively utilised to find solutions to disputes among States or between all or some of the States and the Union.(111)</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) Inter-State Council is already empowered to deliberate upon such matters as may be referred to it by the chairman of the Council. Accordingly whenever there is a dispute on any issue between the Centre and one or more States or among the States and if it is referred to the Inter-State Council by the Government, the Inter-State Council, in keeping with the duties assigned to it, will investigate and discuss the issue/dispute and make its recommendations as to a solution.</p> <p>It is stated that the Inter-State Council has not yet been assigned the duty envisaged in clause (a) of Article 263 of the Constitution namely, inquiring into and advising upon disputes, which may have arisen between States as recommended by the Sarkaria Commission.</p>

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101.	(c) The composition of an Inter-State Council may be flexible to suit the exigencies of the matter referred to it under Article 263.(113)	(c) & (d) Recommendation have been accepted	<p>However, the Inter-State Council Secretariat has mooted the proposal of strengthening the ISC and its secretariat and a Cabinet Note in this regard has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat for according the powers specified under clause (a) of Article 263 of the Constitution to the ISC. Decision of the Cabinet is awaited.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(c) Since the Inter-State Council can co-opt a member, or a special invitee, no further action is called for flexibility to the Council.</p>
102.	(d) If necessary, more than one Inter-State Council could be in existence at the same time with different terms of reference and composition as warranted for each Council.(114)		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(d) Inter-State Council can set up Sub-Committees to deal with the different terms of references; there is no need to have more Councils.</p>
103.	<p>23. (Para 14.3.1.2.5) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>(a) The National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have an important mandate to guide review and monitor the implementation of safeguards</p>	(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted	<p>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</p> <p>(a) "Performance of the NCST" conducted by Center for Policy Research, New Delhi has been examined in</p>

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104	<p>provided for SC/STs in various fields, including in the matter of their service conditions. It is imperative that the focus of the two Commissions remains on policy and larger issues of implementation rather than on cases of an individual nature which can be looked into by the administrative Ministries/ appropriate forum with the Commissions playing a critical oversight role.(115)</p> <p>(b) The administrative Ministries connected with the two Commissions may undertake an exercise, and in consultation with these bodies, work out the details of how these bodies could be better enabled to discharge their constitutional mandate.(116)</p>		<p>the Ministry in consultation with the National Commission for Schedules Tribes. The comments of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the NCST have already been sent to DARPG on 2.3.09 for placing before the Cabinet. The DARPG vide their communication dated 7.4.10 has informed that they were awaiting directions from the Cabinet Secretariat.</p> <p>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</p> <p>(b) The DARPG has been reminded on 1.6.2011 for furnishing the directions/ decision of the Cabinet.</p> <p>The action in matter will be initiated after receipt of the direction of the Cabinet.</p> <p>Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment</p> <p>(b) Reply Awaited.</p>
105	<p>24. (Para 14.3.2.1.4) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The Zonal Councils</p> <p>(a) The system of Zonal Councils may be dispensed with . Important issues of Inter-State coordination or disputes between States in the same region may, wherever necessary, be</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) Home Minister stated that Zonal Councils are subsumed in Inter-State Council and now the</p>

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	entrusted to an Inter-State Council with appropriate composition and terms of reference so that any given issue is considered in depth.(117)		<p>recommendation has been implemented.</p> <p>The Second Commission on Centre-State Relations deliberated on the functioning of the Zonal Councils and inter-alia recommended that the Zonal Councils should meet at least twice a year with an agenda proposed by the States concerned to maximize coordination and promote harmonization of the policies and action having inter-state ramification. The Secretariat of a strengthened Inter-State Council can function as the Secretariat of the Zonal Councils as well.</p> <p>Consequent upon the above recommendation, a decision was taken that the Inter-State Council Secretariat will also function as the Secretariat of the Zonal Councils, and accordingly work of the Zonal Councils Secretariat was transferred to the Inter-State Council Secretariat with effect from 1st April, 2011 vide Ministry of Home Affairs order No.14011/01/ 2011-SR dated 21st March, 2011.</p>
	25. (Para 14.3.3.1.8) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The		

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Status of Action furnished by Administrative Ministry
106.	<p>National Integration Council</p> <p>(a) The mandate of the National Integration Council (NIC) requires consideration of all factors impinging on national cohesion, and not only communalism or communal violence. The agenda of the NIC needs to be diversified.(118)</p>	<p>(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) The meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) was held on 23.09.2013 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.</p> <p>The NIC discussed the issues of Communal Harmony, Confidence building measures to tackle communal disturbances, safety and security of women and measures to tackle crimes/atrocities against SCs/STs and proper implementation of development schemes for them.</p> <p>A Resolution was passed in the Meeting to condemn violence, take all measures to strengthen harmonious relationship between all communities, to resolve differences and disputes among the people within the framework of law, to condemn atrocities on Scheduled Caste's and Scheduled Tribe's, to condemn sexual abuse and to ensure that all women enjoy the fruits of freedom to pursue their social and economic development with equal opportunities, and to safeguard their right of movement in the public space at any time of the</p>

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Status of Action furnished by Administrative Ministry day or night.
107.	(b) Substantive issues before the Council may be considered in detail in smaller, subject-matter specific committees.(119)		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(b) The meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) was held on 23.09.2013 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The issue will be taken up in the next NIC meeting.</p>
108	(d) The Council may meet at least once a year, while the sub-committees could meet as often as required to complete the assigned task in a time-bound manner.(121)	(d) & (f) Recommendations have been accepted.	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(d) This issue came up for discussion in the NIC meeting held on 23.09.2013 and it has been noted by the Ministry.</p>
109	(f) The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the Planning Commission may take a lead in the matter of establishing a multidisciplinary research and policy analysis platform to discuss issues concerning national integration either in an existing institution or by promoting a new institution or as a network.(123)		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(f) A meeting was held with the Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) on 16th January, 2014 to implement the recommendations of ARC. It was decided that ICSSR will take initiative to create a platform of institutions and research workers on the subject of national integration. ICSSR will be organizing meetings to identify the issues for research and policy and will work as the nodal agency for the purpose of research and</p>

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			policy on the subject of national integration. ICSSR has been requested that the subject of national integration may be brought in their sponsored research programmes so that priority could be given to this issue for research.
110	<p>27. (Para 14.4.2) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – Other Institutional Innovations</p> <p>(a) State Integration Councils may be constituted to take stock of State level conflict situations having suitable linkages with the NIC. In important matters, the report of State level bodies may also be brought for consideration, advice and recommendations of the NIC. Guidelines for deciding the membership to the National Integration Council may also give suitable weightage to adequately representing the State Integration Councils in the national body.(125)</p>	(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted.	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>(a) & (b) The recommendation of the ARC has been forwarded to State Governments for necessary action. Some of the States have set up State / District Integration Councils viz Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh. Govt. of Punjab has set up State Integration Council only and steps are being taken to constitute Distt. Integration Council also. While Govt. of Pondicherry has stated that the need for State/District level has not been felt so far in view of the harmonious communal situation prevailing in the UT of Puducherry. Response from some of the States is awaited . Reminders are being sent</p>
111.	<p>(b) District level integration Councils (District Peace Committees) having suitable linkages with the State Councils may also be considered particularly for Districts with a history of violent, divisive conflicts. These should comprise eminent individuals enjoying confidence of all sections of society. These bodies may play</p>		

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	mediatory and advisory roles in conflict situations.(126)		periodically.

Administrative Reforms Commission's 7th Report titled 'Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution- Friction to Fusion'

Recommendations not accepted

S.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision	Action Taken
1.	1. (Para 3.8) Left Extremism (b) While agreeing with the spirit of the '14-Point Strategy', negotiations with the extremist outfits should be an important mode of conflict resolution. (2)	(b) Not accepted.	(b) No action called for.
2.	(h) For effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006, multidisciplinary Oversight Committees may be constituted to ensure that the implementation of this ameliorative legislation does not adversely affect the local ecosystems. (8)	(h) Not accepted.	(h) No action called for.
3.	2. (Para 4.9) Land Related Issues (c)(ii) The number of SEZs should be limited, with a larger minimum size with locations preferably in backward areas so that they act as nuclei for economic growth. viii. The extremely liberal tax holidays provided both to export units and to developers require reconsideration. (16)	(ii) Not accepted. (viii) Not accepted	

S.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Commission (ARC) Reforms	Government's Decision	Action Taken
4.	<p>5. (Para 7.10) Issues Related to Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>(a) While all States in the Fifth Schedule Area have enacted compliance legislations vis-à-vis PESA, their provisions have been diluted by giving the power of the Gram Sabha to other bodies. Subject matter laws and rules in respect of money lending, forest, mining and excise have not also been amended. This needs to be done. In case of default, Government of India would need to issue specific directions under Proviso 3 of Part A of the Fifth Schedule, to establish a forum at the central level to look at violations and apply correctives. The Commission would like to re-iterate the importance of the Annual Reports of the Governors under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.(37)</p>	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.
5.	<p>7. (Para 9.6) Religious Conflicts</p> <p>(d) A separate law to deal with communal violence is not required. The existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code need to be strengthened. This may be achieved by incorporating provisions for:</p> <p>i. Enhanced punishments for communal offences.</p> <p>ii. Setting up of special courts for expeditious trial of cases related to communal violence.</p> <p>iii. Giving powers of remand to Executive Magistrates in cases of communal offences.</p> <p>iv. Prescription of norms of relief and rehabilitation. Further, as recommended in para 6.1.7.9 of the</p>	(d) Not accepted.	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs(DM Division)</p> <p>There is a fund called National Fund for Communal Harmony the provision of relief is available under the scheme on victims to communal violence @ Rs 3 lakhs in each case.</p>

S.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Commission (ARC) Reforms	Government's Decision	Action Taken
	<p>Commission's Report on 'Public Order', this should be accompanied by the deletion of the provisions contained in Section 196 of CrPC requiring prior sanction of the Union or State Government or the District Magistrate for initiating prosecution for offences under Sections 153A, 153B, 295A and sub-sections (1)(c), (2) and (3) of Section 505 of IPC.(51)</p>		<p>Ministry of Home Affairs (IS II Divn)</p> <p>Central Govt. is administering a scheme titled 'Central Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence' for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the Civilian victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal violence. The scheme is effective from 01.04.2008. However, for Naxal Violence it is effective from 22.06.2009. Under the scheme, a financial assistance of Rs 3.00 lakh is given to the Next of Kin for each death and also to the victims with 50% permanent incapacitation or more, subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the</p>

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			<p>victim. The amount would be put in fixed deposit account in a Nationalised Bank. It would have a minimum lock-in period of 3 years and that the interest on the sum would be credited directly by the bank to the beneficiary's saving account on a quarterly basis. At the end of the lock-in period, the principal amount of Rs 3.00 lakh would be transferred directly to the saving account of the beneficiary.</p> <p>As per the revised guidelines of the Scheme issued by MHA vide letter dated 29.06.2012 the payment of Assistance to the Next of Kin of victims shall be made by the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner and thereafter, the State Govt. may submit the</p>

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			<p>proposal to the MHA for reimbursement on half yearly basis (by 31st December & 30th June each Year). The reimbursement will be considered on the basis of audited accounts in this regard. However, to ensure that the State does not suffer because of delay in audit of accounts, ad hoc releases will be made on the basis of accounts furnished by the State Government after due scrutiny by IFD, MHA. These ad hoc payments will be adjusted after final audited accounts are made available. The Central Government will make 70% payment immediately and balance 30% after receipt of audit verification report by the Internal Audit Wing of MHA. Since the introduction of the aforesaid</p>

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			Central Scheme, MHA has provided a financial assistance of Rs 4,29,00,000/- to the victims/ next of kin of victims of Communal Violence during the F.Ys commencing from 2008-09 to 2013-14 (upto 27.01.2014)
6.	<p>10. (Para 12.6.1.4) Capacity Building in Administration in the North East</p> <p>(a) Greater opportunities may be provided to officers serving in the region to serve outside the North East to gain greater exposure to diverse work situations. Local and technical officers from the State should also be given opportunities to serve in larger States and to improve their professional qualifications through training in the country and abroad.(61)</p>	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.
7.	<p>(c) Regional training institutions for various branches of administration, including the technical services may be operated by the North Eastern Council.(63)</p>	(c) Not accepted.	(c) No action called for.

S.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision	Action Taken
8.	<p>15. (Para 12.6.4.3) Capacity Building in Regional Institutions in the North East – NEC and DONER</p> <p>(e) The responsibility of sanctioning funds from the 'Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources' (NLCPR) should be entrusted to the North Eastern Council (NEC). NEC should work out mechanisms for scrutinizing proposals for funding from the 'pool' and their funding in coordination with the Ministries concerned.(88)</p>	(e) Not accepted.	(e) No action called for.
9.	<p>(g) The Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) may be abolished and the responsibility for the development of the region, including the infrastructure sectors, and utilisation of the non-lapsable fund should be restored to the subject matter Ministries, with the MHA acting as the nodal Ministry.(90)</p>	(g) Not accepted.	(g) No action called for.
10.	<p>18. (Para 12.6.7.2) Capacity Building in the North East – Miscellaneous Issues</p> <p>(c) A Transport Development Fund to finance construction of important road corridors should be set up.(95)</p>	(c) Not accepted.	(c) No action called for.
11.	<p>21. (Para 13.4.5) Civil Society and Conflict Resolution</p> <p>(c) Guidelines of Centrally sponsored and Central Sector Schemes may be suitably modified to require that beneficiary capacity building may also emphasise developing self-reliance in local conflict management.(110)</p>	(c) Not accepted.	(c) No action called for.

S.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision	Action Taken
12.	<p>22. (Para 14.3.1.1.10) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The Inter-State Council</p> <p>(b) The Inter-State Council may not, however, exist as a permanent body.As and when a specific need arises, a suitable Presidential order may be issued constituting and convening the Council to consider a dispute or coordination of policy or action on matters of interest to the Union and concerned States. This body may cease to function once the purpose for which it was constituted is completed.(112)</p>	(b) Not accepted.	(b) No action called for.
13.	<p>25. (Para 14.3.3.1.8) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – The National Integration Council</p> <p>(c) The composition of the NIC may be rationalised to facilitate consideration of a wider variety of issues. Broad guidelines may be framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for identifying interest groups and specialty streams that need to be represented on the NIC.(120)</p>	(c) Not accepted.	(c) No action called for.
14.	<p>(e) Summary proceedings of the NIC may be laid before both Houses of Parliament.(122)</p>	(e) Not accepted.	(e) No action called for.
15.	<p>26. (Para 14.3.3.3.2) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management – National Development Council and Other Apex Level Bodies</p> <p>(a) Specific rules of procedure for the National Development Council and other apex level bodies may be drawn up to ensure focussed deliberations.(124)</p>	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.