

Administrative Reforms Commission's 15th Report titled "State and District Administration" – List of recommendations accepted

Sl. No	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Status of action taken by Administrative Ministry / States / Union Territories
1.	<p>1. (Para 2.3.2.12) Size of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>a) The size of the Council of Ministers in the States needs to be reduced further considering the needs of an efficient government. For this purpose the maximum size of the Council of Ministers may be fixed in a range between 10% to 15% of the strength of their Legislative Assemblies. In the larger States (where membership of the Assembly is more than 200) such maximum percentage should be 10% where as in the medium (where the strength of the Assembly is between 80 and 200) and the smaller States (where the strength of the Assembly is below 80) it may be 12% and 15% respectively. This stipulation should however be subject to appropriate proviso to remove anomalies. It may be ensured that the maximum number of Ministers permissible for the medium sized States should not exceed the number prescribed for a large sized State having 200 legislators and similarly, the maximum number of Ministers permissible for the smaller States should not exceed the number prescribed for a medium sized State having 80 Legislators. There may not be any prescribed minimum.(1)</p>	<p>(a) & (b): Recommendations have been accepted in principle. The issue can be referred to Inter-State Council for consideration</p>	<p>Inter State Council Sectt</p> <p>The draft agenda paper has been prepared and approved by the former Home Minister. It will be placed before the Standing Committee of the Inter State Council after approval of incumbent Home Minister as and when the date of meeting is fixed.</p> <p align="center">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh – The State Government accepts the recommendation provided it is referred and discussed in Inter-State Council.</p> <p>Manipur – Noted & steps will be taken.</p> <p>Meghalaya – The State is following the first proviso to Art.164 (1A) of the Constitution as amended vide the Constitution (Ninety First Amendment) Act, 2003, i.e that the number of Ministers including the Chief Minister in the State shall not be less than 12. The State is of the view that the size of the Council of the Ministers in the State may be enhanced from the present 12 number in order to ensure stability of the Govt which is necessary for overall</p>

<p>2.</p>	<p>b) There is need to arrive at a national consensus on this issue through deliberations/discussions with the States at the Inter-State Council.(2)</p>	<p>development and as such the State is not agreeable to the recommendation of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission vide 15th Report (Para 2.3.2.12) recommending that the size of the Council of Ministers in a State be reduced.</p> <p>Delhi - In Delhi, the size of the Council of Ministers has already been fixed at 10% of the strength of Legislative Assembly Members. Delhi Government consists of 7 Ministers in an Assembly of 70 MLAs.</p> <p>Maharashtra – Action has been taken to reduce the size of the Council of Ministers to 15% of the strength of Legislative Assemblies.</p> <p>Total strength of MLAs (in Legislative Assembly) -288</p> <p>Size of the Council of Ministers - 44</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh –The present provision of 15% is adequate in the light of large area of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>In Madhya Pradesh, 20 Ministers and 12 Ministers of State Cabinet are there which is about 14% as the total number of MLAs is 230.</p> <p>Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>The State is inhabited by 28 major tribes with about 100 sub tribes and therefore, there</p>
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			<p>is no need for proper representation of at least the major tribes to the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Having regard to the need for giving adequate representation to different tribes in the Council of Ministers, it is felt that small State like Arunachal Pradesh (having 60 members in the Legislative Assembly) need to have at least 15 (fifteen) members in the Council of Ministers and as such the State Govt decided to request for revising the norms suitably so that the smaller State, can have Council of Minister with 25% of the total strength of the legislators not exceeding fifteen members.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kerala</p> <p>The State is of the view that the size of the Council of Ministers may continue as 15% of the strength of the Legislative Assembly as presently fixed as per Article 164 of the Constitution of India (91st Amendment).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chattisgarh</p> <p>The State agrees with the recommendation.</p>
3.	<p>2. (Para 2.3.3.11) Rationalizing the Number of Secretarial Departments</p> <p>a) The number of Secretariat Departments in the States should be further rationalized on the following basis:</p> <p>i) The existing departments covering inter-related subjects,</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted in principle. Objective of coordination could be achieved through the constitution of standing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh – The State Government has agreed for rationalization of Secretariat Department wherever necessary.</p>

	<p>activities and functions should be merged;</p> <p>ii) Need for synergy between the activities of various departments;</p> <p>iii) Devolution of a large number of functions to the PRIs/ULBs;</p> <p>iv) The role of Secretaries to be redefined; to be divested of non-essential responsibilities and executive work and larger delegation of power to the executive departments/agencies; and</p> <p>v) Need for streamlining the decision making process.(3)</p>	<p>inter-departmental committees</p>	<p>Manipur – Steps will be taken. Further, the rules of Business of the State Government speaks on it in detail.</p> <p>Meghalaya – (i) Action has already been taken. Departments like Trade (including Border Trade) has been merged with Industries Department and renamed as Department of Commerce and Industries. Disaster Department has been clubbed with Revenue Department and has been renamed as Revenue and Disaster Management</p> <p>(ii) Action taken for convergence of schemes of various Departments to achieve synergy among the programmes implemented. Deputy Commissioners have been specifically addressed on this issue.</p> <p>(iii) Article 243M (2) of the Constitution of India (Seventy Third Amendment), Act 1992, state that nothing in this part, shall apply to the State of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. In view of this provision, the Panchayati Raj Institution does not exist in the State of Meghalaya. The Autonomous District Councils in Meghalaya are the autonomous bodies under the provision of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India to enact laws for safeguarding the traditional rights, customs and interest of the tribal people within their jurisdictions. Therefore, the State Government looks after all the Development functions and the</p>
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		<p>role of the ADCs are confined to that of custodian and protector of the interest of the indigenous tribal population and to legislate on these issues. They depend on Government grant-in-aid for development works. The Councils do not have adequate supervisory staff apart from other financial constraints. Consequently, even the management of primary education had to be taken over by the Government under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 16 of the Sixth Schedule for the three Autonomous District Councils.(iv) & (v): Under examination.</p> <p>Delhi – An exercise has been done to rationalize the Secretariat Departments having similar nature of work alongwith other subordinate and attached offices. Health and Law Department have already been separated from Land & Building Department and merged with GAD for administrative support.</p> <p>Maharashtra – Review of number of posts of Secretaries is initiated. Some posts are already abolished.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh – This kind of exercise is undertaken from time to time.</p> <p>Rationalizing the number of Secretarial departments is a continuous process , as and when the need for redefining the subjects or Departments arises. For the best utilization of manpower and streamlining</p>
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			<p>the decision making process, some Departments have been abolished and the Subjects of the Department have been re-allocated to new Departments. MP has implemented Public Services Guarantee Act,2010 and a new Department – ‘Lok Prabandhan Dept’ has been created for this .</p> <p>Simultaneously, some Departments have been closed and their work re-allocated.</p> <p>In addition, New and Renewable Energy Department has been set up for optimum use and development of non-conventional energy resources.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>The U.T administration of Daman & Diu is a small UT Administration without Legislature.</p> <p>a) There is only one Secretariat in the UT Administration of Daman & Diu at Daman headed by Administrator and two senior IAS Officers i.e Development Commissioner & Finance Secretary and others AIS Officers. The officers of DANICS cadre have been appointed as Joint Secretary / Deputy Secretary to man various departments.</p> <p>i) The departments covering inter-related subjects, activities and</p>
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			<p>functions have been merged in U.T of Daman & Diu.</p> <p>ii) Synergies between the activities of various departments are being maintained.</p> <p>iii) On the recommendations of the Finance Commission for Devolution of powers to the Panchayati Raj Institution for U.T of Daman & Diu officials of various departments / offices implanting various schemes are placed under the overall control of District Panchayat and Village Panchayat, Daman & Diu, alongwith necessary fund and functionaries.</p> <p>iv) Recommendations are being followed.</p> <p>v) The U.T Administration implemented necessary E-tendering for all Civil works above cost of Rs.10 lakh and above.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chattisgarh</p> <p>The State has initiated the process of rationalization of Secretariat departments.</p>
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<p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p>	<p>3. (Para 2.3.5.5) Executive Agencies</p> <p>a) The State Governments should scrutinize the functions/activities of each department to confirm whether these activities/ functions are critical to the mission of the department and can only be carried out by government agencies.(4)</p> <p>b) Only those functions/ activities that have to be carried out by the government based on the principle enunciated in paragraph 2.3.4.6 should be carried out directly by the departments. Other functions/ activities should be carried out by Executive Agencies of the department.(5)</p> <p>c) Each Executive Agency, whether a new body or an existing departmental undertaking/ agency/ board/ special purpose body, etc. that is converted into an Executive Agency, must be semi-autonomous and professionally managed under a mandate. Such executive agencies could be structured as a department, board, commission, company, society, etc.(6)</p> <p>d) There is need for a right balance between autonomy and accountability while designing the institutional framework of executive agencies. This could be achieved through well designed performance agreements, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), contracts, etc. However, preparing and enforcing such performance contracts requires</p>	<p>(a) to (e) : Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh agrees with the recommendations (a) to (e).</p> <p>Manipur – Noted. The State Government functions at two levels viz 1st at the Secretariat level and 2nd at the Field / Directorate level independently to a certain extent from each other, as the Rules (DFPR/ GFR, FRSR etc.). Field Officers are manned by HOD either Director / Chief Engineer and at the Secretariat Establishment, in respect of a particular Department is manned by a Secretary of the Department. The manual of Office Procedure for Field Officers / Directorate speak on it in detail.</p> <p>Maharashtra - State Government has undertaken exercise for review of functions and activity of each Department. Further, several new bodies have been set up to carry out executive functions.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh has agreed with the recommendations.</p> <p>Delhi – The matter is under progress. Concerned Departments have been requested to furnish Action Taken Report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p>

<p>8.</p>	<p>considerable upgradation of capacity in the concerned governmental departments.(7)</p> <p>e) Agencies dealing with subjects where major functions and activities have devolved on local governments would need to concentrate on monitoring and supervision, ensuring of standards and quality, providing guidance to local governments on technical matters, training of personnel, giving feedback to the government on implementation and performance and advising on changes that are needed in plans and programmes – as stated in paragraph 2.3.5.4.(8)</p>	<p>a) The recommendation is being followed.</p> <p>b) The recommendation is being accepted.</p> <p>c) An autonomous body namely OI DC Ltd., in Maman & Diu & DNH is a Government company registered under the Companies Act,1956 and is declared as a Nodal Agency to carry out various Civil Work, PPP Projects etc.</p> <p>d) Recommendation is noted.</p> <p>e) The company is performing functions like housing infrastructure development & maintenance of industrial Estate, various important Development PPP Projects etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendations (a) to (e).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The State has initiated the process of rationalization of Secretariat departments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mizoram</p> <p>a) The process is an ongoing exercise.</p> <p>b) Same as above</p> <p>c) Action taken. Example –</p>
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<p>9.</p> <p>10.</p>	<p>4. (Para 2.4.1.4) Civil Services Law</p> <p>(a) The Commission reiterates that the recommendations in its Tenth Report pertaining to the Civil Services Law and Civil Services Authority should be implemented by the State Governments both in letter and spirit.(9)</p> <p>b) In order to provide appropriate legislative backing to these reforms, each State Government should enact a Civil Services Law for all the personnel holding civil posts in the State (on the lines of the proposed Union Law). However, in order to evolve a national consensus and ensure a measure of uniformity among States, the matter may be taken up for deliberations at the Inter-State Council.(10)</p>	<p>(a) & (b) While considering the 10th Report it was decided that Civil Services Performance Standard and Accountability Bill may be drafted by DoPT. The proposed Act would include (i) Vision for Civil Services, (ii) Code of Ethics for Civil Servants, (iii) Principles for Civil Services Management, (iv) Framework for Performance Management of civil services, (v) Civil Services Management –Organisation, Structure and Functions and (vi) Implementation mechanism for the Act. It was also felt that there was a need for creating an organization which could assist the Government by providing advice and expertise in matters of Civil Services Management. This body can be created under this proposed Act and have an advisory and recommendatory</p>	<p>DOP&T</p> <p>The draft Bill captioned as the Civil Services Standards, Performance and Accountability Bill, 2011 as prepared in consultation with the Legislative Affairs Department. The Bill was sent to PMO on 24.02.2011. A meeting on the draft Bill was taken by PS to PM on 23.02.2012. In the said meeting it was decided that a background note on constitution of Central Civil Services Authority could be prepared for consideration by a GoM (orders of the PM could be solicited for having this matter to be examined by the GoM which has been constituted to suggest measures for tacking corruption). Accordingly, background note on the constitution of Central Civil Services Authority has been prepared and duly approved by MoS(PP). The note was sent to PMO on 29.05.2012 for approval of Hon'ble PM for consideration by GoM. PMO vide their ID dated 03.07.2012 has directed that the matter may be kept in abeyance at present for consideration at a more appropriate time. The recommendations of the ARC</p>

		<p>role.</p> <p>State Govts. Can be advised to take similar action after the proposed Act is passed by the Central Government.</p>	<p>need to be taken forward for full implementation first.</p> <p>In compliance with PMO's direction detailed above, a proposal has been floated to incorporate all the elements of Civil Services Values and Code of Ethics, as contained in the Civil Services Standards Performance and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the existing framework of the AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968. Necessary amendments would be carried out after going through the mandatory consultation process.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh agrees with the recommendation.</p> <p>Manipur – The State has noted the recommendation and necessary follow up action will be taken in time.</p> <p>Meghalaya – The State is awaiting the framing of Laws by Union Govt.</p> <p>Maharashtra – The view of the State will be communicated separately.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh – The State Govt agrees on this issue to take similar action after the proposed Act is passed by the Central Govt.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The State has agreed with the recommendation.</p>
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11.	<p>5. (Para 2.4.2.6) Appointment and Security of Tenure at the Senior Levels in the State Government</p> <p>c) As regards the appointment and tenure of the Director General of Police, the recommendations made by the Commission in its Report on "Public Order" at para 5.2.3.7 should be implemented.(13)</p>	<p>This issue is being monitored by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DOP&T</p> <p>In order to provide stability of tenure in postings of the All India Services Officers, amendment has been made in the respective cadre rules of the All India Services providing that the Central Government may determine the minimum tenure of the cadre posts of these services in consultation with the concerned State Governments. Transfer before the minimum prescribed tenure may be done only on the recommendation of a Committee on Minimum Tenure under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified two year's minimum tenures of all the cadre posts of the IAS, excepting the posts of Chief Secretaries pertaining to 13 States / cadres namely Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, AGMUT, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Orissa, Haryana, Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Manipur-Tripura.</p> <p>In a recent development, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had given directions in WP No.</p>

		<p>82/2011 filed by Shri TSR Subramaniam & Ors Vs UoI Ors in Judgement dated 31.10.2013 that Civil Services Board has to be formed in all the States / UTs for all India Services and also including Central Services to fix minimum tenure. Necessary amendments have been carried out in rule 7 of IAS, IPS, and IFS (Cadre) Rules thereby fixing minimum tenure of two years for the cadre posts and ex-cadre posts. Relevant notifications are being issued by the Services Division.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh agrees with the decision.</p> <p>Manipur – Noted and endorsed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>i) The State has enacted a law, namely, the Meghalaya Police Act, 2010, which also provides for these matters, amongst others.</p> <p>(ii) Section 12(1) of the Meghalaya Police Act, 2010 stipulates that officers posted as Director General of Police, Addl. Director General of Police, Law and Order,; Inspectors General of Police; Range Deputy Inspectors General of police, etc shall have a minimum tenure of two years.</p>
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			<p>(iii) The State Security Commission has been constituted under Section 36(1) of the Meghalaya Police Act, 2010 with the following :</p> <p>a) The Chief Minister as its Chairperson. b) The Home Minister as its Vice Chairperson. c) The Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly. d) Chief Secretary. e) The Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Home (Police) as member. f) The Director General of Police as its Member Secretary etc.</p> <p>One of the functions of the Commission is to prepare a panel of five Police Officers for the rank of Director General of Police in accordance with the selection criterion prescribed in the relevant provisions of the said Act.</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>6. (Para 2.4.3.9) Regional Level Administration</p> <p>(a) In view of the emergence of District as the key unit of field administration – as the third tier of government – and with rapid advancement in physical and electronic connectivity between the State Headquarters and the Districts, there is no need to have an intermediate level of administration between the two units of government. (14)</p>	<p>(a) & (b): Recommendations have been accepted in principle and may be referred to State Governments.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh- The State accepts the recommendations (a) & (b)</p> <p>Manipur – Noted and necessary follow up action will be taken.</p> <p>Meghalaya has agreed with the recommendation (14).</p>
<p>13.</p>	<p>b) In order to take care of cadre management issues arising out of this step, suitable posts should be identified by respective departments, in the major districts and at the Headquarters to be</p>		<p>As regards (15), it has been intimated that the State being a small one has only two Divisions i.e. Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills. Khasi & Jaintia Hills is easily</p>

	<p>manned by senior officers who are presently eligible to head the regional offices.(15)</p>	<p>accessible to the State Headquarters. Garo Hills Division is slightly farther away from the State Headquarters because of road communication problems; hence, most of the major Directorates have sub-directorate headed by middle level officers to supervise and coordinate activities in Garo Hills.</p> <p>Delhi – The State has no regional level set up.</p> <p>Maharashtra – Existing three tier structure of Governance may be reviewed in due course. Considering the area and population of the State, it has been considered expedient to continue with three tier of Government. However, system process of Governance is being streamlined with several new initiatives.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh – In the State two tier administration system was launched in the year 1999-2000. But the experience about two tier system was not good. Therefore, three tier system was again re-established in year 2004-2005.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>There is no intermediate level of Administration between State Headquarters and District in UTs of Daman & Diu.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The State Govt does not agree</p>
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			with the recommendations in (a) and (b). While some departments have Divisional level officers only, who cannot be subsumed in the Districts, it is also felt that the intermediate level is required for effective monitoring of schemes and personnel at District and below district level.
	7. (Para 2.4.5.2) Vigilance Commission/ Vigilance Commissioner in the State		DOP&T
14.	a) The recommendations made by the Commission in its Fourth Report (on Ethics in Governance) and its Sixth Report (on Local Governance) for action by State Governments should be implemented expeditiously.(16)	(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted and may be referred to State Governments for consideration.	On a reference from the PMO, the matter setting up of State Vigilance Commission on the lines of the Central Vigilance Commission was examined separately. However, it was revealed that the State Governments were not very enthusiastic to proceed in the matter and they feel that the present system in the States is adequate to address the menace of corruption. Therefore, a view emerged that as establishment of Lokayuktas / State Vigilance Commission falls in the domain of the State Governments it would be appropriate if the matter is left to the State Governments for appropriate action. Therefore, with the approval of PMO, it was decided that the appropriateness of having the institution both of the Lokayukta and State Vigilance Commission should be left to the State Governments for taking appropriate measures with regard to combating corruption by public servants in
15.	b) The organization of the Vigilance Commission/ Commissioner in the State should be structured on the patterns of the Central Vigilance Commission. In larger States, the State Vigilance Commission should be a three Member Body with Members who have been experts in their respective fields. In smaller States, it may continue to be a single Member Body.(17)		
16.	c) The laws regarding the Lokayukta would need to be amended to incorporate the changes suggested in the Report on 'Ethics in Governance'.(18)		

		<p>their jurisdiction in accordance with the federal polity. Accordingly, all the State Governments were requested for taking appropriate action on Vigilance Commission / Vigilance Commissioner in the State on Para 2.4.5.2 of the 15th Report of 2nd ARC vide letter No. 407/01/2009- AVD-IV dated 30th October, 2009, as the subject matter of the recommendation falls in the domain of the State Government.</p> <p>DOP&T has intimated that on consideration of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government withdrew the Lokpal Bill, 2011 pending in the Lok Sabha and introduced a new comprehensive Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011 to establish the institution of Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayukta at the level of States. The Bill provides a uniform vigilance and anti corruption road map for the nation, both at Centre and States. Further, the Government introduced Constitution 116th Amendment Bill, 2011 to provide the Constitutional status to these bodies in the light of recommendations of the Standing Committee.</p> <p>These Bills were taken up for consideration by the Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill, 2011 was passed with certain amendments. However, the Constitution 116th Amendment Bill, 2011 could not be passed with the requisite majority</p>
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		<p>required for Constitutional amendments. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 was taken up for discussion and passing in the Rajya Sabha on 29.12.2011. The discussion remained inconclusive and the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011, was yet to be passed by the Rajya Sabha. Subsequently, the Rajya Sabha adopted a motion on 21.05.2012 and referred the Bill to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha for examination and report. The Select Committee of Rajya Sabha submitted its report to the Rajya Sabha on 23.11.2012. The said Bill was taken up for consideration and passing in the Rajya Sabha during the Winter Session, 2013 and the Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on 17.12.2013 with amendments. The amendments made by the Rajya Sabha were also agreed to by the Lok Sabha on 18.12.2013. The assent of the Hon'ble President was received on 01.01.2014. The Bill has thus become "The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014) vide Ministry of Law and justice (Legislative Department)'s Gazette Notification dated 1st January, 2014.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh – The State Government's view on recommendation of Sixth Report of ARC is pending for consideration. The institution of Lokayukta is enough for this purpose.</p>
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			<p>and integrity as Vigilance Commissioner who shall hold office for a term of three years or till he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. No independent Vigilance Commissioner has been appointed for the State Vigilance Commission, Manipur. However, the Government of Manipur has been engaging the State Chief Secretary as Vigilance Commissioner of the State Vigilance Commission from time to time. Efforts are also being made by the State Govt. for appointment of a retired H.C Judge as the Vigilance Commissioner, but unfortunately, till date, no retired Judge is available for such appointment.</p> <p>Maharashtra – The recommendation is under consideration.</p> <p>The bodies like Anti Corruption Bureau, Lokayukta Office are functioning in the State. The issues of the remaining activities may be given to the State Vigilance which is being examined by the State Government. The decision to establish State Vigilance Commission will be taken accordingly. The State has already established the institute of Lokayukta and Uplokyukta in 1971 by Lokyukta and Uplokyukta Act,1971.</p> <p>The existing Act of the State have been incorporated with the provision of consulting Hon Chief Justice while appointing Lokayukta. A selection</p>
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		<p>committee constituted for this purpose also includes opposition member leader as its member.</p> <p>The office of Uplokyukta is working well in the State.</p> <p>The Lokayukta is authorized to investigate any action of public servant as defined in the Act.</p> <p>Lokayukta is also authorized to deal with cases of corruption against its Minister. However, MLAs do not come under the purview of the Act. The State, however, agree to their inclusion.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh – In the State Lokayukta Organization was established in 1992. It is a totally independent body and there is no interference of the State Government in working and activities of the Lokayukta Organization. This Organization is working very effectively in the State.</p> <p>The State has also agreed with the recommendation (c).</p> <p>Meghalaya (a) &(b) At present, the State Vigilance Commission has not been set up in the State. However, a Vigilance Cell was created in Political Department with Chief Secretary as State Vigilance Commissioner who looks into all allegation of corruption and thereby refers the cases to the State Anti-Corruption Branch which is under the State Police headed</p>
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		<p>by an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police for investigation.</p> <p>The powers and function of the State Vigilance Commissioner are :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To receive any complaint in respect of public servants pertaining to corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or other kinds of malpractices or misdemeanour. 2. To cause an inquiry or an investigation to be made by himself or any authority or Government Department into complaints received at (1) above. 3. To direct the State Anti-Corruption Branch to investigate or register a case in respect of any complaint received by the State Vigilance Commissioner. 4. To advise on consultation, the Government in all cases where sanction for prosecution of any public servant is necessary. <p>(c) The Meghalaya Lokayukta Bill, 2012, which was passed by the State Legislative Assembly during December, 2012, incorporates many features of the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the ARC on "Ethics in Governance". It provides for a multi-member body of Lokayukta. The Lokayukta shall be a person who is or has been a judge of Supreme or a High Court or</p>
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		<p>who is or has been an officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India or Chief Secretary of the State.</p> <p>The State Lokayukta Bill provides for investigation of corruption cases against public servants only.</p> <p>The State Lokayukta Bill provides for investigation of corruption cases against public servants, which also includes, inter-alia, the Chief Minister, Ministers and elected member of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, etc.</p> <p>Meghalaya, being a small State, had set up a vigilance cell in the Political Department with the Chief Secretary as the Chief Vigilance Commissioner, who looks into complaints of corruption against any public servant. Since all the Government officials, excluding the grade IV, would fall within the purview of the Lokayukta, it may not be necessary to have a fullfledged Vigilance Commission as well, given the overall size of the Government in the State.</p> <p>Serious cases of corruption are referred to the State Anti Corruption Bureau by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner for investigation.</p> <p>The Lokayukta and member of Lokayukta shall be ineligible for further employment under the Government of Meghalaya or for any employment under any office, under any local authority, corporation,</p>
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			<p>company etc.</p> <p>Every person appointed as Lokayukta or member shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years whichever is earlier.</p> <p>The Lokayukta shall, by notification, constitute an investigation wing and a prosecution wing for the purposes of investigation and prosecution under the Bill.</p> <p>Provided that till such time investigation and prosecution wings as referred to above are constituted by the Lokayukta, the State Government shall make available such member of Public Prosecutors and other officers and staff for investigation and conducting prosecution under this act.</p> <p>All complaints on cases of corruption shall be received and investigated by the Lokayukta or Member, except, in respect of a matter which has been referred for inquiry to a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act 60 of 1952), by the Government of India or by the State Government.</p> <p>Delhi – Delhi, being UT, is administered by the Central Vigilance Commission. The Lokayukta has also been functioning under Govt of Delhi which is included in the 4th Report titled 'Ethics in</p>
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			<p>Governance' and dealt separately.</p> <p>Delhi has already enacted Delhi Lokayukta and Uplokayukta Act,1995, which is being implemented.</p>
	<p>8. (Para 2.4.6.16) Human Resource Development, Capacity Building and Training</p>		
17.	<p>a) The Commission reiterates its recommendations pertaining to capacity building and training made in the Report on "Refurbishing of Personnel Administration" (Tenth Report). (19)</p>	<p>(a) to (d): Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>DOP&T</p> <p>(a) & (b): The new National Training Policy-2012 (NTP) has been issued on 19.01.2012. Subsequently, operational guidelines for its implementation have been issued on 04.07.2012. As per NTP 2012, a specific recommendation has been made in this regard under para 11.8 (i) as under: 'It is recommended that each State formulate/adopt a Training Policy based on and similar to the new NTP so that there is a formal articulated framework within which training is conducted at the State level. This would enable States to develop an Action Plan including identification of institutions, training programmes, trainers, etc. for training of State Civil Servants. In order to facilitate the process of formulation of Training Policy by State a Model State Training Policy may be prepared by the Training Division'.</p> <p>MOS(PP) had also written a letter to Chief Ministers of all States requesting them to formulate/adopt a State Training Policy similar to NTP so that there is a formal articulated framework within</p>
18.	<p>b) Every State should formulate a comprehensive Human Resource Development Policy with training as an important component on the lines of the National Training Policy, 1996. Simultaneously, a suitable monitoring mechanism to supervise the implementation of such policy may also be setup.(20)</p>		

<p>19.</p>	<p>c) In addition to the apex level training body called the Administrative Training Institute (ATI), adequate numbers of Regional Training Institutes should also be established at different places across the State. The Apex Institute should take care of the training needs of the Class I/Class II officers of the State services, whereas the Regional Training Institutes should deal with the mid-career training needs of Class II officers and induction training of Class III employees. Steps should also be taken to set-up district level training organizations which could take care of the mid-career training needs of Class III employees. The district centre should also have proper facilities for skill/behavioral training of Class IV recruits.(21)</p>	<p>which training is conducted at the State level. The MOS(PP) further emphasized the need for strengthening of State ATIs.</p> <p>(c): Plan Scheme for 'Training for All' already exists under which some limited support is provided to State ATIs. Considering the recommendations made by the 2nd ARC & the views of the CGAR, it was considered to strengthen this Plan Scheme.</p> <p>A Committee with Joint Secretary (Training) as Chairperson was constituted to make recommendations for strengthening of State Administrative Training Institutes. The Committee has since submitted its report. Taking note of the concerns raised by the State ATIs and the recommendation of the 2nd ARC, as compared to Rs.18 crore in the terminal year of the XI Plan, allocation under the Plan Scheme 'Training for All' was raised to Rs.26 crore, with an overall outlay of Rs.150 crore for the scheme for the XII Plan as a whole. The outlay, as projected is to be taken to Expenditure Finance Committee for the consideration and approval.</p>
<p>20.</p>	<p>d) In this arrangement, the apex body, the ATI should have an overall integrative and coordinating role for the entire training/orientation programme running in the State. It should act as the primary resource</p>	<p>(d) Taking note of the recommendations made by the ARC, the revised NTP 2012 has envisaged such a role for the State ATIs in the para 11.8 (ii) and has recommended as under: "It is recommended that the</p>

<p>21.</p>	<p>centre for Regional and District Training Institutes. It should also provide training to those who will work on their faculty. In course of time, the ATI can undertake projects of distance learning and become a virtual academy of training for the entire State.(22)</p> <p>e) The State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) should have embedded in them, Centers of Good Governance.(23)</p>	<p>(e) Recommendation has been accepted. ATIs should have a direct link with State Departments of Administrative Reforms and Personnel.</p>	<p>State Govt. designate the State ATIs as Apex Training Institutions of the State and empower them to play a lead role in coordinating training across sectors and Departments. Further, the ATI need to be strengthened with adequate funds, infrastructure, manpower and decision making powers.</p> <p>(e) A letter dated 13th April 2011 from this Department was issued to al Head of State ATIs requesting them to take necessary action in the light of the recommendations made by the 2nd ARC in its 15th Report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Manipur – (i) Capacity Building for the Government officials and skill development programmes for the youths have been given thrust during the past 2/3 years. Incentives are also given to the candidates who have passed the Prelims Exam of CCS Exam of UPSC to the tune of Rs. 1 lac / person.</p> <p>(ii) The State Govt is considering to have a separate State Training policy in line with that of National Training Policy,1996.</p> <p>(iii) ATI(SAT) has been declared as the apex Training Body which an overall integrative and co-ordinating role for the entire Training and / Orientation Programme</p>
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		<p>running in the State. Its functions / duties is also to be expanded. Order in this regard has been issued.</p> <p>Meghalaya –</p> <p>a) The Government of Meghalaya Administrative Training Institute (MATI) have framed a State Training Policy laying out the framework for comprehensive HR development and Capacity building of all the levels of government officials. Meghalaya Institute of Governance has been set up. The mandate of the institute is to usher in comprehensive governance reforms through engagement with all the state holders including government, civil society, rural communities and traditional institutions.</p> <p>b)The Institute is also responsible for capacity building of all stakeholders for effective service delivery.</p> <p>In the last one year the Institute has organized A Conclave on Good Governance, trained government officials on emerging issues like PPP, trained village communities and traditional institutions on issues like Natural resource management and village governance etc. Officials of the government have also been sent for training to IIMB and to China.</p> <p>The Institute has already entered into partnership with institutions like ASCI, Hyderabad and Initiatives for</p>
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		<p>Change, Panchgani to learn from national expertise and experience.</p> <p>c) Setting up of Regional Training Institutes is not contemplated. Though formal district centers are yet to be set up formally, Mid Service training on Office Management, Financial Management, Human Rights, Rights to Information, Women's Rights, Legal Provisions & Justice Delivery, have been centralized to the District and Sub District level under the supervision of the District Headquarter. Training on Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction has also been decentralized to District, Sub District and Block level training for Grade IV is yet to be taken up various training programmes had been conducted in the State A.T.I. 2012-2013 and attended by Officers/Government employees from various District of the State.</p> <p>Implementation of the Intensive Training Programme Under "Training for All" has been taken up with 5(five) Districts viz. East Khasi Hills, West Jaintia Hills, Ri-Bhoi, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills District. A total of 3120 Nos. of trainees have been given to Teachers, Gram Savak/ Gram Savikas, Aganwadis, Ashas, Community Leaders, VEC/PTA & Traditional Heads.</p> <p>d) MATI does act as the primary resource centre for the District Training and sub</p>
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		<p>district trainings. It provides training for development of resource persons and also has a pool of resource persons who are deputed to impart district and sub district training. On commissioning of the permanent campus MATI would become a virtual academy of training for the entire state.</p> <p>e) A good Governance Cell is being set up within the Administrative Training Institute (ATI).</p> <p>Delhi - Delhi Govt has set up the Directorate of Training (Union Territory Civil Services) which is looking after the training aspects of all officers including DANICS officers. It is also undertaking training courses of IAS Officer (Trainees). There is no ' In Service Training Programme' for IAS officers and in this regard all the training schedules are prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by MHA.</p> <p>Maharashtra –</p> <p>(a) Comprehensive training policy and formation of Apex Body for training of State and Local self Government Employees / officers is under active consideration of the Govt.</p> <p>(b) The decision is expected to be taken soon.</p> <p>(c) A comprehensive HRD policy is being formulated.</p>
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		<p>At present, training of the State Gazetted Officers at the induction level is given by YASHADA. Several departmental training institutes are imparting training to officer and staff of the State.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>(b) State Government accepts the recommendations. It has announced State Training Policy 2009 and has laid monitoring mechanism.</p> <p>(c) State accepts the recommendation. In addition to Apex Training Institute, State has many Departments having own training institutes at various places in the State catering to Department specific training.</p> <p>(d)&(e): State Govt accepts the recommendations.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>In the State, a well staffed and well equipped training Institute was established in 1966: RCVP Naronha Academy of Administration and Management. The Academy conducts foundation courses every year for UPSC selected probationers of IAS and Central Services. It also conducts in service training programmes for State Government Departments.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Police, Health, Revenue, Finance and all Departments of State</p>
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		<p>Governments have their own training institutes which provide special training to their officers / employees.</p> <p>Mizoram –</p> <p>(b) Administrative Training Institute had taken step to draft State Training Policy for onward submission to Government.</p> <p>(c) Proposal for setting up of Regional Training Centre / Institute will be submitted.</p> <p>(d) Proposal for overall integrative and coordinating role of entire training / orientation programme running in the state is under process.</p> <p>(e) Administrative Training Institute acts as Centre for Good Governance. One officer from the State also visited Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad, to study the role and function of Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad.</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>The UT Administration of Daman & Diu is a small Union Territory without legislature. There is no training Institute. All trainings for Officers / official are conducted on regular basis through the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel and Training and NIRD, Hyderabad.</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the</p>
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			<p>recommendations (a) to (e).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>a) The State ATI is the premier institution for HR development capacity building and training. Besides, there are departmental training institutes in different parts of the State. The state Government shall take appropriate steps to make into an overall coordinating and monitoring body.</p> <p>e)It is being followed in the State. The administrative department for the ATI is General Administration Department which has a cell on Administrative Reforms.</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>9. (Para 2.5.8) State Public Service Commissions</p> <p>a) Steps should be taken to ensure that persons of high standing, intellectual ability and reputation are selected as Chairman/Members of the State Public Service Commissions. A limit should also be imposed on the strength of its membership.(24)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted. State Governments may be requested to take appropriate action.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DOP&T</p> <p>(a) DOP&T vide their d.o. letter dated 2.12.2010, addressed to Chief Secretaries of all State Governments requested them to take appropriate action.</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>b) There is need to evolve national consensus among States on the issues of (i) appointment of Chairman/ Members and (ii) limit on the membership of the Commission, through discussions/ deliberations at the Inter-State Council.(25)</p>	<p>(b) Recommendation has been accepted and the matter may be referred to Inter-State Council for deliberation.</p>	<p>(b)This issue has also been brought to the notice of Secretary, Inter State Council Secretariat (ISCS) vide d.o letter dated 2.12.2010 by this Department. The Central Government has no role in appointment of Chairman/Members of State PSCs or fixing the number of membership of the State PSCs or fixing the number of membership of the State</p>

		<p>PSCs, which are in the exclusive domain of the concerned State Government as per provision in the Constitution of India. However, as per Government decision, draft agenda for deliberation of the relevant recommendation had been referred to ISCS for placing before the Inter State Council vide DOPT&T's O.M dated 6.4.2011.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inter State Council Sectt</p> <p>b) The Agenda Note has already been approved by HM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh has accepted the recommendations (a) & (b).</p> <p>Manipur has noted and necessary steps will be taken to ensure that high standing, intellectual ability are selected as Chairman/ Members of the State Public Service Commission in consultation with the concerned authorities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>a) As far as Meghalaya is concerned a Search Committee was constituted to recommend a panel of eminent persons for appointment as MPSC Chairman. The present Chairman was selected based on recommendation of the Search Committee.</p> <p>Delhi- Delhi Govt does not have a State Public Service</p>
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		<p>Commission but has set up an institution known as Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board which looks at the recruitment of Group C posts. Recruitment of Group A & B is done by the UPSC and that of Group D by the respective HODs.</p> <p>Maharashtra has noted the recommendation.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh has agreed with the recommendations. At the time of appointment of Chairman and members of State Public Commission, the State Government always keeps in view that the person should be highly qualified with intellectual ability.</p> <p>In case of recommendation (b), the State intimated that the matter may be referred to Inter State Council for deliberations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mizoram</p> <p>Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (General Service Wing) being the Nodal Department for Mizoram Public Service Commission, separate instructions on the matter need not be issued. It may, however, be pointed out that the Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction in Ashok Kumar Yadav case as reiterated by the 2nd ARC in Para 2.5.8 is being complied with in appointing the Chairman of the MPSC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>The UT does not have State</p>
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			Public Service Commission. Chhatisgarh a) Under consideration. b) The State agrees with the recommendation.
24.	<p>10. (Para 2.5.9.4) Functions of the Public Service Commission; its Relationship with the Junior Recruiting Bodies</p> <p>a) The Public Service Commission should handle only (i) recruitment of candidates for higher level posts under the State Government (Class I and Class II positions of various State cadres), (ii) advising government on senior level promotions through the DPC and (iii) recruitment and promotions to teaching posts in government Colleges and fully funded units of the Universities.(26)</p>	(a) & (b): Recommendations have been accepted and may be referred to State Governments for consideration.	<p>DOP&T</p> <p>The issues at (a) and (b) had been brought to the notice of all State Governments by this Department vide d.o. letter dated 2.12.2010. So far reply from the following States/UTs has been received:-</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh – accepts the recommendation. (a) State Government does not accept the recommendation (b) State Government lays down the norms and standards of Subordinate Services Selection Board.</p> <p>Manipur – has noted the recommendations. The State Government is to have a separate Subordinate Service Commission in the pattern of Staff Selection Commission.</p> <p>Mizoram – The Mizoram PSC currently handle all recruitment and promotions to Group A & B posts under the State Govt. a separate Subordinate Service Commission for recruitment of lower level of posts of Group C & D has not been considered by the State Government and existing set up for recruitment of Group C</p>
25.	<p>b) With regard to the appointment of junior level functionaries of the State Government, the role of the State Public Service Commission should be to lay down broad norms and standards. The recruiting organisations concerned such as the Subordinate Service Commission, the School Teachers Selection Commission and District Recruitment Boards should follow these norms and standards in their working. The State Public Service Commission would act as a watch dog.(27)</p>		

		<p>& D posts by the DPC of the respective Department constituted by the State Govt. in DP&AR may be continued for the time being.</p> <p>Kerala – under examination.</p> <p>Rajasthan – The issue is under consideration.</p> <p>Karnataka – Recruitment to junior level functionaries are being done by State PSC and State Govt. Does not feel the need to have a separate SSB as counterpart of the SSC as at present recruitment of these posts does not burden the State PSCs.</p> <p>Gujarat – The State Government has constituted the State Subordinate Service Selection Board which takes care of recruitment of the Class III and IV services of the State Government.</p> <p>Bihar – Recruitment to Class II posts are made by the Bihar PSC. Bihar PSC is also consulted in respect of promotion to Class II and Class I posts. For recruitment to Class III posts, State Government has constituted Bihar Staff Selection Commission.</p> <p>Jharkhand – not given specific comments.</p> <p>UT of Daman & Diu – UT Administration of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli does not have Public Service commission.</p>
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		<p>Tamil Nadu – under consideration of State Government.</p> <p>Delhi – Delhi Govt. does not have a State Public Service commission but it has set up an institution known as Delhi Subordinate Services Selection board which looks the recruitment of Group A& B is done by the UPSC and that of Group D by the respective HODs.</p> <p>UT of Andaman & Nicobar Administration – There is no State Public Service commission for recruitment to Group A&B posts. Presently, recruitment to these posts is made by UT Administration with the assistance of UPSC.</p> <p>Uttarakhand – State Government has not constituted Subordinate Service Selection Board in view of limited resources of the State. However, State Govt has been making recruitment to posts outside the purview of State PSC by any institution, professional education council, etc. under the control of State Government with due transparent selection procedure.</p> <p>UT of Lakshadweep – There is no state public service commission in the UT. Hence nil information.</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh – The state has already a system of District selection committee for recruitment for Junior Assistants in Ministerial</p>
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		<p>service, school assistants and special grade teachers in the school education department.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh- The function of the State Public Service Commission are as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To organize examinations for recruitment of State Government, Class I and Class II posts. 2.To organize DPC meetings. 3.To advise in disciplinary cases. <p>The Professional Examination Board in the State besides conducts examination for PMT, PET etc. It also conducts examination for recruitment of Class III posts on demand of State Government Departments. The State Government is seriously considering selection / recruitment for junior level all posts through aforesaid Board for which a Committee of Secretaries has been constituted to consider the matter.</p> <p>Arunachal Pradesh- The process for implementation of the recommendations is under active consideration of the State Government.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendation (a). State Government does not accept the recommendation (b). State Government lays down the norms and standards of SSS Board.</p>
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			<p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>a) In a small state like Meghalaya, recruitments to Class –I & II posts come up only on a few occasions in a year. At the same time, the number of candidates applying for the lower level posts and having post graduate degrees have steadily increased, in which case only a constitutional body viz State Public Service Commission can do justice to such a process. In such a scenario, the present / existing functions / jurisdiction – read with the M.P.S.C. (Limitation of Functions) Regulation, 1972 is considered appropriate. Status quo is proposed to be maintained.</p> <p>b) Under examination</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>a) This is being followed in the State.</p> <p>b) Under consideration.</p>
26.	<p>11. (Para 3.2.4.15) Redefining the Collector's Role</p> <p>a) There is need to realign the functions of the Deputy Commissioners/ District Collector so that he concentrates on the core functions such as land and revenue Administration, maintenance of law and order, disaster management, public distribution and civil supplies, excise, elections, transport, census, protocol, general administration, treasury management and Coordination with various agencies/</p>	<p>(a) to (d) Recommendations have been accepted and referred to State Governments.</p>	<p>DARPG has commissioned a study on 'Evaluation /Impact Assessment of the functions of the District Collectors in States'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendations (a) to (e).</p> <p>Manipur has issued a detailed order on 08.09.2010 on 'redefining the collector's rule</p>

<p>27.</p> <p>28.</p> <p>29.</p> <p>30.</p>	<p>departments. (28)</p> <p>b) The Commission reiterates its recommendations regarding the Land Title Management System made in its eleventh Report on e-Governance. It should be one of the primary duties of the District Collector to perform the task envisaged in the aforesaid recommendations. (29)</p> <p>c) There is need to strengthen the compliance machinery at the district level to enforce provisions of the RTI Act and to reduce the element of delay and subjectivity in the functioning of the lower level formations of the government. This should be done by creating a special RTI Cell in the office of the Collector, whose functions should be reviewed by the Collector at regular periodicity.(30)</p> <p>d) Officers may be posted as District Magistrates early in their career, but in complex and problem-prone districts an IAS officer should be posted a DM only on completion of 10-12 years of service.(31)</p> <p>e) Steps should be taken to ensure that the Collector plays an effective coordination role in activities and programmes of other departments at the district level.(32)</p>	<p>(e) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p>in District administration and modernizing the office of District Collector’.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>a) As far as Meghalaya is concerned, the Deputy Commissioners are concentrating on the core functions as listed in the recommendation.</p> <p>b) Land in general is administered by the District Councils as it is owned, controlled and managed by the people, then, clans & communities as per the old age, tradition & customary laws, practices and usages etc. As such, the State has not been cadastral surveyed and paper land records are not available except in a few pockets of Government acquired land which the concerned Deputy Commissioner maintains the records.</p> <p>In the absence of the cadastral maps, records of right etc and in view of the prevailing Land Tenure System being governed by the Customary Laws & Practices, the State Government may perhaps not be able to implement the recommendations.</p> <p>c) The need for creating of RTI Cell is not yet felt necessary at present.</p> <p>d) This recommendation is being implemented. In larger</p>
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		<p>and sensitive District, Senior Level Officer who has completed one stint as a District Magistrate will be posted.</p> <p>Delhi- Delhi has been divided into 9 revenue districts in late 90's. DCs are looking after Land & Revenue administration, Disaster management, and other routine functions expected of them. DC Offices are actively associated with implementation of policies and programmes of other departments with Mission Covergene. In case of Delhi, Law and Order is with MHA which directly governs the working of Commissioner of Police. There is only one District Magistrate in Delhi and MHA is contemplating to delegate powers of District Magistrate to other 9 DCs also. The IT Department is assisting the DC Offices in IT projects.</p> <p>It has been recommended that there is need to strengthen the compliance machinery at the district level to enforce provisions of the RTI Act and to reduce the element of delay and subjectivity in the functioning of the lower level formation of the Government. RTI is being implemented vigorously in Delhi. A separate website has been prepared for the same which reflects the overall picture of applications received and disposed off. It also provides analytical data about the nature of applications being received.</p>
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			<p>A new scheme of conducting annual RTI Comprehension test has been launched so that the employees learn about RTI on their own and get cash awards according to their performance in the test.</p> <p>However, there is need to stream line processes and procedures to reduce the element of delay and subjectivity in the functioning of lower level formations of the Government. All Departments are being advised to take urgent steps in this regard.</p> <p>Delhi has multiple land owning agencies such as DDA, L&DO, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board, Railways, Ministry of Defence, Private Sector etc. As such a bill have been prepared for the Land Title Management known as 'Delhi Survey, Registration and Recordal of Title to Immovable Properties in Urban Area Bill, 2010'. It has been sent to Govt of India for approval.</p> <p>Maharashtra – (a) Will be reviewed in due course.</p> <p>(d) Presently IAS officers are posted as DM on completion of 7-9 years of service. Since the State at present is facing acute shortage of officers in IAS, it has not been possible most of the time to follow the practice of posting senior IAS officer (experience of 10-12 years) as DM in problem prone districts. However, from better administrative point of view, the State may accord its consent to the</p>
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			<p>recommendation.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Updation and management of land records under 'National Land Record Management Programme' is under way in the State. It will help the administration in updation in land record.</p> <p>Public Information Officers and appellate authority have been appointed in all Collectorates as per RTI Act.</p> <p>Collectors are playing effective co-ordination roles in activities and programmes of different departments.</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>a) Collectors of Daman and Diu concentrate and pay special attention to the core functions of the departments attached to them.</p> <p>b) Recommendations are being followed strictly as per Rules in force.</p> <p>c) RTI cases are paid special attention. The periodical review of the cases of the RTI application is done and its compliance is monitored from time to time. The creation of RTI cells at Collectorate, Daman is under active consideration.</p> <p>d) Recommendation is accepted. However, Districts of Daman & Diu are peaceful districts without any major</p>
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			<p>problem.</p> <p>e) The Collector of the District coordinate actions and progress of the other departments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendations (a) to (e).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>a) The State agrees with the recommendation subject to amendment by GOI of the guidelines of centrally sponsored development and other schemes which make the collector as the pivotal head of such schemes.</p> <p>b) District Collectors have been entrusted with the implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme in the State.</p> <p>c) The Collector's Office has a PIO to attend to RTI applications. The Government is organizing training in RTI for different level of Government servants in the State. There is also an attempt to educate the public about the RTI Act.</p> <p>d) The State does not agree with the recommendation regarding posting of Collectors in difficult areas. Experience in the State indicates that young officers who have been posted in naxalite affected area as Collectors have been able to handle the Districts better.</p> <p>f) The Collectors are the</p>
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			most important coordinators of different Government programme at the District level.
	12. (Para 3.2.4.16.5) Modernising the Office of the District Collector		
31.	<p>a) The Commission reiterates its recommendations on the issues of personnel management, performance and outcome evaluation, effective citizen centric administration, use of information technology, process re-engineering etc. made in its earlier Reports on “Refurbishing of Personnel Administration”, “Ethics in Governance”, “Citizen Centric Administration”, “Public Order”, “Disaster Management”, “Conflict Resolution” and “e-Governance”. These recommendations should be expeditiously implemented where applicable to the district administration.(33)</p>	(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted. There should be a separate Plan provision for modernization of District Administration, similar to the scheme for modernization of Police Administration in MHA.	<p>Planning Commission</p> <p>Planning Commission has no such Scheme for modernizing the office of the District Collector. It is the prerogative of the State Govt to take up such schemes.</p> <p>States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendations (a) to (c).</p> <p>Manipur has issued a detailed order on 08.09.2010.</p> <p>Meghalaya</p>
32.	<p>b) The following steps should be taken to modernize the office of the District Collector:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Management Information System (MIS) should be set-up in the office of the Collector for effective monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects under his direct control. •A computerized District Grievance Cell should also be set up in the Collectorate. •An exclusive Vigilance Cell should be set up at the district level under overall supervision of the District Collector. This Cell should also maintain appropriate liaison with the office of the State Vigilance Commission/ Commissioner. 		<p>In addition to the E-Services (which include issue of certificates for SC/ST, Domicile, PRC, Senior Citizen, Special Events, Income, etc) implemented in the district, the following are the other applications implemented :-</p> <p>1. Scheme Management and Information System (SMIS) :</p> <p>All the MLA Schemes within the district are compiled using SMIS application. Different works/projects under the different categories of schemes are compiled year wise like SRWP (Special Rural Works Programme),IA&CDP (Intensive Arts & Culture Dev. Programme),CMSRDF (Chief Minister Special Rural Dev.</p>

<p>33.</p>	<p>•A forum should be established at the district level to interact with civil society groups and media on important public issues.</p> <p>•Immediate steps should be taken to introduce process re-engineering and increased use of information technology. The steps suggested at paragraph 3.2.4.16.3.4 in this regard may be initiated on priority.(34)</p> <p>c) Innovations and best practices initiated by officers should be documented adequately and institutionalized through changes in rules/laws wherever required.(35)</p>	<p>Fund) etc.</p> <p>2. <u>Pay Roll automation</u> :</p> <p>Payroll Automation is used for Pay processing of the Employees in almost all the branches in DC's Office.</p> <p>3. <u>District Selection Committee (DSC)</u> :</p> <p>In order to streamline the process of conducting several public examinations by the District Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, an application already implemented at Meghalaya Public Service Commission (MPSC) is used. Currently, Offline entries of applications which have already been received by the Office of DSC are processed.</p> <p>4. <u>PDS</u> :</p> <p>At present, Ration Card Management System is implemented in the district partially. The details of the Household of all the APL card holder in Urban Area are captured in the customized TETRAPDS application, in order to print the Ration Card.</p> <p>5. <u>Midday Meal Scheme</u> :</p> <p>Monthly allotment of Midday Meal Rice to the wholesaler and Institutions has been computerized. The locally developed software was used by the Supply branch of the DC Office, Ri Bhoi District.</p>
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			<p><u>6. Excise Revenue Computerization :</u></p> <p>The Revenue Collection of the Excise department has been computerized w.e.f. 1st April, 2008 at Ri Bhoi District. Various register, permits and licences are auto-generated using the software application. Training has been imparted to the Officers and staff of the excise department. The software was developed in Java with SQL Server as the database. The database is hosted in the NIC server. The software is accessible over the Internet.</p> <p><u>7. BRGF-PlanPlus :</u></p> <p>Support was provided to DRDA for the implementation of this scheme using the online application known as "PlanPlus". BRGF District Plan for 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2010-11 has been generated and uploaded. Action plan for 2010-11 has been generated and the Execution module of PlanPlus has been used for entering the monthly reporting performance both physical and financial status of the 2010-11 works. Entry for 2011-12 plans are in progress.</p> <p><u>8. Village Directory Application :</u></p> <p>The online application to capture the database of the villages (Block wise and Gram Sevak Circle wise) with population details was developed. The application is hosted in the intranet. The</p>
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		<p>software platform was developed in ASP, NET as front end and MS SQL SERVER 2005 as the back end.</p> <p><u>9. Arms Database :</u></p> <p>A database of Arms License was prepared using the C2K software. A database is used for new license as well as for renewal. The details are used for generating various reports required by the District Administration.</p> <p>2. Computerization of Land Registration</p> <p>. District which have implemented : East Khasi Hills.</p> <p>The software system broadly facilitates the users in performing the following activities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Data Entry/Edit of all the Deed details, Member's details as well as Property details. * Uploading Members Images/Scanned supporting documents relevant to the registration process into database. * Calculation of STAMP DUTY to be levied on a document. * Calculation of REGISTRATION FEE for registering a document. * Scan and upload registered deed into database.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Search/Issue of Non-Encumbrance Certificate (NEC). * View/Print FEE BOOK report. * Data Entry/View/Edit Objection against a particular land. * Help Desk. <p>After the system has been properly tested and stabilized, the digitalization process of the Land Registration system has gone live on 28th May 2010. Data entry of legacy data for the past 12 years, that is, from the year 1998 to 2010 has been completed.</p> <p>MIS available for MPLAD, MLA Schemes, SRWP, MNREGA, IAY, TSC.</p> <p>SPGRAMS also covers the grievances at the Deputy Commissioner Level.</p> <p>Delhi- Steps are being taken to introduce e-Governance in the DC offices. Sub Registrar Offices have been computerized.</p> <p>Service Level Agreement to provide services in some areas in a time bound manner has been introduced through computerized system in respect of some activities like issue of certificates of income, solvency, nationality, domicile, SC/ST/OBC; Registration of Birth and Death, Driving License, D-VAT etc. These are being monitored through online</p>
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		<p>system.</p> <p>Delhi Government has enacted a new legislation known as Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act,2011 , which ensures delivery of 44 services to the citizens in some of the area in a time bound manner, failing which the official will have to pay penalty. Out of which 07 Time Bound Delivery of Services are related to Divisional Commissioner Office. Other departments also need to modernize their offices and revise their Citizen Charters. The following other recommendation are being attended to –</p> <p>(i) Management Information System (MIS) should be set up in the office of Collector for effective monitoring and evaluation of programmes / projects under his direct control.</p> <p>(ii) A computerized District Grievance Cell should also be set up in the Collectorate.</p> <p>(iii) An exclusive Vigilance Cell should be set up at the district level under overall supervision of the District Collector. This Cell should also maintain appropriate liaison with the office of the State Vigilance Commissioner.</p> <p>Maharashtra - PMES (Performance Monitoring Evaluation System) will be made applicable to District</p>
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			<p>Administration. At Kolhapur Collector Office, the system of e-Lokshahi has started to accept the Public Grievances on line. The instructions are to be issued to all District Collector Offices for the system of e-Lokshahi. Rajiv Gandhi Administrative Dynamic Campaign and Competition is being implemented in district offices. The campaign is focused on eight points which interalia comprise 'improve and clean office environment', 'simplification of procedure', 'decrease unproductive expenditure', 'increase revenue collection' etc. Instructions have been given to winners of Rajiv Gandhi Administrative Dynamic Campaign and Competition to public their proposals of administrative reforms on website so that other offices can follow their new concepts. The River Link Project, Project Lok Samvad and Project Rojgar Mitra were sent to Central Govt and the State has got financial assistance for documentation of these projects.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Implementation of beneficial schemes and information technology in the interest of the public are being carried out in the collectorates.</p> <p>Increased use of IT is being insured. For public grievance redressal, Tuesday is assigned for this at all levels.</p> <p>The State has</p>
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			<p>implemented the Public Service Guarantee Act and has notified Services of critical Depts. To be provided in a time bound manner.</p> <p>Good Governance initiatives have been documented, put in general practice and some have received national awards also.</p> <p>School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Bhopal, is the apex body to guide document and also initiate action on these lines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendations (a) to (c).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>a) The State agrees with the GOI. The proposal for modernization of Collector's Office shall be taken up expeditiously.</p> <p>b) This is in process in the State.</p>
34.	<p>15. (Para 4.2.6.16) Role of the Government of NCT in Municipal Affairs - its Relationship with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)</p> <p>a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), including appointment of the Commissioner and other functionaries should lie in the domain of the Government of the National Capital Territory (GNCT). This can be done by</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted in principle. Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued a notification giving more</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>(a)& (b) : After careful consideration and in consultation with the Govt of NCT of Delhi, Lt. Governor, Delhi and MCD, certain powers of the Central Government under the Delhi Municipal</p>

<p>35.</p> <p>36.</p>	<p>way of a notification under Section 490A of the Act, issued by the Union Government. However, the appointment of the Commissioner should be made by the GNCT in consultation with the Union Government.(42)</p> <p>b) In order that, the Union Government retains its overarching role over delivery of municipal services in the National Capital Territory, some provisions of the existing Act should remain unchanged. For example, Sections 487 to 490 of Chapter XXIV will need to be retained in their present form. Provisions dealing with building regulations should be kept intact in the domain of the Union Government (for example Section 347). Section 503 (dealing with exemptions to the diplomatic missions) and Section 508 (dealing with special provisions for the Red Fort area) should also vest with the Union Government.(43)</p> <p>c) The Union Government may appoint an Expert Committee which could work out the details of the required legal changes in a time bound manner(44).</p>	<p>powers in these areas to the Government of National Capital Territory</p>	<p>Corporation Act,1957, have been delegated to the Govt of NCT of Delhi. Thus, recommendations of the ARC regarding delegation of powers to GNCT have been implemented with certain modifications.</p> <p>Delhi has intimated that the Central Govt has issued a notification giving more powers to the Govt of NCT of Delhi.</p> <p>MHA</p> <p>(c) The erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been split into three Corporations vide Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2011, which was notified on 29.12.2011.</p> <p>In view of the above position, there is no need to appoint an Expert Committee for this purpose.</p>
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<p>37.</p> <p>38.</p>	<p>18. (Para 4.2.7.5) Distinction between Urban and Rural Areas in the NCT</p> <p>a) There is no need to maintain the artificial distinction between urban and rural areas in the National Capital Territory. The entire geographical area falling into the NCT should be declared as “urban” under the meaning of Section 2(61) of the DMC Act.(52)</p> <p>b) The Municipal Corporation should realise the taxes, levies and other charges accordingly from the residents of these areas.(53)</p>	<p>(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted in principle. Ministry of Home Affairs would take up this matter with Ministry of Panchayati Raj.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>The Chief Minister, NCT of Delhi had requested to allow the GNCT of Delhi to repeal the Panchayat Raj Act,1954, and also to accord approval for carrying out proposed amendments in Delhi Land Reforms Act,1954, to utilize Gaon Sabha Land public purposes on the ground that :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Panchayat elections have not been held since 1990. 2.Delhi has a peculiar mix of rural, transitional and urban areas and in view of fast pace of urbanization, it would be appropriate to seek Constitutional exemption for NCT of Delhi for applicability of Part IX and Article 243 Q(l)(a) and (b) of the Constitution of India. <p>CM,Delhi, had also taken up the matter separately with Ministry of Panchayati Raj, which in turn sought MHA’s views in Feb,2009. In June, 2009, M/o Panchayati Raj was informed that no decision has been taken by MHA on this issue and accordingly, their comments were sought, being the subject matter Ministry. M/o Panchayati Raj convened a meeting in August, 2009, wherein it was decided that Ministry would make a reference to Ministry of Law & Justice(D/o Legal Affairs) to seek their views. After examination, M/o Panchayati Raj was informed that they,</p>
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			<p>being the subject matter Ministry, may have to firm up their views. Further, since the proposal of the GNCTD also involves amendment of the Land Reforms Act, MoUD may also be consulted for taking a decision in the matter.</p> <p>Comments of MoPR have not been received thereafter. Since the CM, Delhi, has also take up the issued with MoPR, being the subject matter Ministry, MoPR has sought MHA's views. A meeting was convened in the MHA on 21.01.2009, in which, <i>interalia</i>, decided to request the GNCTD to provide details of Court case concerning WP9c) 5393/2007 (Joginer Singh & Ans. Vs GNCTD & Ors) pending in Delhi High Court, to also provide details regarding (a) taxation structure / details from rural areas and urban areas, (b) details of fund, in any, obtained from MoRD (c) details of maps for area called 'Lal Dora'.</p> <p>GNCTD have since sent their comments along with a copy of the aforementioned Court papers which are under examination. MoUD vide OM dated 16.08.2010 communicated, <i>interalia</i>, that as Delhi has been categorized as an urban area, it should be governed by municipal laws only at the local government level. MoUD had already conveyed their No Objection to the proposal for repeal of the</p>
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			<p>Delhi Panchayat Raj Act 1954, and exemption from constituting Rural Panchayats in NCT of Delhi. Further, if in the process of repeal of the above Act, there is a requirement of consequential amendments to the Delhi Land Reforms Act or any other Act of the Delhi Government, which have a bearing on it, those amendments may be carried out and same should be in harmony with Municipal Act/s of the Delhi Govt.</p> <p>MoUD vide O.M dated 16.08.2010 conveyed their 'No Objection' to the proposal of GNCTD for repeal of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act,1954 and exemption from constituting Rural Panchayats in NCT of Delhi. However, it was also suggested to carry out consequential amendments in other Actr like Municipal Act and Delhi Reforms Act etc. The aforesaid views of MoUD were sent to GNCTD on 30.08.2010 for necessary action. The Govt of NCT of Delhi is to take further action in the matter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M/o Panchayati Raj</p> <p>The High Court of Delhi in <i>Joginder Singh & Anr. V . Govt of NCT of Delhi & Ors., W.P© No. 5393/2007</i>, is of considered view that “ as the elections have been held to the Municipal Corporation including the wards covering the area of village Kanjhawala,</p>
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			<p>the petitioners cannot claim a right to having another local self government body in the form of the Panchayat and claim a right to elections to be held in that behalf". There is no basis for claiming elections to the Panchayata. This is also the view of MoPR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Delhi</p> <p>Recommendation accepted, but the matter has been taken up by MHA with Ministry of Panchayati Raj. As such no action is warranted by Govt of NCT of Delhi.</p>
39.	<p>19. (Para 4.2.8.5) New Delhi Municipal Council</p> <p>(a) There is no need to change the present governing structure of the New Delhi Municipal Council.(54)</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>The New Delhi Municipal Council Act,1994, has been amended vide the New Delhi Municipal (Amendment) Act, 2011, increasing thereby the number of members of Council from 11 to 13. However, the overall governing structure is unchanged.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Delhi</p> <p>NDMC is a nominated body to be constituted as per section 4 of the NDMC Act. It has 11 Members including Chairperson. A bill for amendment in NDMC in Section 4 of NDMC Act was introduced in the Parliament vide bill No.84 of 2010. The amendment bill proposes to increase membership of NDMC from 11 to 13 with the</p>

			overall structure remaining the same i.e the body remaining a nominated body.
40.	<p>20. (Para 4.2.10.15) Role of the Government of NCT in Spatial Planning and Land Development; Its Relationship with the Delhi Development Authority</p> <p>b) As stated in paragraph 4.2.10.12, other powers of the Union Government as mentioned in various sections of the DDA Act should remain.(56)</p>	(b) & (c) Recommendations have been accepted in principle.	<p>M/UD</p> <p>It has been intimated that as per the ARC recommendation (b), the powers of the Union Government as mentioned in various Sections of the DDA should remain, and so there is no action on the part of M/UD. No further action on the Ashok Pradhan Committee was warranted. The Ashok Pradhan Committee was set up by MHA, not by MoUD.</p>
41.	<p>c) Steps should be taken urgently to improve the internal functioning of the DDA on the lines recommended by the Ashok Pradhan Committee.(57)</p>		<p>Delhi</p> <p>The issue calls for no action by Delhi Government as the recommendations have not been accepted.</p>
42.	<p>22. (Para 4.2.12.6) The Government of the NCT - Power to Raise Public Debt</p> <p>a) The Government of the NCT needs to have access to greater funding; beyond its own revenues or the grants given to it by the Union Government. It should be allowed to have recourse to market borrowings. This could be done by introducing an amendment to Article 293 by replacing the word "State" with the words "State and UTs having a Legislature". Such borrowings would be</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>MHA</p> <p>The GNCT of Delhi has taken a stand that since these are linked to the larger issue of full statehood to Delhi, it was felt that no further action needed to be taken until the issue of full statehood to Delhi was resolved. GNCT of Delhi, therefore, made it clear that framing of rules for borrowing from the market could be considered only after issue of</p>

	<p>subject to limitations imposed by Article 293(3) and 293 (4) of the Constitution.(60)</p>		<p>statehood is decided. Accordingly, GNCT of Delhi, has been debarred from exercising the powers given under Section 47A until a separate / public account as outlined under Section 46A of the GNCTD Act,1991, is created.</p> <p>No proposal for Statehood for Delhi has been received. Therefore, no further action is called for.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Delhi</p> <p>The recommendation has been accepted and Delhi Government needs to take appropriate measures as per requirements in consultation with Govt of India.</p> <p>The Govt of India needs to amend Article 293 o the Constitution as per the ARC's recommendations.</p>
<p>43.</p>	<p>23. (Para 4.2.13.9) National Capital Region Planning Board</p> <p>a) The NCR Planning Board should remain a planning, monitoring and advisory body in charge of preparing the Master Plan for the NCR Region consisting of both regional and sub-regional Plans. It should have adequate financial resources at its disposal so that it could selectively provide financial assistance to a few schemes of importance.(61)</p>	<p>(a) to (d) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>M/ UD</u></p> <p>a) The recommendation has been accepted.NCR Planning Board is functioning as a planning, monitoring and advisory bdoy in-charge of preparing the Master Plan for the NCR Region consisting of both regional and sub-regional Plans. Accordingly, the NCR Planning Board has prepared Regional Plans 2001 and 2021. The Regional Plan - 2021 has been notified w.e.f 17.09.2005 with the approval of the Central Govt.</p>

NCRPB has been providing financial assistance to the participating states and their parastals for implementing selected infrastructure projects, out of budgetary support received from Gol and other sources like borrowings from domestic capital market.

Since inception, NCRPB has received an amount of Rs.1376 crore as budgetary contribution from Govt of India (MoUD –Rs.1025 crore + GNCT Delhi- Rs.350 crore), whereas the Board has provided about Rs.6045 crroe appx as financial assistance to the participating states and their parastatals for physical and social infrastructure projects in the NCR.

The financial assistance over and above the budgetary support was met from internal accruals generated over a period of time and bonds raised from Domestic Capital Market.

In addition to above, the Board has singed agreements with ADB and Kfw for availing long term soft loan as shown below –

Bilateral / Multilateral Agencies	Amount
ADB	US \$ 78 million
Kfw	Euro 100 million

<p>44.</p>	<p>b) The composition of the 21 member NCR Planning Board should be modified and only 6 Union Ministers and 3 Chief Ministers (Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan) may be members of the Board. (62)</p>		<p>(b) According to the objects of the NCRPB Act,1985, the constitution of the Board has been proposed for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of plan for the development of NCR Region and for coordinating and monitoring the policies for the control of land uses and development of the NCR. It appears that under the present constitutional system, it may not be possible to enforce the decisions of the Planning Board even if Chief Ministers are made members of the Board. However, since participation will be at higher level, the commitment of the State Govt may to an extent be obtained. Acceptance of the recommendation will also mean that 8 nominated members, administrators of UT, three nominees of the Central Govt would not be on Board. According to NCRPB, the present composition gives due importance to the entire National Capital Region and has facilitated broad based decision making consistent with objection of NCRPB. Further, no representation has been received from participating States/ UTs for modification of the composition of the Board. It appears, therefore, that there may be no cogent reason for amending the composition of the Board.</p> <p>NCRPB has been advised to circulate this recommendation of ARC to all participation state for their views / comments.</p>
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<p>45.</p>	<p>c) There should be an Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary in-charge of Urban Development in Government of India with Secretaries in-charge of Commerce and Industry, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Expenditure, Power, Secretary, Road Transport and Highways, Chairman, Railway Board (all from the Government of India), Chief Secretaries of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Principal Advisor (HUD), Planning Commission, and Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority as members. (63)</p>	<p>c) Setting up of the proposed Executive Committee, would require amendment to the NCRPB Act, 1985 and NCRPB Rule,1985. NCRPB has already proposed that the matter will be placed before the next Board meeting since the Empowered Committee was constituted by the Board. In case there is broad agreement on the above responses to the recommendations of 2nd ARC, the matter can be taken up further by way of approval of Ministry of Urban Development / consideration by the NCRPB.</p> <p>However, in the interim, till the said amendment to the NCRPB Act and Rules, the Empowered Committee duly constituted by the Board under the chairmanship of Secretary (UD), Gol, with Chief Secretaries of four States including GNCTD may also include other members viz. Secretaries in-charge of Commerce and Industry, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Expenditure, Power, Road Transport and Highways, Rural Development, Chairman, Railway Board, Principal Advisor (HUD), Planning Commission, and Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority.</p>
<p>46.</p>	<p>d) Since the Chief Ministers of the three States are members of the Board, the decisions that are agreed to should be binding on the States concerned. The NCR approved regional plans/sub-plans should mandatorily be part of the Plans of State Governments. Te NCR Planning</p>	<p>d) The NCRPB Act,1985, provides for preparation of sub-regional plan and project plans and their implementation by the participating states in conformity with the Regional Plan of NCRPB. However, presently, there is no time-limit or measures prescribed in the</p>

	Board Act should be amended accordingly. (64)		<p>Act for completion of these activities by the states nor is there any provision to make regional Plan / sub Regional Plan and other plans a part of State Plans. Under the present constitutional system, it may not be possible to enforce the decisions, though commitment of State Government at highest level gets obtained. Thus, there may not be any need for amendment.</p> <p>However, in order to work out the ways to achieve a time-bound implementation of the decisions of Board, MoUD has agreed 'in principle' for placing this recommendation before the next Board Meeting for an appropriate decision to evolve a timely implementation schedule.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Delhi</p> <p>Recommendation has been accepted and action needs to be taken by Govt of India.</p>
47.	<p>24. (Para 4.3.7) Chandigarh</p> <p>a) There is urgent need to revisit the Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Act and the Punjab New Capital (Periphery Control) Act, 1952 and examine if and how they are to be aligned with the changed circumstances. This issue should to be examined urgently by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the UT Administration. (65)</p>	<p>(a) to (e) Recommendations have been accepted in principle. The details regarding the implementation may be worked out by MHA in consultation with Department of Expenditure and Chandigarh Administration.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>a) In pursuance of the directives in the matter of Civil Writ Petition (No.4252 of 2008) pending in Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh, the following issues are being followed up by a Coordination Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952, by the respective State

	<p>48. b) The Metropolitan Planning Committee should be constituted without further delay for comprehensive planning of the entire area covered under the jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. (66)</p>		<p>Governments and UT Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of Land Acquisition of 28000 Acres for various purposes by Chandigarh administration • Preparation of Chandigarh Master Plan • Planning for urban poor (migrants) • Development of Chandimandir Cantonment, Mohali and Panchkula • Implementation of 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act. <p>Representatives of Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh Administration, in addition to others participate in the meetings.</p> <p>The next meeting of the Coordination Committee has been scheduled to be held on 05/02/2014.</p> <p>b) Chandigarh Administration has informed that Chandigarh is yet to acquire the status of metropolitan city. Moreover, the UT is co-terminus with the district. There is already a full-fledged department of Urban Planning which looks after the planning of UT Administration of Chandigarh.</p> <p>The provision under Section 214 of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act (applicable to UT Chandigarh) appear to be lacking as they don't mention anything about the municipal area and also don't contain any provision regarding composition of District Planning Committee</p>
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	<p>49. c) The entire territory under the jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Chandigarh should be declared as urban area. However, in order to protect the interest of present villages in the process of development, Ward/Area Sabhas should be constituted as recommended by the Commission in its Report on Local Governance. Also, till such time that the infrastructure in these villages comes at par with the urban areas of Chandigarh, they may be given necessary (local) tax relief. (67)</p>		<p>and manner in which seats shall be filled.</p> <p>The said Act does not mention anything about the constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee. As regards the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976, under Section 4D(F) of the Act contain provisions about the District Planning Committee and nothing is mentioned about the Metropolitan Planning Committee. At present no law has been made by the State of Punjab in this regard.</p> <p>c)UT Chandigarh has an approximate area of 114 sq. kms. Almost all the above area except 13 villages is covered in the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh. Even these 13 villages are predominantly of urban character and are situated just adjacent to the urban area. The villages are being included in the area of Municipal Corporation in phased manner. There is a definite procedure prescribed in the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act and Panchayati Raj Act for varying the limits of the local bodies. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have been sent to the Municipal Corporation for comments and further action will be taken in the matter on receipt of comments.</p>
<p>50.</p>	<p>d) The present Advisory Council to the Administrator should be substituted by a more compact</p>		<p>d) The Administrator's Advisory Council has been re-constituted on 11.11.2013. The</p>

<p>51.</p>	<p>and cohesive body comprising inter-alia of the Member of Parliament from Chandigarh, one MP each from Punjab and Haryana, the Mayor of Chandigarh and the Advisor to the Administrator. Such a compact body would be able to provide the necessary inputs to the Administrator and also be able to meet more frequently. (68)</p> <p>e) The Union Government should suitably enhance the financial powers of the UT administration by notifying the delegation proposed in the Table 4.12. Within such delegated powers, the UT Administration must be given full administrative and functional autonomy. In addition, the UT of Chandigarh should also have powers to create certain categories of posts such as teachers, doctors and para-medical staff which are necessary for delivering vital services used by the people of the region. (69)</p>	<p>total membership of the Council is 34 which included MP from the UT, Mayor Municipal Corporation, Chairman, Zila Parishad, Representative from Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Urban Development in addition to prominent persons from the UT.</p> <p>It is fairly well composed representative body. At this stage no change is felt necessary in the composition of Administrator's Advisory Council.</p> <p>The matter regarding constitution of Administrator's Advisory Council has been considered at the level of the Competent Authority and it is felt that there is no need to change the composition of Administrator's Advisory Council.</p> <p>e) As per Table 4.12 of the Report, the ARC has recommended enhancement of the delegation of the financial powers upto Rs.25 crore in respect of Expenditure on Schemes /Projects (Plan), Rs.20 crore in respect of Expenditure on Works (Plan) and Rs.20.00 crore in respect of Expenditure on indents / Purchases. Accordingly, the Administrator of the UT have been delegated enhanced financial powers.</p> <p>Ministry of Finance had already considered the proposal for delegating the</p>
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			Administrator with power to create post and not agreed to.
	25. (Para 4.4.9) Puducherry		MHA
52.	a) There should be enhanced financial and administrative delegation of powers to the Government of Puducherry. The Council of Ministers should be free to discharge its functions effectively within such delegation. (70)	(a) ,(b)&(d): Recommendations have been accepted in principle. Details may be worked out by MHA in coordination with Department of Expenditure.	(a)& (b): The Administrator of Puducherry has been enhanced with the financial powers upto a limit of Rs. 50 crore in respect of approval of Projects Schemes (Plan) and full powers in respect of Sanction of Works.
53.	b) The delegation of powers should be made as suggested in Table No. 4.13 and revised once in five years. (71)		
54.	c) Recommendations made by the Commission in its Report on "Local Governance" (6th Report) may be implemented on priority in order to strengthen and empower the PRIs in Puducherry. (72)	(c) Recommendation has been accepted.	c) The UT Government has been advised to implement the recommendations.
55.	d) The Puducherry Administration should be given the powers to raise public debt in order to finance its development projects and plans. (73)		d) A separate Public Account for Govt. of Puducherry has been created and they have been given powers to raise public debt through market borrowings.
	26. (Para 4.5.7) Andaman and Nicobar Islands		MHA
56.	a) The Union Government should constitute an Advisory Council to the Administrator of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consisting of the local Member of Parliament, the Chief Secretary, Chairpersons of the	(a),(b),(c) & (e) Recommendations have been accepted. Details may be worked out by MHA in coordination with Department of Expenditure.	(a) <u>Advisory Council Administration</u> - Administration's Advisory Council has since been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, A&N

<p>57.</p>	<p>Zila Parishad and Municipal Council and senior representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Environment, Forests and Defence and the Planning Commission to advise him on all important matters of administration. (74)</p> <p>b) The Home Minister's Advisory Committee may be replaced by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary with officers of suitable seniority from the Ministries of Environment and Forests, Tribal Affairs, Finance, Defence, Shipping and Planning Commission to examine and give prima facie administrative approval to important proposals concerning this Territory. (75)</p>		<p>Island. Its members are Lok Sabha M.P of this UT, Chairman of Port Blair Municipal Zilla Parishad, South Andaman/North & Middle Andaman, a Councilor elected by the Muniipal Council, one member each elected by Zilla Parishads, President/Pramukhs of all the Panchayat Samities in UT, one representative from each of the major political parties and five persons of standing representing civil society. The Chief Secretary, A& N Administration is the Convener. This Advisory Council will meet once in three months.</p>
<p>58.</p>	<p>c) The IDA may be replaced by a multi-disciplinary task force under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. This body should be</p>		<p>(b) Regarding constituting a Committee under Union Home Ministry in lieu of Home Minister's Advisory Committee, a coordinating mechanism is available at official level through the inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by Cabinet Secretary which is very effective in the present scenario.</p> <p>The matter was also considered in the Ministry and it was decided that only two Advisory Committees by constituted for the UT, one at the level of Administrator and other at the level of Union Home Minister. It was been decided that HMAc may continue in present format.</p> <p>(c) The proposal to constitute a multi-disciplinary taskforce under the chairmanship of Deputy</p>

	<p>responsible for laying down guidelines for preparing medium and long term perspective plans for the overall development of the islands and monitoring its implementations. (76)</p>		<p>Chairman, Planning Commission, in lieu of IDA may not serve any purpose. The IDA derives its authority from the Prime Minister as well as membership of several Union Cabinet Ministers and should continue. There is a standing Committee of IDA chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p>
<p>59.</p>	<p>d) Recommendations made by the Commission in its Report on Local Governance (Sixth Report) should be examined and implemented to the extent they are relevant to strengthening and empowering local government institutions in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. (77)</p>	<p>(d) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p>(d) The UT Government has been advised to implement the recommendations. The matter regarding strengthening and empowering local government institutions was also separately addressed by the 3rd finance Commission for the UTs and their recommendations as accepted by the Govt. are being implemented by the UT Administration</p>
<p>60.</p>	<p>e) The Union Government should enhance financial the powers of the UT administration by notifying delegation proposed in the Table No. 4.14. This should be revised once in five years. Within such delegated powers, the UT Administration must be given full administrative and functional autonomy. (78)</p>		<p>(e) It is submitted that the financial powers with respect to UT of A&N Islands have been suitably enhanced.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A & N Island</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Advisory Council to Administrator</u></p> <p>(a) Administrator's Advisory Council has since been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, A& N Island. Its members are Lok Sabha M.O of this UT, Chairperson of Port Blair Municipal Council, Chairpersons of Zilla Parishad,</p>

			<p>South Andaman/ North & Middle Andaman, a Councilor elected by the Municipal Council, one member each elected by Zilla Parishads, President / Pramukhs of all the Panchayat Samities in UT, one representative from each of the major political parties and five persons of standing representing civil society. The Chief Secretary, A & N Administration is the Convener. This Advisory Council will meet once in three months.</p> <p><u>Committee under the chairmanship of Union Home Ministry</u></p> <p>(a) Regarding constituting a Committee under Union Home Ministry in lieu of Home Minister's Advisory Committee, a coordinating mechanism is available at official level through this inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by Cabinet Secretary which is very effective in the present scenario.</p> <p><u>Replacing IDA</u></p> <p>(c) The proposal to constitute a multi-disciplinary task force under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, in lieu of IDA may not serve any purpose. The IDA derives its authority from the Prime Minister as well as membership of several Union Cabinet Ministers and should continue. There is a standing Committee of IDA chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.</p>
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			<p><u>Local Governance</u></p> <p>(d)The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding Local governance will be examined for strengthening and empowering local government institutions in A& N Island.</p> <p><u>Delegation of Financial Powers</u></p> <p>(e) Delegation of Financial Powers is an on-going process. Financial powers of LG have been enhanced recently.</p>
<p>61.</p>	<p>27. (Para 4.6.5) Lakshadweep</p> <p>a) The Union Government should constitute an Advisory Council to the Administrator of Lakshadweep consisting of the local Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Zila Parishad and representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Environment and Forests and Defence and the Planning Commission to advise him on all important matters of administration. (79)</p>	<p>(a) to (e) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>MHA</p> <p>(a) & (b) The matter was considered in the Ministry and it was decided that only two Advisory Committees be constituted for the UT, one at the level of Administrator and other at the level of Union Home Minister. It has been decided that HMAc may continue in present format. The HMAc for the UT of Lakshadweep has been constituted vide the Ministry's Notification No.U-13019/1/2013-ANL dated 27/2/2013.</p>
<p>62.</p>	<p>b) The Home Minister's Advisory Committee as existing today may be replaced by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary with officers of suitable seniority from the Ministries of Environment and</p>		

	<p>Forests, Tribal Affairs, Finance, Defence, Shipping and Planning Commission to examine and give prima facie approval to important proposals concerning this territory. (80)</p>		
63.	<p>c) The multi-disciplinary task force under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, recommended to be set up for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands in place of the Island Development Authority should also include the Lakshadweep Islands. This Committee would be responsible for laying down guidelines for preparing medium and long term perspective plans for the over all development of the Islands and for monitoring its implementation. (81)</p>		<p>(c) Planning Commission whose services the IDA has opposed the suggestion since in absence of IDA headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and attended by concerned Union Cabinet Ministers will not get the prominence and importance the issues deserve. Further, it will send wrong signal to the UT of A&N and Lakshadweep both of which are isolated from the mainland. The views expressed by the Planning Commission are reasonable and may be accepted.</p>
64.	<p>d) Recommendations made by the Commission in its Report on Local Governance (Sixth Report) should be examined and implemented to the extent they are relevant to strengthening and empowering local government institutions in Lakshadweep Islands. (82)</p>		<p>(d) The UT Administration has been advised to implement the recommendations. The matter regarding strengthening and empowering local government institutions was also separately addressed by the 3rd Finance Commission for the UTs and their recommendations as accepted by the Govt. are being implemented by the UT administration.</p>
65.	<p>e) The Union Government should</p>		<p>(e) It is submitted that the financial powers with respect</p>

	<p>enhance the financial powers of the UT administration by notifying the delegation proposed in the Table No. 4.15. This could be reviewed once in five years. Within such delegated powers, the UT Administration should be given full administrative and functional autonomy. (83)</p>		<p>to UT of Lakshadweep have been suitably enhanced.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lakshadweep</p> <p>a) AAC has already been constituted consisting of MP and PCC but representations of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Environment Forests, Defence and Planning Commission have not been included. Lakshadweep may write to Ministry of Home Affairs to include the representations of the above Ministries / Commission.</p> <p>b) Action is on the part of Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>c) Action is on the part of Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>d) The Administration with a view to review the functions transferred to the Panchayats in the previous three phases of devolution and to devolve additional functions, had held a series of meetings with the departmental heads, Panchayat functionaries and political representatives. These were followed with the 4th Phase of devolution for which Executive Orders / notification were issued on 29.12.2009. These devolution orders were issued taking into account that the devolution has to be in the right spirit and the Panchayats must be given</p>
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			<p>ample flexibility and authority to implement schemes smoothly and effectively. These devolution orders also prescribe for ensuring that when a scheme is transferred to the Panchayat they are given sufficient functionaries to implement them and the funds allotted to the scheme are also provided to the Panchayats. Parallel implementation of the scheme has been restricted. All the concerned departments have transferred the programmes to the Panchayats as per the executive Orders.</p> <p>The suggestions of 3rd Finance Commissions and directions of MHA have also been implemented to strengthen the PRI system. Any further devolution may be feasible with the capacity building of PRIs, which is long term objective.</p> <p>e) Ministry of Home Affairs has already enhanced the financial powers of UT Administration from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 20 crore vide MHA's letter No. 15030/28/2009-Plg. WI (pt) dated 05.7.2011.</p>
66.	<p>28. (Para 4.7.6) Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli</p> <p>a) The recommendations made by the Commission in its Report on 'Local Governance' should be</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>MHA</p> <p>a)The UT Administrations have been advised to implement the recommendations. The matter</p>

	<p>implemented on priority by the Union Government in Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. (84)</p>		<p>regarding strengthening and empowering local government institutions was also separately addressed by the 3rd Finance Commission for the UTs and their recommendations as accepted by the Govt are being implemented by the UT Admns.</p>
<p>67.</p>	<p>b) The Union Government should immediately enhance financial powers of the UT administration by notifying delegation proposed at Table No. 4.16. This should be revised once in five years. Within such delegated powers, the UT Administration must be given full administrative and functional autonomy. (85)</p>		<p>b)The Administrator of the two UTs has been suitably delegated financial powers.</p>
<p>68.</p>	<p>c) The Union Government should review the requirement of personnel at different levels in both the UTs. The operating levels should be adequately manned. At the same time, the Government should examine the issue of having so many senior level posts in Daman & Diu, which has resulted in a top-heavy administration. (86)</p>		<p>c) In the recent cadre review exercise for IAS, no increase has been requested by the UT Administration. So is the case with IPS. As regards DANICS/DANIPS, after extension of DANICS / DANIPS 16(10 in Daman & Diu and 6 in DNH) duty posts in DANICS and 3 (2 in Daman & Diu and 1 in DNH) have been earmarked to run the administration there, which is very diverse in nature. Going by the officers to population ratio, however, strength of DANICS in the UT may be on higher side as compared with that in Delhi. However, the Cadre Review Committee for DANICS in its report did not recommend the increase in the number of duty posts, except, recommendation for upgradation of 2 posts in JAG, which was not agreed by the Department of Expenditure. To say that DD&DNH</p>

			Administrations, particularly Daman & Diu is a top heavy administration may not be correct except in case of DANICS where the issue can be reviewed only by studying the work load.
69.	<p>29. (Para 5.3.6) North Eastern Region: Ethnic Conflicts - in Places, Manifesting as Territorial Conflicts and Violence (Problem of Insurgency and Law and Order)</p> <p>a) In order to address the genuine and legitimate concerns of the local people, there is need to continue political dialogue among various stakeholders. Steps should be taken to upgrade the capacity and capability of the police forces of the States so that they are able to uphold the law. In order to control cross border movement of insurgents, in addition to other measures, diplomatic efforts should be stepped up. (87)</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>a)The North Eastern States have been advised that legitimate concerns of local need to be addressed through dialogue and wherever necessary other stakeholders be also associated in the process.</p> <p>Modernization of State Police Force is a continuous process. MHA has been assisting the NE States for modernization of State Police Forces. State-wise assistance by funds released to NE States in cash / kind under the scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces during the last five years has also been furnished by MHA.</p> <p>Security related issues are regularly discussed at Home Secretary / Joint Secretary level talks with Bangladesh & Myanmar.</p>
70.	b) The North-East Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs should be upgraded to a separate wing	(b) Recommendation has been accepted in	b) One additional post of Deputy Secretary alongwith

	<p>and put under the charge of an Additional/Special Secretary to handle the increased and complex workload pertaining to the region. (88)</p>	<p>principle. Details for augmenting resources would be worked out by MHA.</p>	<p>supporting staff have been provided to NE Division.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>a) The State Government has been open to dialogue with the militant outfits which are willing to abjure violence while holding discussions with the Government. In pursuance of this dialogue was held with the militant outfit and the breakaway faction ANVC(B) consequently, an understanding on the term of final settlement was reached and the agreed draft is awaiting the approval of Government of India.</p> <p>b) The State Government will support this proposition.</p> <p>c) This is good suggestion, and the Government of India may implement this on priority.</p>
<p>71.</p>	<p>30. (Para 5.4.8) Provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Constitutions with Respect to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram</p> <p>a) The Government may undertake an exercise to incorporate provisions which currently occur as footnotes, in the main text of the Sixth Schedule. This will make the Schedule more accessible to members of the public. (90)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>a) MHA in their recent OM dated 30.01.2014 has informed that Law Ministry is to take further action.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>This is to be initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India as it may involve</p>

			Amendment of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
	31. (Para 5.5.5) Adhoc Transfer of Subjects/Activities to Autonomous Councils		
72.	a) The power of the Councils to make laws, as permitted by the Schedule, should be respected in its true spirit and draft legislations should not be stalled at the State level for years, while ensuring that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant Union and State Laws. (91)	(a) Recommendation has been accepted.	MHA vide their OM dated 28.11.2011 has informed that North Eastern State Governments have to take action.
73.	b) The States should undertake comprehensive activity mapping with regard to all the subjects mentioned in Para 3, 3A and 3B of the Sixth Schedule. This mapping should cover all aspects of the subjects viz planning, budgeting and provisioning of finances. This will necessitate full transfer of all government offices and institutions dealing with these activities to the control of the Councils. The State Government should set-up a Task Force to complete this work in a time span of one year. (92)	(b) Recommendation may be sent to State Government for their consideration.	MHA has intimated that concerned North Eastern States have been advised to consider the recommendation.
74.	c) The Union Government should also take similar action with regard to Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in these areas. (93)	(c) Recommendation has been accepted.	MHA has intimated that the action is to be taken by Planning Commission. M/Panchayati Raj (a)&(b): A presentation was made by MoPR to the CoS regarding issues in the North East on 04.06.2010. The CoS recommended that MoPR consult the North Eastern States in the matter.

		<p>Subsequently, an Inter Ministerial Team (IMT) consisting of Additional Secretary, MoPR and representatives of Ministry of DoNER, MOTA, MHA etc. have visited the States in North Eastern Region and on the basis of consultations with them, States like Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Assam have taken some action.</p> <p>(b) Article 243G of the Constitution envisages that with regard to matters relating to economic development and social justice, Panchayats should be entrusted with preparation of plans and implementation of schemes so as to enable them to function as institutions of local self government.</p> <p>Cabinet Secretariat vide D.O letter dated 08.11.2004 communicated the Prime Minister's direction to all Central Ministries that they should revise the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to incorporate provision of Part IX of the Constitution. As the progress was not satisfactory, in July-Aug,2007, Cabinet Secretariat constituted a Committee to suggest modifications in the existing guidelines of CSS.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Committee were circulated to the concerned Ministries way back in July-Aug,2007 for follow-up action and they were requested to intimate the status of the implementation of these recommendations from</p>
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		<p>time to time. MoPR issued a detailed advisory dated 19.01.2009 to concerned Ministries. Endorsing this advisory, Planning Commission vide their D.O letter dated 02.03.2009 requested the Ministries / Departments to modify their scheme guidelines with effect from 01.04.2009. Secretary, Panchayati Raj, again sent a table of the recommendations made by the above mentioned Review Committee to Central Ministries on 26.07.2010.</p> <p>As regards Activity Mapping Matrices, each Ministry is required to incorporate the same in the respective guidelines as per MoPR's advisory dated 19.01.2009. However, barring Mid-Day Meals Scheme, the same has not been incorporated in any scheme guidelines so far. MoPR has, draft Activity Mapping Matrices of a large number of schemes and sent the same to the Ministries concerned with a request to revise the scheme guidelines duly incorporating therein the relevant Activity Mapping Matrix so as to ensure role clarity in respect of various levels of governance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Planning Commission</p> <p>(b)The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts which bestowed constitutional status to Panchyati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies have not been extended to Schedule VI areas. Autonomous councils which are elected bodies with</p>
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		<p>a few nominated Members and village development councils are the only people's organizations similar to Panchayati Raj Institutions in these areas. In fact, the powers allocated to autonomous councils in Schedule VI are very similar to functions and responsibilities given to Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies in the XIth and XIIth Schedules of the Constitutions. The suggestion that Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Schedule VI areas may be implemented through Autonomous Councils could be supported.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Meghalaya – Under examination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mizoram</p> <p>a) The powers of the District Councils to make laws have always been respected in Meghalaya. The State Government restricted itself to ensuring that the Laws are in conformity with the relevant para of the Sixth Schedule, constitution and provisions of Union and State laws and the legal technicalities aspects of the laws framed. In doing so the legislations have to be referred to concerned Department in many cases the Bills have to be referred back to the Autonomous District Councils for clarification etc. Sometime District Councils themselves are late in furnishing the necessary clarification. The State of Meghalaya being a tribal state,</p>
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		<p>the State Govt. also is not alienated to interest of the tribal people for which the District Councils were created. There are therefore cases where other aspects of the legislation passed by the Councils have to be examined.</p> <p>However the State Govt. will find ways and means to expedite clearing of the bills sent by the District Councils.</p> <p>b) With reference to the powers of the District Council under Para 3 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India the following subjects are mainly left to the Councils since the inception in the year 1952 :-</p> <p>(a) The allotment, use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest, for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes of for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town.</p> <p>(g) The appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen;</p> <p>(h) The inheritance of property ;</p> <p>(i) Marriage and divorce ;</p> <p>(j) Social customs.</p> <p>With respect to the above subjects the State Govt. does not have separate offices or institutions; therefore their transfer to the Councils does not arise. However the State Govt. also has specialized Departments in the following</p>
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			<p>subject included in Paragraph 3 of the Sixth Schedule :-</p> <p>(b) The management of any forest not being a reserved forest ;</p> <p>(c) The use of any canal or water-course for the purposes of agriculture ;</p> <p>(d) The regulation of the practice of jhum or other forms of shifting cultivation ;</p> <p>(e) The establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers ;</p> <p>(f) Any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation.</p> <p>Therefore, the Departments of Forest & Environment, Agriculture, Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation, C & RD, Home Police, Health & Family Welfare and PHE are to be consulted and their views and comments obtained on the matter.</p> <p>c)No comments.</p>
75.	<p>32. (Para 5.6.6) Predominance of non-elected Customary Heads/Bodies at the Village Level; Issue of Village Self Governance in the Sixth Schedule Areas</p> <p>a) Autonomous Councils should be encouraged to pass suitable legislation for establishment of elected bodies at the village level with well defined powers and a transparent system of allocation of resources. (94)</p>	(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted.	<p>MHA</p> <p>(a),(b) & (c):MHA has prepared a Cabinet Note for making amendments in the Article 280(cc) of the Constitution and also in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India extending certain features of Panchyati Raj System to the Sixth Schedule areas. These,</p>
76.	b) Suitable stipulations may be		

<p>77.</p>	<p>made in the procedure for release of grants to the Councils that a certain portion thereof will be disbursed only in the event of a Council passing and implementing the legislation referred at (a) above. (95)</p> <p>c) While an Autonomous District Council should be free to lay down a suitable framework for Village Councils under its jurisdiction, this freedom should be subject to certain general principles such as, the number of ex officio members/ traditional village functionaries should not be in a majority and the Village Council should be responsible for implementation of development schemes at the village level (including planning, monitoring and selection of beneficiaries). (96)</p>	<p><i>inter-alia</i>, includes mandatory village Councils / Village Development Board and election to 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 ADC/ 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, M/o Finance for their comments. Bill has also been sent to concerned State Governments and Autonomous District Councils for their comments in December,2012. Comments of Governments of Mizoram and Tripura have been received. States of Assam and Meghayala are yet to send their comments. Matter is being followed with them regularly. As soon as their comments are received, a bill will be introduced in the Parliament after seeking approval of CCPA.</p> <p>In addition to above, an initiative for deepening the process of Decentralized Governance in North East where Panchayati Raj</p>
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			b) No comments in view of the above.
78.	<p>33. (Para 5.7.3) Absence of Linkage between the Sixth Schedule and the 73rd Amendment</p> <p>a) Autonomous Districts /Councils in Sixth Schedule Areas should also be covered by the State Finance Commission and the State Election Commission. (97)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted in principle. The implementation mechanism may be determined by State Governments.</p>	<p>MHA's comments are as given in the above para.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Meghalaya – Under examination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mizoram</p> <p>Constitution of the State Finance Commission is to be taken up by Finance Department. Regarding State Election Commission it may be mentioned that the Election to the three Autonomous District Councils in the State is conducted by the District Council Affairs Department through the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil). This practice has been going on smoothly. Setting up of a separate State Election Commission only for the District Council Election may be cost prohibitive and may not be necessary at present.</p>
	34. (Para 5.8.6) Special Powers		

	<p>of the Governors of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram with respect to Schedule 6 Areas</p> <p>79. a) The Governors of Assam, Tripura and Mizoram should be empowered to exercise discretionary powers in respect of all the provisions pertaining to the Autonomous Councils under the Sixth Schedule in consultation with the Council of Ministers and if necessary, in consultation with these Councils. A Constitutional amendment will be required for this purpose. (98)</p> <p>80. b) Paragraph 14 of the Sixth Schedule should be suitably amended to enable the Union Government to appoint a common Commission to review the working of all autonomous districts of the North-East and to make recommendations as envisaged therein. A periodicity may also be provided for the Commission. (99)</p> <p>81. c) A high-level Review Committee headed by the Governor and consisting of representatives of both the State Government and the District Councils should be formed in each State to review the functioning of these bodies. This Committee should submit its report to the Union Government. (100)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p> <p>(b) & (c) Recommendations have been accepted in principle. However, it is suggested that Committees may be formed for reviewing the working in place of the Commission.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>(a)Governors of Assam, Tripura and Mizoram have already been given discretionary powers in certain matters of Sixth Schedule.</p> <p>(b) & (c):MHA has prepared a Cabinet Note for making amendments in the Article 280(cc) of the Constitution and also in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India extending certain features of Panchyati Raj System to the Sixth Schedule areas. These, <i>inter-alia</i>, includes mandatory village Councils / Village Development Board and election to 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 ADC/ 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</p>
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			<p>Election Commission for election to the Council etc. The draft Cabinet Note has been sent to the Law Ministry, Planning Commission, M/o Finance for their comments. Bill has also been sent to concerned State Governments and Autonomous District Councils for their comments in December,2012. Comments of Governments of Mizoram and Tripura have been received. States of Assam and Meghalaya are yet to send their comments. Matter is being followed with them regularly. As soon as their comments are received, a bill will be introduced in the Parliament after seeking approval of CCPA.</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 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i). Conduct of elections through the State election Commission. (ii). Making the process of supersession of Deputy Commissioner by the State Government transparent. (iii). Reservation of women.
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			<p>(iv). Devolution of funds through the State Finance Commission.</p> <p>(v). Constitutions of Village Councils where they do not function</p> <p>(vi). Identification of functions and responsibilities between District Council and Village Councils.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M/DoNER</p> <p>M/DoNER agrees with the recommendations (a) to (c). However, action lies with MHA/ Govts of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>a) The State Government is of the view that it may not be desirable to provide discretionary power to the Governor of Meghalaya in respect of matters of Sixth Schedule in the State in view of the fact that in Meghalaya the areas under jurisdiction of State covered almost the same areas under the District Councils and policy matters on all issues are taken by the Cabinet. This was also conveyed to the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs in July, 2007 while furnishing this State Government's views on the Proposed Amendment to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment Bill, 2001).</p> <p>- The views of the State Govt. are that Discretionary powers to the Governor on the pattern</p>
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			<p>of Assam would be desirable if the tribal communities concerned were minority. In Meghalaya the District Councils are constituted for the three major communities of the State. There is no reason to go beyond the scheme of things in the Constitution and give discretionary powers to the Governor of Meghalaya in respect of District Councils.</p> <p>b) No comments</p> <p>c) Under Article 163 of the constitution of India the Governor will be aided and guided by the advice of the Council of Ministers except in certain matters where as per the Constitution shall exercise this function on his own discretion. In view of this the State Govt. feel that it will not be necessary for the Governor himself to head the review committee/commission. Such Commission can be constituted under paragraph 14 of the Sixth Schedule and representatives of the State Govt. and the three Autonomous District Councils shall be included.</p>
82.	<p>36. (Para 5.12.6) Personnel Management and Capacity Building of Administration</p> <p>a) The North Eastern Council, in consultation with the Universities and other educational institutions of the region, should draw up programmes for coaching students for the Civil Services, and other competitive tests such as the Combined Defence Services Examination and the Engineering / Medical</p>	(a) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>The North Eastern Council (NEC) is under administrative control of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. Hence, action in the matter is to be taken by them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M/DoNER</p> <p>Policy framework for HRD and</p>

	Examinations. (103)		<p>E Sector was drafted in time with the needs and requirements highlighted in Vision NER 2020. As a result of this, the scheme on Miscellaneous Training Programmes in various sectors are being taken up. However, sponsoring of coaching programme on Civil services and other competitive examination is under progress.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Meghalaya – Under examination.</p>
<p>83.</p> <p>84.</p> <p>85.</p>	<p>37. (Para 5.13.2) Issues of Recruitment in the Sixth Schedule Areas</p> <p>a) Immediate steps should be taken to constitute District cadres for all Groups 'C' and 'D' posts (Classes III and IV) for performance of all 'transferred functions' wherever such action has not been taken. (104)</p> <p>b) Recruitment to Groups 'A' and 'B' posts (Classes I and II) by the Autonomous District Councils or analogous bodies particularly to positions requiring technical/professional qualifications should ordinarily be left to the State level. (105)</p> <p>c) State Governments and the Autonomous District Councils should jointly draw up norms for arriving at the number of technical and professional posts required in the tribal areas. Personnel for such posts should be made available on priority basis. (106)</p>	<p>(a) to (e): Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>(a) State Governments concerned have been informed.</p> <p>(b) to (e) State Governments are required to be consulted. Such consultations may take place after amendment to Sixth Schedule of the Constitution are finalized.</p>

86.	d) Postings to the tribal areas should be for a fixed tenure and must be followed by, as far as practicable, to a posting at a place of the officer's choice. (107)		
87.	e) On satisfactory completion of tenure in such areas the incumbent should be entitled to benefits like deputation for higher professional qualifications, training abroad and higher weightage in Departmental promotions. (108)		<p style="text-align: center;">Mizoram</p> <p>a) Since the Constitution of the District Councils only one main function was transferred to the District Councils i.e. administration and establishment of Primary schools during the time of composite State of Assam. However in the year 1980, 1982 and 1984, Primary schools in autonomous districts of Garo Hills, Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills respectively had to be taken over by the Governor under Paragraph 16(2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution with the enactment of Meghalaya (Taking over of D.C. LP schools) Act, 1993; as the District Council were not able to run the schools and also to pay the salaries of the teachers regularly.</p> <p>b) The State Govt. agrees with the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission particularly in respect of Group 'A' Officers.</p> <p>- (c), (d) & (e) does not arise in view of the fact that almost the whole State except some areas within the Shillong</p>

			Municipality being tribal areas.
	38. (Para 5.14.4) Regional Institutes		
88.	a) For improving delivery systems and development processes, emphasis ought to be given to capacity building of personnel and it should be a priority activity of the government. (109)	(a) & (b), (d) to (f): Recommendations have been accepted.	a) The recommendations concern Ministry of DONER as NEC is under administrative control of that Ministry.
89.	b) There should be comprehensive training programmes for all government employees working in the North-Eastern States. The programmes should consist of (i) a long duration induction module when he joins service, (ii) mid career training opportunities and (iii) officials should be encouraged to acquire higher professional qualifications/ skill sets in their respective branches and also in subjects such as Public Administration, Trade laws, project investment/ appraisal/ management and information technology applications. (110)		b) The recommendation concern Department of Personnel and Training. c),d)&e) The recommendation concern Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region on NEC is under administrative control of Ministry of DONER.
			M/DoNER a) It may be pertinent to mention that Ministry of DoNER and North Eastern Council (NEC) are conducting / facilitating a number of programme for the people of the NE Region for acquiring skills and competencies. The basic objective is to provide skills and competencies for self-employment and employability and also assist in providing other specialized inputs required for Human Resource Development in

	<p>90. d) The North-Eastern Council should be given the responsibility to undertake a review of various regional institutes under the Union Government/Ministries and come up with suitable recommendations for bringing improvements in their functioning whenever required. An officer/member of the NEC should be placed on the governing body of these institutions. (112)</p> <p>91. e) The NEC should take up monitoring and evaluation of these Institutes. The Commission in its Seventh Report has already recommended that the NEC should be suitably strengthened. Once this is done, it should be possible for the NEC to undertake these additional and important responsibilities. (113)</p> <p>92. f) The North Eastern Hill University (NEHU) could provide the academic foundation for policy research on issues impinging on the entire region and which need to be addressed by State action. (114)</p>		<p>various sectors. The focus is on strengthening of human resources and improvement of public service delivery system. A budget provision of Rs.18 crore exists in the current year's budget i.e 2010-11; out of which an amount of Rs.13.40 crores has already been spent.</p> <p>d): Pursuant to this recommendation, the North Eastern Council Secretariat would deploy the services of the Directors / Advisers of the concerned Sectors of the NEC Secretariat to represent on the Governing Bodies of these regional institutes. However, the regional institute should also be encouraged to have regular dialogue / discussions with the NEC Secretariat on various issues.</p> <p>e) The establishment of a Project Formulation and Quality Management Cell (PFQM) in the NEC Secretariat is long felt need. PFQM needs to be backed up with qualified experts and professionals to be drawn from varied disciplines, comprising the project economists, approved valuers, engineers and other experts. To achieve this objective, the NEC Secretariat has already planned to set up a robust monitoring mechanism i.e 'Third Party Monitoring System' for all the NEC sponsored projects and the regional institutes. As an initial step, this Sector has proposed to appoint three consultants / project managers and experts to be drawn from different</p>
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		<p>disciplines viz. civil engineering, electrical engineering and project economist. NEC has appointed one consultant in the area of civil engineering while the appointment of the remaining consultants is in progress. NEC has already identified the Centre/ State Government institutions, organizations to carry out evaluation studies on NEC funded projects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>a)The process has been initiated for setting up a training institute for aspirants to the civil services and other competitive exams at Shillong and Tura.</p> <p>Process is also underway for empanelling institutions and coaching centers in Delhi and for sponsoring aspirants for coaching for the various competitive exams from the state.</p> <p>b)MATI is organizing six-month induction training for state civil service officers. Two batches have undergone this training in the last two years.</p> <p>MATI is sending officers for skill up gradation in areas like public administration and public finance management. In partnership with NIPFP, officers are being sent to Georgia state university, Atlanta and have been sent to China.</p>
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			MATI is also finalizing tie ups with ISTM, NIPFP and other national institutes and International institutes like AIM Manila, and Civil Services College Singapore for up gradation of skill sets of its officials.
93.	<p>39. (Para 5.15.1.5) Assam</p> <p>b) Adequate resources should be provided to the Autonomous Councils so that they are able to carry out their assigned responsibilities effectively. The allocation of funds to these bodies should be based on pre-settled norms (with reference to the minimum standards of service to be provided and their capacity to raise local resources). This exercise could be undertaken by the State Finance Commission. (116)</p>	(b) Recommendation has been accepted.	<p>MHA</p> <p>b)Ministry of Tribal Affairs may consider to provide funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to the Council for better administration.</p> <p><u>M/o Tribal Affairs</u></p> <p>b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is in agreement that all tribal States and representative bodies should get adequate funds in proportion to tribal population.</p>
94.	<p>c) The system of release of funds to the BTC through a single window system should be further fine tuned to make it more effective and hassle free. Such a hassle free system of fund release should be adopted for the other two Councils also with adequate delegation of financial powers. (117)</p>	(c) Recommendation may be referred to State Government for consideration.	<p>MHA</p> <p>c) Government of Assam has developed a mechanism for release of funds to the BTC through a single window system. Similar methods may put up in place of the State Government for other to the autonomous council in Assam. Recommendation forwarded to Government of Assam for consideration.</p>

			DoNER Action lies with MHA/ Govt of Assam.
95.	40. (Para 5.15.1.6.8) Tribe Specific Councils (Created under State Enactment) in Assam a) The Government of Assam should 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 assigned to the latter. (118)	(a) to (d) Recommendations have been accepted in principle and may be referred to State Government.	MHA (a) To (d): The recommendation has been sent to Government of Assam for consideration.
96.	b) The State Government should initiate a system of meeting at least the establishment costs of the 'Tribe Specific Councils' from sources outside the tribal sub plan and build in these requirements in their projections to the next Finance Commission. (119)		
97.	c) The State Government should take steps to identify innovative initiatives which could be entrusted to the Tribe Specific Councils for the benefit of the concerned tribes without affecting area development and local government concerns. (120)		
98.	d) Suitable guidelines may be drafted 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. (121)		

	41. (Para 5.15.2.5.5) Arunachal Pradesh		
99.	a) The recommendations made in its Report on “Local Governance” for strengthening and empowering PRIs need to be implemented on priority. (122)	(a) to (d) Recommendations have been accepted.	MHA a)The recommendation has been sent to Government of Arunachal Pradesh for consideration.
100.	b) Some districts of Arunachal Pradesh are presently affected by insurgency from neighboring States. Firm steps should be taken by both the Union and the State Government to restore peace in the affected areas. (123)		b)An Action Plan under implementation for development of Police infrastructure in insurgency affected areas.
101.	c) Traditionally, land in Arunachal Pradesh is owned by the community. However, this system has gradually weakened primarily because community owned land is not a bankable collateral. This issue needs to be resolved in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, banks and stake-holders in the land. (124)		c)The recommendation has been sent to Government of Arunachal Pradesh for consideration.
102.	d) Because of the gradual expansion of the formal judicial system in place of the traditional ‘Kebang system’, it would be necessary for the Ministry of Home Affairs to examine the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation Act 1945 in the State, to ensure a smooth transition to the formal judicial system. (125)		d) Law Ministry is to take action in consultation with State Government.
	42. (Para 5.15.3.7) Manipur		
103.	a) Sincere, proactive measures should be taken to revive and activate the Hill District Councils in Manipur. It will be imperative	(a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted.	MHA Under the provisions of the Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 2008, delimitation

	<p>to devolve a major domain of developmental activities to them. It will have to be done along with transfer of funds and functionaries. The local functionaries of the field offices/ departments of the State Governments and the parallel bodies which are currently handing these activities at the district level will also need to be placed at the disposal of the District Councils. (126)</p> <p>104. b) All steps should be taken to put in place elected Village Councils in rural areas. Suitable incentives should be provided to the State for initiating proactive legislative measures in this direction having due regard to the local circumstances. (127)</p> <p>105. c) As regards the PRIs the Commission has already made a number of recommendations for their strengthening and empowerment in its Report on "Local Governance" (sixth Report) which needs to be implemented on priority. (128)</p>	<p>to the District Council was notified on 11.09.2009. Election of Members of the 6 (six) Autonomous District Councils in Manipur held on 22.06.2010 after almost 20 years.</p> <p>The State Cabinet has also approved to delegate more powers and functions from the line departments to the Autonomous District Councils.</p> <p>b) Govt of Manipur to take action.</p> <p>c) Local Rural Bodies (RD & PR) : Devolution of powers and functions:</p> <p>As envisaged in Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India and under section 435 and 61 of the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the State Government took a view for devolution of powers and functions to Zilla Parishads and Gram Panchayats relating to 22 Line Departments in conformity with 29 items listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, by a Cabinet Decision taken on 2.9.2005 devolution of powers and functions of ZPs and GPs have been effected in respect of 16 Line Departments only in view</p>
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			<p>of their limited capacity. The departments which require to devolve functions, functionaries and funds to the ZPs / GPs as per the said Cabinet Decision are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport 2. Health 3. Vety & Animal Husbandry 4. Fisheries 5. Rural Development 6. Education 7. Commerce & Industries 8. Agriculture 9. Horticulture 10. Tribal Development (SC) 11. Cooperation 12. Minor Irrigation 13. Arts & Culture 14. Social Welfare 15. Science & Technology 16. Family Welfare. <p>Following the Cabinet decision, only 5 (five departments namely RD & PR, Fisheries, Horticulture, Tribal Development, Science and Technology have transformed funds and functionaries to PRIs and their schemes are implemented through ZPs since 2006-07. Apart from above functions, the State Government may from time to time devolve additional functions to ZP's under section 61 and 62 of the MPR Act,1994.</p> <p><u>Funds:</u></p> <p>Every ZP is provided Grant – in-aid from the State Plan and Non-Plan Budgets as per recommendations of State Finance Commission under Demand No.38-Panchayat,RD & PR Department, for payment of fixed salaries for the office bearers, Members and its</p>
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			<p>employees and also for meeting other administrative charges etc. Besides, adequate united funds are given every year under the State Finance Commission Awards for implementation of schemes, maintenance of assets etc.</p> <p><u>Strengthening of ZP</u></p> <p>For strengthening of ZP, funds have been provided under 13th Finance Commission Grants. However, due to non-issue of guidelines for the same, permanent staff of ZPO have not been appointed so far. One Addl.CEO, one Accounts Officer, one Assistant Engineer, two Technical Assistants, one Computer Operator, one Office LDC, two drivers, four Grade-IV /Peons are proposed for appointment in each ZP for smooth functioning.</p> <p>DoNER Action lies with MHA/ Govt of Manipur .</p>
106.	<p>43. (Para 5.15.3.8.5) Issues of Personnel Management in Manipur</p> <p>a) Initiatives of the Manipur Government in human resource management need to be sustained. Similar initiatives may also be considered by other States of the region. (129)</p>	(a) Recommendations has been accepted.	<p>MHA</p> <p>Other NE States have been advised to consider this recommendation.</p> <p>Manipur – More thrust on initiative on Human Resource Development taken up by the State and Capacity Building will be given in the years to come also as the State believes that HRD is another way out for the development of the State.</p>

	45. (Para 5.15.4.7) Meghalaya		
107.	a) The fact of Autonomous District Councils should be accepted and the State should undertake comprehensive activity mapping with regard to all the matters mentioned in para 3 of the Sixth Schedule. This process should cover all aspects of the subjects viz planning, budgeting and provisioning of finances. This will necessitate full transfer of local functionaries of the field offices/ departments and bodies relating to these activities at the district level to the control of the Councils. The State Government should set-up a task force to complete this work in a time bound manner. (131)	(a) to (d) Recommendations have been accepted.	MHA a)&b)The recommendation has been sent to Government of Meghalaya for consideration.
108.	b) Allocation of funds to the District Councils should be based on normative and transparent considerations. These allocations should be budgeted in detail and released in agreed installments during the financial year. (132)		
109.	c) The Union Government would also need to take similar action with regard to Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in these areas. (133)		c) This concern Planning Commission.
110.	d) Appropriate measures may be taken for capacity building in Autonomous Councils so that they are able to utilize the funds in a better way. (134)		d),e)& f)The recommendation has been sent to Government of Meghalaya for consideration.
111.	e) Government of Meghalaya may take steps for extension of	(e) Recommendation	

<p>112.</p>	<p>the experiment of elected village committees in the Garo Hills for implementing the National Employment Guarantee Act and for implementation of other rural development programmes as well. (135)</p> <p>f) In the long run, directly elected village level representative bodies will need to be constituted and adequately empowered in autonomous Hill Councils areas of Meghalaya. (136)</p>	<p>has been accepted in principle and referred to State Government for consideration.</p> <p>(f) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DoNER</p> <p>Action lies with MHA/ Govt of Meghalaya.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>(a), (b), (c) & (d) When the Autonomous District Councils were first constituted in the year 1952 Meghalaya was a part of the then composite State of Assam. The State of Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972 and its area comprised of the 3 Autonomous Districts of Khasi Hills, Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills. This completely change the picture where the areas under the State more or less the same area which are under the District Councils except for a portion of the Shillong Municipality and Cantonment Area which are practically outside the Sixth Schedule Areas. Further the State of Meghalaya also is Tribal State where 55 out of 60 Legislative Assembly Constituency have been received for the Schedule Tribes. In Meghalaya therefore the State and the Autonomous District Councils shared the same interest and jurisdiction with reference to the welfare and development of the indigenous tribals of</p>
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		<p>Meghalaya. The only different is that 3 District Councils each represent one of the 3 major tribes of the State.</p> <p>- In view of the above situation the State Govt. has been taken a stand and following a policy of allowing and supporting the District Councils to mainly concentrate on the primary duties of safeguarding interest and social custom of the tribals with in the jurisdiction i.e.(i) The allotment, use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest, for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes of for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town. (ii) The appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen. (iii) The inheritance of property (iv) Marriage and divorce, (v) Social customs. This will not involved transferred of functionaries/ field offices to the District Councils as they already have adequate staff on the subjects.</p> <p>- It is also seen that during the time of Assam the State Govt. have been able to transfer only Primary Schools to the control of the District Councils. However the DC LP School were again taken over by the State Govt. (Meghalaya due to mismanagement etc.). In the field of the Development the District Councils will only supplement efforts of the State and provided funds for the purpose.</p>
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			<p>- The view of the Deptt. is that instead of transfer the entire concerned functions to the District Councils a part of such functions may be identified (by nature or scale of work) and be allocated to the Councils. The State will assist by placing necessary fund and its specialized officers with the Councils on deputation basis. This will ensure better and proper management of the resources, avoiding duplicacy of the work and for balance and more focused development.</p> <p>- The State Govt. also arranged for training and workshop for capacity building of Council staff and even the elected representatives in various fields.</p> <p>(e) & (f) The implementation of MGNREGA in the State through the Area Employment Councils and Village Employment Councils have now been extended to the whole State of Meghalaya.</p>
113.	<p>46. (Para 5.15.5.5) Mizoram</p> <p>a) The State should undertake comprehensive activity mapping with regard to all the matters mentioned in para 3 of the Sixth Schedule. This process should cover all aspects of the subjects viz planning, budgeting and provisioning of finances. This will necessitate full transfer of functionaries of the field offices/ departments/bodies relating to</p>	<p>(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p>MHA</p> <p>The recommendation has been sent to Government of Mizoram for consideration.</p>

<p>114.</p>	<p>these activities to the control of the Councils. The State Government should set-up a Task Force to complete this work in a time bound manner. (137)</p> <p>b) The Union Government will also need to take similar action with regard to Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in these areas. (138)</p>		<p>b) This concerns Planning Commission.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DoNER</p> <p>Action lies with MHA/ Govt of Assam.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mizoram</p> <p>a) The State Government has already set up a Task Force named the Standing Inquiry Committee for the ADCs. These matters are being included in the revised terms of reference for study and recommendation on the modalities.</p>
<p>115.</p>	<p>47. (Para 5.15.6.9) Nagaland</p> <p>a) The Commission would like to reiterate the following recommendation in this regard made in its Seventh Report:-</p> <p>Nagaland has made commendable efforts to usher in a paradigm of decentralized village self-governance through effective use of "Social Capital". The State has communitised a large number of service delivery schemes. The Ministry of Rural Development should formally recognize this arrangement for implementation of various development and poverty alleviation initiatives in this State. Its replication by other States should be pursued. (139)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted in principle and referred to State Governments for consideration.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>a) The recommendation has been sent to Government of Nagaland for consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Rural Development (D/o RD)</p> <p>D/o RD recognizes the concept of decentralized village self governance through effective use of social capital. As such under restructured National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), the focus would be on building strong pro poor institutions of the poor such as Self –Help-Groups(SHGs and their federations at various levels. These institutions would</p>

			<p>provide voice, space and resources to the poor and eventually drive the pro poor agenda, besides having an increasing say in various development and poverty alleviation initiatives in the States.</p> <p>Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a institutional role in local economic development, poverty reduction and social justice. NRLM would create a platform for PRIs and institutions of poor to work together, share information and views, pool resources and monitor programs jointly.</p> <p>Further, 25 States have transited to NRLM. Each State comes up with their Annual Action Plan at the beginning of the financial year, which is approved by the Ministry. Promotion of social capital and communitization of service delivery is an integral feature of the Annual Action Plan. Once the federal structures of SHGs come up, it is envisaged that they would liaison with various Government agencies to provide entitlements and services to its members.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DoNER</p> <p>Action lies with MHA/ Govt of Nagaland.</p>
116.	<p>48. (Para 5.15.7.6) Sikkim</p> <p>a) The Commission has made a number of recommendations for strengthening and empowering PRIs in its Report on “Local Governance” which needs to be implemented on priority. (140)</p>	<p>(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MHA</p> <p>a)The recommendation has been sent to Government of Sikkim for consideration.</p>

117.	b) There is need to rationalize the large cadre strength of various All India Services in the State, in accordance with actual requirements. (141)		b)This concerns DOP&T. DoNER Action lies with MHA/ Govt of Sikkim.
118.	<p>49. (Para 5.15.8.8) Tripura</p> <p>a) DPCs may be constituted in all the districts of Tripura with representation from both the TTADC and the District Administration as all the districts in Tripura comprise of both TTADC and part IX areas. The TTADC should also be involved in the planning process at the State level. (142)</p> <p>119. b) Immediate steps should be taken to ensure that there is only one intermediate structure between the village and the district bodies of the TTAADC. (143)</p> <p>120. c) The State Government should take steps to evolve a mechanism which could coordinate block level committees chaired by MLAs and zones and sub-zones which are headed by elected representatives of TTAADC. (144)</p> <p>121. d) The State may also undertake comprehensive activity mapping exercise to delineate functions among various levels operating within the system such as the District Council, the Block committee and the Village Council. (145)</p>	(a) to (d) Recommendations have been accepted in principle and may be referred to State Government.	MHA a),b),c)& d): The recommendation has been sent to Government of Tripura for consideration.

			<p style="text-align: center;">DoNER</p> <p>Action lies with MHA/ Govt of Tripura.</p>
122.	<p>50. (Para 6.5.1.3) Financial Delegation and Operational Flexibility – the IFA system</p> <p>a) Based on the experience of the Union Government with regard to the IFA, States should take steps to introduce / strengthen the IFA system in the State administration. (146)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D/Expenditure</p> <p>D/Expenditure has agreed with the recommendation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>Meghalaya- The IFA system is in operation and are effectively functioning. However, steps to further streamline and strengthen structure would be taken up.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Govt of Delhi</p> <p>It has been recommended that based on the experience of the Union Government with regard to the IFA, States should take steps to introduce / strengthen the IFA systems in the State administration. The Finance Deptt acts as Internal Finance in all matters.</p> <p>Manipur – As of now there is no IFA system in the State. However, given the potential of IFA in substantially streamlining the State's financial administration and increasing efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure, the State Government shall examine the possibility of introducing IFA in the State also. Direct recruitment of Manipur Finance Service officers has started recently and they have been posted in various Departments as</p>

			<p>Accounts / Finance Officers. The availability of these officers would facilitate adoption of such a system of financial management in the State.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>The State has system of FA in the Administrative Departments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>The UT administration will take necessary action for introducing / strengthening the Internal Financial Unit (IFU).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The State Government does not agree. It is felt that it delays the decision making process.</p>
<p>123.</p>	<p>51. (Para 6.5.2.3) Avoiding Fiscal Profligacy</p> <p>a) The State Governments need to take steps to ensure that projects and programmes are included in the budget only after well considered deliberations and processes. The practice of announcing projects and schemes on an ad-hoc basis needs to be done away with. (147)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D/Expenditure</p> <p>The proposals are good. Operationalizing these proposals would involve capacity building for forecasting and stakeholder consultation. Theoretically the latter is built into budget formulation by a popular Government. The only concern would be: in trying to create an ideal budget, the budgetary proposals should not become cumbersome and unwieldy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendation.</p>

			<p>Meghalaya- Programmes and projects which are to be included in the Budget are initiated by the concerned Department after due considerations of the need and requirement to include the same in the Budget. The main concern is that expenditure proposed to be expended for the schemes are consistent with the requirement of the Department during the fiscal year and in line with estimates made in the Five Year Plan for that particular year.</p> <p>Delhi- Detailed deliberations are held by Finance and Planning Departments for every new project and programme and included in the budget only if it is found feasible and envisages implementation.</p> <p>Manipur – The State Government includes projects / programmes in the Budget only after having widespread consultation/ deliberations with the concerned Departments. The announcements of programmes / projects on an ad-hoc basis are not resorted to in general.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>State Government has constituted three Financial Committee headed by Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary (Finance) and Principal Secretary of concerned Department depending upon the project cost, to review the detailed project report before</p>
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			<p>making the budget provision for the project.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>The Budget allocation is made on the basis of Budget Estimates prepared by the Departments / implementing agencies. The Plan Budget proposals are submitted to the Planning Commission after detailed discussions at the level of State Planning Board. The Plan Budget submitted by District Planning Committee is also included in the State Plan after approval of the State Planning Board. As per recommendations, the detailed deliberations are held with implementing agencies and other Stakeholders about the project before Budget Allocation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The State agrees with the GOI. Senior officers are proposed to be imparted training on Budget making and management.</p>
124.	<p>52. (Para 6.5.3.3) Expenditure Management</p> <p>(a) The States should take priority steps to improve their expenditure profile by (a) finalizing the detailed project reports of schemes in the preceding year and (b) ensuring that the financial sanctions are</p>	<p>(a) & (b) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D/Expenditure</p> <p>D/Expenditure has agreed with the recommendation.</p>

<p>125.</p>	<p>given to the departments in the first two months of the current financial year. (148)</p> <p>(b) The States should conduct a zero-base review of programmes and schemes which are more than five years old and which involve large sums of public money. (Say over 50 crores) (149)</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh endorses the recommendations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>a) As it is, the existing practice is that schemes for the ensuing year are finalized during the current. However, the final sanction for the schemes by Finance Department in the ensuing year will depend on the completion of certain formalities for e.g. approval of legislature to the estimates of proposed schemes, concerned Administrative Department, Planning Department and other related Departments.</p> <p>b) To ensure that public money is used in the right earnest, that schemes meet their objective of improving the wellbeing of the people and that redundant ones are scrapped/deleted from the budget. The idea of zero-base reviewing of schemes is ideal and the State would strive towards achieving this goal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Delhi</p> <p>It is being managed at the level of HODs by issue of instructions both by the Deli Govt and Govt of India. It is being monitored by Secretaries and HODs as per latest instructions of FD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Finance Department has already issued instructions to State Planning Commission and Departments to review of programmes and schemes on the basis of zero based</p>
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			<p>budgeting for the State.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>As per recommendations, the details of project required to be implemented in next financial year would be finalized in preceding year. All the Departments / implementing agencies will be informed to take priority steps for implementation of the recommendations, so as to improve the expenditure profile.</p> <p>The UT will start Zero Based review of the programmes / schemes which are more than 5 years old and which involve large sum of public money.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendations (a) & (b) in principle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>a) The State agrees with GOI. b) The exercise is being done in the State every year.</p>
126.	<p>53. (Para 6.5.4.7) Prudent Budget formulation</p> <p>a) There should be prudent and realistic economic assumptions in formulation of budget estimates. At the end of every financial year, the gap between the estimates and the actuals should be analyzed so that the underlying economic assumptions could be suitably calibrated for the future. (150)</p>	<p>(a) to (e) Recommendations have been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D/o Economic Affairs</p> <p>a) The recommendation is supported as it would facilitate the State Governments to make optimum utilization of allocated funds, besides addressing the medium to long term concerns that affect the economy.</p>

<p>127.</p>	<p>b) There should be interaction between the State Government and stakeholders including industry associations, think tanks etc. in budget formulation. In order to make such consultations effective and meaningful, steps should be taken to (a) provide information-access to citizens and (b) educate citizens and leaders of society on budget making and its implications. (151)</p>		<p>b) With a view to make need based budgeting, the recommendations is supported as Union Government holds pre-budget discussions with different stake holders to finalize the Central Budget every year. Inputs gained during the interaction may be suitably reflected in the Budget by State Governments.</p>
<p>128.</p>	<p>c) State Governments should shift to multi-year budgeting and give the estimates of revenue and expenditure for a period of four years in addition to the year which the budget pertains. This should be done on a roll-on basis. (152)</p>		<p>c) The recommendation seems to be very objective and purposeful but may not be practically feasible in view of the existing procedure. Since Central Government has not conceptualized multi-year budgeting so far as Non-Plan expenditure is concerned, this recommendation is not supported. Further, any shift in this area should be congruent to Central Budget for the sake of uniformity.</p>
<p>129.</p>	<p>d) The States should follow the practice of preparation and implementation of the MTFP. (153)</p>		
<p>130.</p>	<p>e) In order to remove prejudice against non-plan expenditure, the State should take steps to provide for maintenance of the asset in the project cost itself and ensure its maintenance for at least five years after it is acquired. This action should go hand in hand with recovery of adequate user charges. (154)</p>		<p>d) Preparation of a Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP), which is a statement of the Government's medium-term fiscal objectives providing projection of key financial variables for the current fiscal together with a block of coming years, will be of relevance. This recommendation may be supported.</p> <p>e)The recommendation is supported as it would ensure inbuilt system in making budgetary provision for maintenance of the capital value at least of five years after it is acquired.</p>

			<p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meghalaya</p> <p>(a) Schemes are prepared by the concerned Departments taking into account both the social and economic aspects. In compliance with condition stipulated in the Meghalaya FRBM Act, 2006, the estimated and actual figures of the quarterly receipts – expenditure of the State for the current fiscal are analysed and appropriate action is taken for any intra year discrepancies.</p> <p>(b) No such interaction is happening at present. However, to provide consistency with the national objective of inclusive growth and also to ensure that the Budget estimates reflect the need and requirement of the cross section of the society, the State would take steps to initiate such interaction in the future.</p> <p>(c) A form of informal multi – year in the State in the form of estimates worked out for five Year Plan. However, as per conditions set out in the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, a formal system of multi-year budgeting will have to be formulated / prepared and the State Govt is already taking steps to formulate the same.</p> <p>(d) In accordance with the recommendations, the 13th Finance Commission and the conditions set out in the Meghalaya FRBM Rule, 2006, the State has taken steps to</p>
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		<p>prepare and implement the MTFP.</p> <p>(e) Now maintenance of assets is met from the Non-Plan provision of the Budget. However, no specific amount is earmarked for the purpose. However, for a special category state like Meghalaya, the recommendation can be made effective only if the State gets a special subvention from the Central Government.</p> <p>Delhi- Budget estimate of receipt and expenditure are being made on the basis of growth of in the past years. Budget documents are placed on the website of the Finance Department.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendations.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Actual of pervious year are taken into consideration at the time of preparation of budget estimate of next financial year.</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>a)The UT administration will start gap analysis from the year 2010-11 between Budget Estimates at the beginning of the year and the actual expenditure during the year. After measuring the gap the Administration will be able to allocate realistic Budget Estimates to the implementing agencies / stakeholders. The new project will be also taken into consideration for Budget</p>
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			<p>allocation to the implementing agencies so that the Budget allocation is based on the following economic assumptions-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Past expenditure performance / pattern of the Implementing Agency. 2) New project proposals required to be undertaken by the Departments / Implementing Agency. 3) Relevance of the continuing scheme. <p>b) The UT administration has constituted Village Planning Committees and District Planning Board. Generally, Village Planning Committee discuss their needs at the Panchayat level and submits to the District Planning Committee. The District Planning Committee consolidates all the Village Plans and Urban Plans under District Plan.</p> <p>c) The UT administration will start multilayer budgeting as per the recommendations. The four year estimates of Revenue receipts and expenditure will be started on a roll on basis.</p> <p>d) & e) Suggestion has been noted by the UT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Uttar Pradesh</p>
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			<p>The State has accepted the recommendations (a) to (e).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>a) This exercise is being done in the State every year.</p> <p>b) This is under consideration.</p> <p>c) This is being done regularly in the State.</p> <p>d) The State agrees with GOI.</p> <p>d) Necessary steps shall be taken expeditiously.</p>
131.	<p>54. (Para 6.5.5.2) Revenue Forecast and Need for a Tax Research Unit</p> <p>a) The State Governments should initiate steps to set up dedicated cell within its Finance Department to provide input on the revenue forecast with the reasons thereof. (155)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D/Expenditure</p> <p>The proposals are good. Operationalizing these proposals would involve capacity building for forecasting and stakeholder consultation. Theoretically, the latter is built into budget formulation by a popular Government. The only concern would be: in trying to create an ideal budget, the budgetary process should not become cumbersome and unwieldy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Meghalaya- Revenue forecast of the State is combination of trend, rates and base analysis. However, the recommendation to set up a detailed cell in Finance Deptt to exclusively deal with inputs on revenue forecast will be examined by</p>

			<p>the State and imitative would be taken to set up a cell.</p> <p>Delhi- The resource cell of the Planning Department makes forecast for revenue collection on the basis of growth in the past year.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>A cell named as 'Economic Policy and Analysis Unit' is set up in the Finance Department. The cell is working under the guidance of senior officer from Indian Economic Service.</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>The dedicated Revenue Forecast Cell and Tax Revenue Unit will be established in Finance Deptt for providing inputs on the Revenue Forecast. The Deptt will request the Ministry of Finance for creation of posts for Revenue Forecast and Research Unit under the Finance Department in the UT.</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendation in principle.</p> <p>Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The issue is under consideration.</p>
132.	<p>55. (Para 6.5.6.2) Mechanism for Internal Control</p> <p>a) The State Governments</p>	(a) Recommendation	<p>D/ Expenditure</p> <p>It is recommended for</p>

	<p>should take steps to set up internal audit committees in each of its departments. (156)</p>	<p>has been accepted.</p>	<p>introduction of internal Audit System in the Departments of State Governments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>Manipur has noted it.</p> <p>Meghalaya - A fully developed mechanism with the Directorate of Local Accounts exist. Each Administrative Departments and Departments (HODs) have been provided with the expert services of Financial Advisers, Finance and Accounts Officers, and Internal Auditors. Internal Audit Committees for each department would be taken up after necessary approvals.</p> <p>Delhi- It is being regulated through Departmental instructions and audit of accounts.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>State Government has a system of Internal Audit performed by Finance Department. A separate unit is functioned in Finance Department for the same. For Local Bodies, there is a separate Directorate of Local Fund Audit to perform pre-audit and post-audit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>Daman & Diu are UTs and Directorate of Accounts is functioning on the line of</p>
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			<p>Principle Accounts Offices. The Director of Accounts is also functioning as Central Pay & Accounts Officer for UT as per the accounting procedure prescribed by Govt of India with pre-audit Accounting system. In view of this, it is not felt necessary of setting up of internal audit in each of its departments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendation in principle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The issue is under consideration.</p>
133.	<p>56. (Para 6.5.7.3) External Audit</p> <p>a) The State Governments should specify a time frame for the Departments for necessary follow up action on the recommendations of Audit and forwarding of the ATN after incorporating such action to Audit for vetting before their final submission to the State PAC/COPU. All Departments should adhere to the prescribed time limits. (157)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D/Expenditure</p> <p>D/Expenditure has agreed with the recommendation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>Meghalaya – The recommendation would be considered for implementation in the State.</p> <p>Delhi- A separate cell is constituted in Finance Department to follow up the C&AG Reports.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh – External Audit is conducted by Accountant General and its</p>

			<p>report is reviewed at the higher level, such as Public Accounts Committee of the State.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>The External Audit arrangements are already placed in which Auditors of CAG are Auditing the Accounts of the UT regularly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendation in principle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>This is being done in the State.</p>
134.	<p>57. (Para 6.5.8.3) Projectisation and Appraisal</p> <p>a) In order to deploy public funds prudentially, with inbuilt financial closure, the States should take steps to strengthen their project formulation and appraisal capacity. (158)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has been accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D/Expenditure</p> <p>The proposals are good. Operationalizing these proposals would involve capacity building for forecasting and stakeholder consultation. Theoretically, the latter is built into budget formulation by a popular Government. The only concern would be: in trying to create an ideal budget, the budgetary process should not become cumbersome and unwieldy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh accepts the recommendation.</p> <p>Meghalaya- The State is yet to initiate action on the matter.</p> <p>Delhi - The projections of</p>

		<p>Receipts and Expenditure for each Five Year Plan is done after due discussions with Administrative Department in respect of various projects / schemes.</p> <p>The achievements are also analyzed while preparing Annual Budget.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daman & Diu</p> <p>A unit under the Department of Planning and Statistics for Project appraisal will be set up for project formulation and appraisal. The experts from various disciplines will be attached with this unit. Ministry of Finance will also be requested for creation of technical post for functioning of the 'Project Formulation and Project appraisal' Division under the Department of Planning & Statistics of this UT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>The State has accepted the recommendation in principle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chhatisgarh</p> <p>The State agrees with GOI. Appropriate steps shall be taken expeditiously.</p>
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Administrative Reforms Commission's 15th Report titled "State and District Administration"

List of recommendations not found feasible to be accepted

Sl. No	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action taken
1.	<p>5. (Para 2.4.2.6) Appointment and Security of Tenure at the Senior Levels in the State Government</p> <p>a) After enactment of the State Civil Services Law on the lines of the proposed Union enactment, the proposed State Civil Service Authority should deal with matters concerning appointment and tenure of senior officers of all ranks in the State Governments (including the Chief Secretary, Principal Secretaries, Engineer-in-Chiefs, other Agency Heads and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests).(11)</p>	a) & (b): Recommendations have not been accepted	(a)& (b): No action called for.
2.	<p>b) Till the time that such an Authority is constituted, the following mechanism may be adopted for appointment of the Chief Secretary and Principal Conservator of Forests in the States:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a collegiums to recommend a panel of names to the Chief Minister/ Cabinet for these two posts. For the post of Chief Secretary, this collegiums may consist of (a) a Minister nominated by the Chief Minister, (b) The Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly and (c) the incumbent Chief Secretary. For the selection to the post of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests the collegiums may consist of (a) The Minister In-charge of Forests, (b) the leader of Opposition in the 		

	<p>State Legislative Assembly and (c) the Chief Secretary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•There should be a fixed tenure of atleast two years for both these posts.•The selection for the post of Chief Secretary and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests should be widened to include all officers above a specified seniority (e.g. 30 years). All officers with a seniority higher than a prescribed limit should be eligible to be a part of the panel.(12)		
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	<p>13. (Para 3.3.1.14) District Administration; Functional and Structural Reforms</p> <p>3. a) There should be an integrated governing structure at the district level in the form of the “District Council” with representation from both urban and rural areas. The Council will act as the “District Government”.(36)</p> <p>4. b) The District Collector should have a dual role in this government structure. He should work as the Chief Officer of the District Council and should be fully accountable to the District Council on all local matters.(37)</p> <p>5. c) The District Officer would also be fully accountable to the State Government on all regulatory/other matters not delegated to the District Government.(38)</p>	<p>a) to (c): Recommendations have not been accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to(c): No action called for.</p>
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<p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p>	<p>14. (Para 3.3.2.6) Line Departments of the State Government at the District/Sub-District Level</p> <p>a) District/sub-district offices, whose activities/functions coincide with the activities and functions transferred by the State Government to the PRIs/ULBs need not exist as separate entities at the district and sub-district levels. Functions funds and functionaries of such offices should be transferred to the appropriate local government institutions. (39)</p> <p>b) Line departments such as the Departments of Water Resources and PWD (Roads) or the Department of Health engaged in execution of State-wide projects need to maintain their separate offices at the district/sub-district level. On important issues, they will need to coordinate with the District Collector. They will also need to coordinate with the District Council to the extent their activities impinge on the powers and functions of the Council.(40)</p> <p>c) The line departments and their Agency Heads should provide technical support and guidance to the District Councils in planning and monitoring implementation.(41)</p>	<p>a) to (c): Recommendations have not been accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (c): No action called for.</p>
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	<p>16. (Para 4.2.6.17.7) Empowerment of the Mayor</p> <p>9. a) The Mayor of the MCD should be directly elected by popular mandate through a city-wide election. The term should be for five years.(45)</p> <p>10. b) The functions of chairing the Corporation and exercising executive authority should vest in the same functionary i.e. the Mayor. The Mayor should be the Chief Executive Authority of the MCD.(46)</p> <p>11. c) The Mayor should appoint a 'Cabinet'; choosing the members from amongst the elected corporators. The strength of this body should not exceed 10 per cent of the number of the elected Corporators or fifteen, whichever is higher. The "Cabinet" should exercise executive authority on matters entrusted to it by the Mayor, under his/her overall control and direction.(47)</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Recommendations have not been accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (c): No action called for.</p>
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	<p>17. (Para 4.2.6.18.12) Issue of Splitting up the MCD</p> <p>12. (a) The municipal services in the entire National Capital Territory (NCT) may be under the jurisdiction of a single municipal body viz. the current Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). (48)</p> <p>13. (b) In order to provide efficient, responsive and citizen friendly services to the citizens, the MCD should be converted into a three tier institution with the Corporation at the apex. The middle tier i.e. the Zones should be adequately strengthened and empowered. The zonal body called Janpad Parishad/Zonal Council will primarily be a representative body consisting of elected Councillors (whose constituency falls majorly within the area of the Zone) and some nominated members. These Janpad Parishads/Zonal Councils should be given considerable financial and administrative autonomy. Each Zone should have a separate fund and all the taxes under Sections 113(1) and (2) of the DMC Act should be collected and retained by them. Their powers with regard to enforcement of regulations and bye-laws should also be enhanced appropriately. The third tier will consist of Ward Sabhas.(49)</p> <p>14. (c) The MCD should be at the apex level of the new structure. It will act as a kind of an Umbrella Organization – a Holding Entity, responsible for giving overall policy directions and high level conceptual technical and HRD support to the zones. This Apex body should not delve into the day-to-day functioning of the Zones. It should provide coordination among Zones & make laws/bye-laws for the whole of Delhi. It should take up projects</p>	<p>(a) to (d): Recommendations have not been accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (d): No action called for.</p>
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<p>15.</p>	<p>which run across multiple zones. It will be the duty of this apex body to ensure that standards of development and civic amenities remain uniform throughout the city.(50)</p> <p>(d) Substantial changes will need to be introduced in the provisions of the existing DMC Act, 1957 to implement these recommendations. The Expert Committee suggested earlier at paragraph 4.2.6.16(c) may be asked to carry out this task within a period of two months.(51)</p>		
<p>16.</p>	<p>20. (Para 4.2.10.15) Role of the Government of NCT in Spatial Planning and Land Development; Its Relationship with the Delhi Development Authority</p> <p>a) The composition of the DDA needs to be changed. The Chief Minister of Delhi should be the Chairperson of this body in place of the Lt. Governor. This should be done by amending Section 3(3) (a) of the DDA Act, 1957.(55)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has not been accepted.</p>	<p>(a):No action called for.</p>

<p>17.</p> <p>18.</p>	<p>21. (Para 4.2.11.8) Role of the Government of NCT - In Police, Law and Order</p> <p>a) The Union Government may retain control over the broader aspects of security and law and order whereas traffic, local policing and enforcement of the special laws could be handed over to the Delhi Government. In the long run some of these functions could be transferred to the Municipal Corporation. (58)</p> <p>b) As this will involve major restructuring of the present Delhi Police establishment, it may be advisable to constitute a Task Force with representatives of both the Union and the Delhi Government to study the matter in depth and suggest appropriate restructuring through legislative and administrative measures.(59)</p>	<p>(a) & (b): Recommendations have not been accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (b):No action called for.</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>29. (Para 5.3.6) North Eastern Region: Ethnic Conflicts - in Places, Manifesting as Territorial Conflicts and Violence (Problem of Insurgency and Law and Order)</p> <p>c) To oversee the formulation and implementation of the plans for this region, a Standing Committee of the National Development Council should be constituted and may be headed by a Cabinet Minister. Te Committee should report to the Chairman, NDC twice a year to ensure both speedy resolution of any differences and coordinated action regarding development of the region. (89)</p>	<p>c) Recommendation has not been accepted.</p>	<p>c): No action called for.</p>

<p>20.</p> <p>21.</p>	<p>35. (Para 5.11.5) Issue of Tribal Areas Lying outside the Sixth Schedule</p> <p>a) For tribal areas which lie outside the Sixth Schedule as well as the Seventy Third Constitutional Amendment the State Government should take steps to create specially at the district level bodies which should consist of both elected as well as traditionally selected representatives. The States which show initiative and take a lead in this matter should be given incentives. (101)</p> <p>b) The District Rural Development Authority of the district should work as a body accountable to this District Level Body. (102)</p>	<p>(a) & (b): Recommendations have not been accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (b): No action called for.</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>38. (Para 5.14.4) Regional Institutes</p> <p>c) The North Eastern Council (NEC) should establish an apex Regional Academy for Human Resource Development as an autonomous body with academic and executive flexibility. The mandate of the Academy may extend to the entire range of services under the government. (111)</p>	<p>(c) Recommendation has not been accepted.</p>	<p>c): No action called for.</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>39. (Para 5.15.1.5) Assam</p> <p>a) All the three Sixth Schedule Autonomous Councils of Assam should be given parity with regard to legislative and executive powers. (115)</p>	<p>(a) Recommendation has not been accepted.</p>	<p>a):No action called for.</p>

<p>24.</p>	<p>44. (Para 5.15.3.9.3) Special Powers to the Governor of Manipur under Article 371</p> <p>a) In view of the circumstances prevailing in Manipur, the Governor of Manipur should be given special powers/responsibility with respect to law and order on the lines of the powers vested in the Governors of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh under Articles 371A and 371H of the Constitution respectively. This could be done by inserting a suitable paragraph in Article 371C. (130)</p>	<p>a) Recommendation has not been accepted.</p>	<p>a): No action called for.</p>
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