# Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries

4 - 5 February, 2011



Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

### Second Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries

4 - 5 February, 2011

# Proceedings



Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions Government of India

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#### Welcome Address

#### Shri K. M. Chandrasekhar

Cabinet Secretary

on'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister of State for Personnel & Public Grievances, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, Secretaries to Government of India, Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories.

Dear Colleagues,

The first annual two day conference of Chief Secretaries was held in the month of February 2010. The vision behind the Conference was to make it a standing forum for exchange of views between the Centre, the States and Union Territories and provide an occasion for interaction and dialogue on key issues facing the nation. The issues deliberated in the first conference were focused on Latest Trends in Technology, Emerging Global Challenges and Opportunities, International Trade Outlook, Climate Change, UID Mission and Key Security



Cabinet Secretary delivering his Welcome Address

Concerns. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister who had welcomed the initiative and did hope that it would lead to a free and frank exchange of views, thereby gaining better understanding of one another's problems.

The previous year's conference not only came up to expectations, but in fact exceeded it manifold. Presentations on various agenda items were well received by State Governments. States and Union Territories raised a great number of issues pertaining to their specific problems, which were responded to by concerned Secretaries to GoI. These lively exchanges and sharing of views led to concrete action points which were regularly followed up.

One important action point which emerged in the previous conference was to put in place an institutional mechanism for regular consultation with States to ensure continuous linking, dissemination and outreach of technologies from national laboratories to the States for actual utilization for benefit of the people. During the last year, a great deal of work has been done in this respect and Department of Science and Technology would be presenting a follow up report in this conference.

The importance accorded to Chief Secretaries Conference can be seen by the fact that Hon'ble Prime Minister has again lent his presence to grace the second conference in succession. His steady stewardship and visionary leadership acts as a beacon of light to all of us to continue to excel ourselves towards a higher level of performance in all spheres of governance. I take this opportunity to welcome Hon'ble Prime Minister to the Second Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries. I also welcome Hon'ble Minister of State for Personnel and Public Grievances who is an accomplished and dedicated leader. I also welcome Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, along with Secretaries to Government of India and Chief Secretaries and other senior officers of State and UT Governments.

We have given a great deal of thought in chalking out the agenda of this year's two day conference, to reflect pressing concerns which are being voiced in various forums, like Transparency and Ethics in Governance, Areas of Concern in Flagship Programmes, Key Issues in Internal Security, Introduction to Results Framework Document Initiative and finally an interactive session on issues raised by the Chief Secretaries.

The issue of deficit of ethics and transparency in governance has dominated our national discourse in recent times. Although, both Central and State Governments have been prompt in taking action against culprits, yet there is a growing perception that our systems and laws are not strong and effective enough in tackling this issue. It may be recalled that 4<sup>th</sup> Report of 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC titled "Ethics in Governance" had made a number of recommendations on which Government is taking a scries of steps. A large number of legislative and administrative measures have been taken and are also under active consideration, which would strengthen the transparency and ethical foundation of our systems of governance. There are many measures under deliberation for making the civil servants more responsive and accountable. We have planned a session on transparency and ethics in which we will be able to discuss these measures in greater detail.

The goal of the Government is focused on inclusive growth and equitable development. Flagship programmes of Government of India are major drivers in this direction. NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme), NRHM (National Rural Health Mission), ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services), SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), MDM (Mid Day Meal), TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign), JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission), RGGVY (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana)

IAY (Indira Awas Yojana), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) etc. are some of the important ones, on which a huge amount of national outlay is being spent. These programmes have been instrumental in improving the quality of life and infrastructure, especially in rural India. However, there are some major areas of concern, which need to be addressed and attended to urgently. These are mainly centred around re-energizing and improving governance at all levels. Some states are doing very well, while many others are lagging behind, where accelerated pace and quality execution is needed urgently. The third tier of governance namely, local governance needs to be equipped with three Fs' (Funds, Functions and Functionaries) for achieving quality outcomes. We may also have to look at issues of flexibility, convergence, transparency and monitoring which arise out of local conditions and variations. Thus a comprehensive re-look at the design and policy guidelines of these programmes, in the light of experience and felt need of State Governments deserve top most priority. I hope that deliberations on flagship programmes would lead to a meaningful outcome in addressing areas of concern, both in terms of policy and execution.

Internal Security issues like extremist naxal activities in some parts of the country and terrorism aided and abetted by foreign power need to be addressed comprehensively. A greater synergy is needed between States and Central Government to evolve foolproof mechanisms, in order to take timely preventive and proactive measures. This requires a cohesive set of strategies in pooling security and intelligence resources. There is also a strong imperative to address root causes of militancy and extremism through inclusive growth and all round development of affected areas.

I look forward to a very fruitful and engaging two day session on topics mentioned above, as well as on issues arised by Chief Secretaries and responses thereon by Secretaries to GoI, leading to concrete and time bound action points for all concerned.

I once again welcome Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister of State, Personnel and Public Grievances and all my colleagues present today.

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#### Address

#### Shri V. Narayanasamy

*Minister of State (PMO & PP)* 

on'ble Prime Minister, Sh. K.M. Chandrasekhar, Cabinet Secretary, Government of India, Sh T.K.A. Nair, Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister, Secretaries to Government of India, Chief Secretaries to States and Union Territories. It give me great pleasure to welcome the Hon'ble Prime Minister for the Second Annual Conference of the Chief Secretaries. Hon'ble PM's presence today highlights the importance of States and Union Territories, leading role in the arena of governance in our country.

The genesis of this annual meet lies in the need to create a platform for dialogue and interaction between the centre and the states to achieve unity of purpose and convergence in execution and outcome. During the First Annual Conference last year, Hon'ble PM emphasized that the development of a country is largely a function of all committed people who man the top administration of the country or to the challenges of faster and equitable



Minister of State (PMO & PP) delivering his Address

development and therefore their heavy responsibility in getting our country moving forward at a pace at which we need to banish poverty, ignorance and disease from this ancient land of ours. With these words Hon'ble PM exhorted all of us to a higher sense of duty and commitment which need to be borne in mind as we begin our session today.

The First Annual two day Conference of Chief Secretaries held last year was centred on technology, trade and environment and other issues. It was felt that there is a gap of understanding on lack of synergy between the centre and the states on these vital issues whereas in a federal set up like ours both partners are to be at the same wave length. It has given me great satisfaction that last year's conference fulfils the aim of bridging the gap in a substantial manner, Detailed deliberations, free and frank exchange of views led to a concrete set of points on which great deal of progress has been made.

In the presence conference, the focus is rightly placed on important vital issues daunting this nation today like transparency and ethics in governance, areas of concern in flagship programmes, key issues in internal security, introduction to results framework document and other issues. These are areas where we need to give new thrust and dynamism.

It has been well said that quality of governance is a litmus test of how well a country is performing. Therefore there is imperative need to enhance quality of performance, ensure accountability and revamp our system to achieve, decide level in public service delivery system. There is a convergence of view that points which read in ethics infrastructure, consisting transparency, accountability and integrity as a key stone of good governance. In this respect "Right to Information Act 2005" is a major legislative initiative which Hon'ble PM has taken forward to empower the people to promote transparency. The Act has been a major success and is seen as a powerful tool in bringing objectivity and reducing corruption Similarly the Government of India and the states have stepped up e-governance initiative which has helped in improving public delivery in many areas. There is a felt need to extend broad band connectivity in vast rural uncovered areas of our country. Also the new models of partnership, private and voluntary need to be encouraged in a fair and objective manner.

The Government of India set up the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in 2005 which submitted 15 reports covering vast gamut of governance issues. Some of the recommendations like Lok Pal Bill, the Hon'ble PM is very particular that bill has to get a shape and secondly Hon'ble PM has also directed me that only 17 states so far have constituted the Lok Ayukt. The Hon'ble PM is writing to all the Chief Ministers of remaining states for the purpose of constituting Lok Ayukt in their respective states. The PM also gave me the direction that the Urban Development Minister and the Rural Development Minister of Government of India should be given the direction to send letters to the State Chief Secretaries for constituting Lok Ayukt for the purpose of having the transparency in administration in the institutions. I would like to say that the New Civil Services Bill is also under finalization which includes civil service values, code of ethics and contact. All India Services Conduct Rules is also being revised to include integrity and avoid conflict in interest. The Code of Ethics for Regulators is also being finalized. The bill to Protect Whistleblowers has been approved by the Cabinet. Now it is before the Standing Committee of the Parliament.

There is a strong case to look into the design and policy aspects of policy programmes. In flagship programmes wherever as a minister, with the permission of the Hon'ble PM I would like to say that when the

Hon'ble PM had put me in the Planning Commission as the Minister of State, when I visited some of the States I found that there are lot of loop holes in implementing the flagship programmes which need to be totally plugged so that the common Poor people in the villages will get the benefits and advantages. There is also a felt need to share good practices and success stories which has been done by various States with other states. The root cause of militancy lies in alienation and deprivation Economic development and social empowerment coupled with projection of our entire Indian ethos would go a long way towards fair, equitable and peaceful development Sir, Today the officers who are working in the Government of India and also in the States when they work according to the rules and regulations framed by the Government they need protection. Under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister I assure you on behalf of him that the officers will get full protection from the Hon'ble PM for their services.

The centre and states are co-partners in the process of national building. It is heartening to see that the forum has been created for free and frank exchange of views and ideas between them, I commend the Cabinet Secretary and his team and also the Principal Secretary to PM for creating such a fora. I am hopeful that deliberations and discussions during this conference would similarly prove to be high value and would contribute to faster and quality decision making on complex and urgent issues of the day. I once again welcome the Hon'ble Prime Minister and all the senior officers of the Government of India and also the States and Union Territories who are present today and wish all the best for a very productive and fruitful conference.

Thank you.

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### Inaugural Address

#### Dr. Manmohan Singh

Prime Minister of India

am very happy to participate in this inaugural function of the Second Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries of States. I welcome each one of you to this very important conference and hope you will benefit from the exchange of ideas that takes place here.

As you are aware, the previous year has been a difficult one for our country. I would like to briefly point out here some of the major problems that we as a nation face today. The problem of high inflation has persisted now for several months driven mostly by supply-side shortages, Particularly those of agricultural commodities and also the rising prices of imported products, both primary commodities and petroleum products. The internal security situation has been tense in some parts of our country. There has been unacceptably high level of violence in areas affected by left-wing extremism and in the Kashmir valley. Serious concern has been expressed in many



Prime Minister of India delivering his Address

responsible circles about the lack of ethical conduct and probity in our public life. Though our major anti-poverty programmes have achieved considerable successs, the quality of delivery of service has not been always as good as it could be or it should be. The deprived sections of the community have a genuine grievance that the benefits intended for them do not reach them in full measure.

I am therefore glad to note that issues like transparency and ethics in government, important concerns regarding internal security and implementation of important flagship programmes are proposed to be discussed at length at this conference.

Our economy has been on a high growth trajectory for the past few years. We weathered the global financial crisis relatively well and we have reason to believe that we will do much better in the coming years as well. But, inflation poses a serious threat to the growth momentum. More importantly, it affects the poor and the vulnerable disproportionately harder. A year ago the primary concern was the rising prices of cereals, pulses, edible oils and sugar. These were being pushed up owing to the drought of 2009. These tendencies were reined in successfully due to additional releases through the public distribution system, augmentation of supplies through imports and curbs on exports and a determined effort to increase production. The recent spurt in prices has been driven by an increase in the prices of vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, eggs and fish. This poses a different kind of problem, as these commodities are not held in public stocks. Some of the increase in the prices of relatively superior food products like milk, eggs, meat and fish is partly attributable to rising income levels. This itself is a corollary of faster growth and the effectiveness of our programmes of social inclusion, which have succeeded in putting relatively more income in the hands of the poorer sections of the community. Whatever be the cause, the fact remains that inflation is something, which needs to be tackled with great urgency. The lasting solution for food price inflation lies in increasing agricultural productivity and production not only of cereals but also of pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits and augmenting the supply of milk and milk products, poultry, meat and fish. There is a need for a paradigm shift in our institutional arrangements, for improving the availability of various commodities to meet the higher levels of domestic consumption. Since we have no control over the prices of imported goods, our ability to stabilize prices depends crucially on our ability to control the prices of non traded goods and services. As you all know, much of what needs to be done in this regard lies in the domain of State Governments. The functioning of the Agricultural Produce market Committee Acts needs to be reviewed on an urgent basis. There seems to be a strong case for waiving mandi taxes, octroi and local taxes, which impede the smooth movement of essential commodities. The public distribution system needs to be strengthened. Storage facilities have to be augmented. Supply chains need to be strengthened and these need to be dovetailed with organized retail chains for quicker and more efficient distribution of farm products and more remunerative prices for our farmers. While the Central Government will continue to provide substantial support in this direction, each state has to work out a suitable plan of action suited to its requirements and its capabilities. I would urge all of you to pay particular attention to these and related issues in your deliberations.

As per our Constitution, the responsibility for maintenance of public order and peace rests with the states. But, in view of the complex and ever changing nature of problems we face, states often need Central assistance in these areas. It is only through a process of continuous and meaningful interaction between the Centre and the states that problems of left-wing extremism cross-border terrorism and religious fundamentalism can be tackled and tackled effectively. Let me reaffirm today that the Central government stands committed to assisting states in all possible ways in these areas. But, while the Centre can provide resources, guidance and information, the basic

task of modernizing state police forces, inducting better equipment, improving the quality of police personnel and strengthening the infrastructure available to them requires the attention of the State Governments. Funds are not a constraint, as the thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended substantial grants and the Central government continues making its contribution to augment the resources of the states. What is needed is a recognition of this problem, focused attention on these issues and a commitment to improving the professionalism and the quality of our police forces. Ultimately, it is a police man on the ground who will deliver results and he has to be equipped and treated well to have the morale and the capacity to deal with the problems of internal security. I hope to see some useful recommendations emerging out of your deliberations on these issues.

Corruption strikes at the roots of good governance. It is an impediment to faster growth. It dilutes, if not negates, our efforts at social inclusion. It dents our international image and it demeans us before our own people. This is a challenge which has to be faced frontally, boldly and quickly. As you might be aware, we have set up a Group of Ministers to look into all measures, legal or administrative, to tackle this menace. Two bills have already been introduced in Parliament relating to judicial accountability and the protection of whistle blowers. Along with legislation, the necessary revamp of administrative practices and procedures needs to be fast-tracked. A systemic response that reduces opportunities for corruption needs to be put in place. It is now well documented that the introduction of competition, greater choice and modern technology can cut down the opportunities for corruption in a very meaningful manner. Delays, another major cause, can be addressed to a large extent by effective decentralization and delegation of power and responsibility. All these issues require your wholehearted attention and I have no doubt that if all of us work together we can bring about vast improvements in governance.

Our social sector programmes for the empowerment of the poor and the disadvantaged have met with reasonable success. They have generated substantial employment, enhanced wage rates, put additional purchasing power in the hands of the poor and mitigated distress during adverse circumstances such as natural calamity. In short, they have succeeded, to a large extent, in blunting the harsh edges of deprivation and distress. But, there is a perception that the schemes, designed to help the poor, do not provide the intended benefits to them in full measure on account of leakages and at times tardy implementation. The answer, perhaps, lies in effective decentralization and delegation of powers to the panchayats so that the voice of the targeted beneficiaries gets heard and reflected in the implementation of various services.

We should also make full use of technology to improve the delivery of our schemes. Technological advances, including broadband connectivity and mobile phones, provide opportunities and tools for better monitoring, improved communication and greater transparency. Unique identification numbers and the extension of the business correspondence model of commercial banks to remote areas should help in prevention of leakages and promote financial inclusion. These are tools and options at your disposal and it is up to you to use them effectively and imaginatively.

I would like to draw your attention to two more areas I consider important. The first is infrastructure. As you know, the infrastructure deficit in our country is considered a major obstacle in the achievement of our growth potential. We need better roads, better ports and better airports, improved supply of electricity and expanded irrigation facilities. While we have made some progress in the last six and a half years in improving our infrastructure and tried new models like the Public Private Partnership, much more needs to be done and it has to

be done on a priority basis. I would urge all Chief Secretaries to explore ways and means by which the infrastructure deficit in their state can be bridged. This is even more crucial for those States that continue to lag behind in the race for social and economic development.

The other area is the administration's response to the special needs and problems of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, women and other vulnerable groups of our society. Speaking to Chief Ministers three days ago, I had said that it is a shame that atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes still continue in our country. I expect all Chief Secretaries to lead their administration in preventing such atrocities and ensuring punishment to the perpetrators when they do occur. I expect a similar sensitive and responsive attitude towards the issue of violence against our women.

As India marches ahead, we should pause and ponder on the nature of the society we wish to build for our country. Economic growth and rising national income are not enough by themselves, though they are essential. These have to be tempered with equity and inclusiveness and with social and religious harmony. Our people have to be imbued with a modern outlook, a humane attitude and an ethical value system. The way we run the administration of this great country has a significant bearing on the kind of society we can hope to build and leave behind for our children and grand children. This is something which I would like each one of you to keep in mind.

In conclusion, let me end by wishing you all the best in your deliberations over the next two days. I hope to see useful recommendations emerging from your discussions. May your path be blessed.

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### Vote of Thanks

#### Shri R. C. Misra

Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms, Public Grievances and Pensions

on'ble Prime Minister, Minister of State (PMO & PP), Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretary, Secretaries to the Union Government, Chief Secretaries of States, Administrators of Union Territories, distinguished guests, Media representatives, ladies and gentlemen.

It is may privilege to propose a Vote of Thanks on this occasion. I wish to thank the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, for gracing this day and sharing his thoughts with us.

I would like to thank the Minister of State (PMO and PP) for taking out time from his busy schedule to be with us, and for his constant support in all our endeavours.



Secretary (ARPG) proposing a Vote of Thanks

I thank the Principal Secretary to Prime Minister for his unstinted support.

I wish to place on record our sincere gratitude to the Cabinet Secretary for his constant inspiration and guidance.

I extend my thanks to Secretaries to the Government of India, the Chief Secretaries, and Administrators and all the other officers for their kind presence on this occasion.

We owe special thanks to the officials of the NIC, CPWD, ITDC, audio-visual staff, and Vigyan Bhavan staff. I also thank the officers and staff of the Department of AR & PG for their untiring efforts in organising the Conference. I would like to thank the press and media for covering this event.

Thank you very much.

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### **Technical Session**

**Transparency and Ethics in Governance** 

# Presentation by Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

**Government of India** 

# TRANSPARENCY & ETHICS IN GOVERNANCE : POINTS FOR DISSCUSION

Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

# TRANSPARENCY AND ETHICS IN GOVERNANCE

- Need to pay attention to several interventions suggested for
  - Y Checking erosion of integrity
  - Y enhancing transparent and ethical transaction of public service

# SIGNIFICANT

# CODE OF ETHICS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

### 4<sup>th</sup> Report of 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC 'Ethics in Governance' recommended

- \* public service values towards which all public servants should aspire, should be defined & made applicable to all tiers of Government & parastatal organizations.
- Y Recommendation has been accepted by Gol

#### 10th Report of 2nd ARC recommended

\* enactment of Civil Services Law for reforming civil services of Union Government

Similar recommendation has been made in respect of States in 15<sup>th</sup> Report 'State and District Administration'

# CODE OF ETHICS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

- Gol is finalizing Civil Services Standards, Performance & Accountability Bill, 2010
  - r includes features
    - o civil service values
    - o civil service code of ethics and conduct
    - appointment in civil services
    - o performance management system
    - creation of a civil services authority & its application to All India Services

### STATE VIGILANCE COMMISSION

- 15<sup>th</sup> Report (State & District Administration) of 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC recommended
  - Y setting up of organization of Vigilance Commission in States on pattern of CVC
    - Recommendation was accepted by Gol & has been referred to State Governments for appropriate action
  - T three-member State Vigilance Commission for larger States & single member body for smaller States
  - members in State Vigilance Commissions should be those who have been experts in their respective fields

### STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION & OTHER PUBLIC RECRUITING AGENCIES

- 15<sup>th</sup> Report (State & District Administration)
   of 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC recommended with regard to
   appointment of junior level functionaries in
   State Government
  - \* that the role of State Public Service Commission should be
    - to lay down broad norms and standards
    - work as a watchdog organization for their implementation
  - \*\*Recommendation has been accepted by Gol & referred to State Governments for appropriate action

### LOCAL BODIES OMBUDSMAN FOR GROUP OF DISTRICTS

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 4<sup>th</sup> Report Ethics in Governance recommended constitution of a local bodies Ombudsman for group of districts to investigate cases against functionaries of local bodies
  - Y Local bodies Ombudsman should be constituted for group of districts to investigate cases against functionaries of local bodies. State Panchayat Raj Acts & Urban Local Bodies Act should be amended to include this provision
  - Y Local bodies Ombudsman should be empowered to investigate cases of corruption or maladministration by functionaries of local self governments, & submit reports to competent authorities for taking action. Competent authorities should normally take action as recommended. In case they do not agree with recommendations, they should give their reasons in writing and the reasons should be made public
- GOI accepted recommendation

### INVESTIGATION & PROSECUTION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION CASES

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 4<sup>th</sup> Report Ethics in Governance recommended
  - TEmpowering of State Vigilance
    Commissions/Lokayuktas to supervise
    prosecution of corruption related cases
    - GOI accepted recommendation & forwarded it to States for taking appropriate action
  - Prescribing a reasonable time-limit for investigation of different types of cases for investigating agencies

# STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC OFFENCES UNIT OF STATES

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 4<sup>th</sup> Report stressed need to strengthen Economic Offences Unit of States
  - The economic offences unit of states need to be strengthened to effectively investigate cases and there should be better coordination amongst existing agencies
- GoI accepted & circulated recommendation for appropriate action

### **BENAMI\_TRANSACTIONS**

- In its 4<sup>th</sup> Report, 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC highlighted issue of benami transactions
- GoI is working on new Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill to replace Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988

#### PROTECTION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 4<sup>th</sup> Report relating to protection of whistleblowers, recommended
  - Y Legislation should be enacted immediately to provide protection to whistleblowers on lines proposed by the Law Commission
- GoI has drafted Public Interest Disclosure & Protection of Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010.
- Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha

### FALSE CLAIMS ACT

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 4<sup>th</sup> Report recommended enactment of False Claims Act in India incorporating
  - Any citizen should be able to bring suit against any person or agency for false claim against government
  - If false claim is established in court of law, then person/ agency responsible shall be liable for penalty equal to five times loss sustained by exchequer or society
  - Y Loss sustained could be monetary or non-monetary as in form of pollution or other social costs. In case of nonmonetary loss, court would have authority to compute loss in monetary terms
  - Y Person who brought suit shall be suitably compensated out of damages recovered
- · Gol accepted recommendation
- Legislation is being drafted titled 'Mendacious Claims and Assertions Act'

#### INTEGRITY PACTS

- 4<sup>th</sup> Report of 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC relating to Integrity Pacts recommended
  - Y setting up of Task Force to
    - Identify type of transactions requiring such pacts
    - provide for protocol for entering into such pacts
  - Task Force should examine whether any amendment is required in existing legal framework to make such agreement enforceable
- Task Force constituted by GoI has submitted its Report

### **SOCIAL AUDIT**

- · 2nd ARC in its 4th Report
  - Y Highlighted significance of social audit mechanism
  - Recommended to provide for social audit mechanism in operational guidelines of all development schemes & citizen-centric programmes
- Planning Commission has written letters to all concerned

### SECURITY OF TENURE

- Initiative has been taken by Government of Maharashtra
- Enacted 'Maharashtra Government Servants Regulation of Transfers and Prevention of Delay in Discharge of Official Duties Act, 2005'

### INTEGRATED FINANCIAL ADVISORS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

- · 2nd ARC in its 15th Report
  - revaluated scheme of posting senior officers as IFA in Ministries/Departments of Gol
  - TRecommended that States should take steps to introduce/strengthen IFA system in State administration
- Recommendation has been accepted by GoI, referred to State Governments for appropriate action

# INTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEES IN STATE DEPARTMENTS

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 15<sup>th</sup> Report recommended setting up of Internal Audit Committees in each State Department
- Gol has accepted & referred recommendation to State Governments for appropriate action

### TRANSPARENCY IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN E-GOVERNANCE PROJECTS

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 11<sup>th</sup> Report recommended
  - Y Several components of e-Governance projects lend themselves to Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. In all such cases (PPP) should be the preferred mode
  - The private partner should be selected through a transparent process. The roles and responsibilities of government as well as the private partner should be clearly laid down in the initial stage itself, leaving no room for any ambiguity
- GoI has referred recommendation to State Governments for appropriate action

# SERVICE STANDARDS FOR DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

### 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 12<sup>th</sup> Report Citizen-Centric Administration

- recommended Seven Step Model for Citizen
  Centricity for all organizations of Union Government
  & State Governments having public interface
- Endorsed 'Sevottam' model designed by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
- Y Sevottam consists of three modules
  - o Citizens' Charter
  - Public Grievance Redressal System
  - defining and developing Public Service Standards and Capacity

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010 is noteworthy initiative

### CITIZENS' CHARTERS

2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 12<sup>th</sup> Report made detailed recommendations about making Citizens' Charters effective

Highlighted evolving an effective public grievance redressal system

Gol accepted recommendations & communicated to States

- \* Centralized Public Grievance Redressal & Monitoring System
- Y Seven Step Model on Citizen Centricity

3 States (Haryana, Orissa & Rajasthan) have implemented public grievance redress system in the same model as CPGRAM System

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT**

- Among large number of countries that have provided legal framework for administrative procedures, Finland has best law
- Such Acts lay down enforceable standards of good administration & ensure access to justice in administration
- · Absence of any such law in India

# INTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEES IN STATE DEPARTMENTS

- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC in its 15<sup>th</sup> Report recommended setting up of Internal Audit Committees in each State Department
- Gol has accepted & referred recommendation to State Governments for appropriate action

### ETHICS OFFICER

Ethics Officers are increasingly common sight in corporate world, international development organizations, & at colleges and universities

#### Ethics Officer is top level officer

- T Aligns practices of workplace with stated ethics & beliefs
- T Holds people accountable to ethical standards
- T Provides evidence-based independent ethics advice
- T Promotes ethical awareness through outreach & training

#### Ethics Officer of IMF

- T Maintains Integrity Hotline (available worldwide 24/7 via a toll-free number or the internet) monitored by Oversight Committee (which meets quarterly and provides bi-annual reports to management and an annual report to the external Audit Committee)
- T suggests expansion/revision in Code of Conduct & related procedural matters

Related innovation in GoI is institution of Transparency Officer



# **Presentation by Department of Personnal & Training**

**Government of India** 

# Transparency and Ethics in Governance.

Presentation at Chief Secretary's Conference

February 4-5, 2011

### Introduction:

- The Government is committed to its policy of 'zero tolerance against corruption' and has taken several measures in that direction.
- >Such interventions have been often perceived to be ineffectual.
- A need for more result-oriented mechanisms to handle the menace of corruption.

#### Administrative Reforms Commission

The Second, ARC in its Report 'Ethics in Governance (January 2007) extensively dealt with the subject & came to the conclusion that 'enforcement of rule of law and deterrent punishment against corruption are critical to build an ethically sound society'.

#### Recommendation of ARC

- Constitution of Lokayukta.
- Setting up of State Vigilance Commission to supervise corruption related cases.
- Investigative agencies should acquire multi-disciplinary skills.
- Modern techniques of investigation should be deployed.
- Reasonable time for investigation be fixed.

# Recommendation of ARC (contd)

- Anti-corruption agencies should conduct systematic surveys of highly corruption prone departments.
- Citizens' Charters should be made effective.
- Identification of areas where monopoly of functions can be tempered with competition.
- Simplification and streamlining of procedure.
- Use of IT to improve governance.
- Reducing discretion.

The Government of India constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) in January 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.

#### GOM will:

- Consider all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency; and
- Specifically look at :
- State funding of elections.
- fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption.
- Ensuring full transparency in public procurement and contracts.

# GOM..(contd)

- Review discretionary powers enjoyed by the Ministers.
- Introduce open and competitive system of exploiting natural resources.
- Examine Constitutional amendments to provide for summary proceedings in case of grave misdemeanor or blatant corruption by public servants.

### Legislative measures

- Need to set up Lokayukta in the States.
- 17 States have enacted the Lokayukta Act.
- 13 States yet to set up Lokayukta:-Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Pondicherry, and Uttarakhand.

#### Recommendation of ARC on Lokayukta

- Making obligatory on part of states to establish the institution of Lokayukta.
- Lokayukta multi-member body headed by a former Judge of Supreme Court/Chief Justice of High Court
- Jurisdiction over cases involving corruption including corruption by Ministers and MLAs.
- Constitution of State Vigilance Commission for cases of corruption against State Government officials.

#### Salient features of proposed Whistle Blower Bill

Any person may make a complaint or disclosure against allegation of corruption or misuse of office -

Coverage: Employees of -

- Central Government
- Corporation established under Central Act;
- Government companies;
- Societies or local authorities owned or controlled Central Government.
- State Government could also adopt the Bill [clause 2(c), (d) & proviso to clause 3(1)]

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#### Whistle Blower Bill :Requirements of a Public Interest Disclosure/ Complaint-contd

- Disclosure shall be in writing or by e-mail, containing full particulars accompanied by supporting documents. [clause 3(4)]
- Complaints to the made before CVC and in case of States, the State Vigilance Commissioner or any other designated authority specified by the respective State Govt.

[clause 2(b)]

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# Fast tracking of cases of corruption

- Three broad issues:-
  - Disciplinary proceedings(Departmental action).
  - Criminal Trials.
  - Forfeiture of assets.

## Departmental Proceedings (DP)

Protracted proceedings leading to delay in action.

#### Recommendations of 2nd ARC:-

- The procedure needs to be made simple so that the proceedings could be completed within a short time frame.
- Emphasis should be on documentary evidence, and only in case documentary evidence is not sufficient, recourse should be made to oral evidence.

### .D.P. (contd.)

- An appellate mechanism should be provided within the department itself.
- Imposition of major penalties should be recommended by a committee in order to ensure objectivity.

# Recommendation of Hota Committee:-

- Preparation of panel of Inquiry Officers and Presenting Officer from amongst retired officers and increasing remunerations.
- Delegation of power of Appointing Authority/Disciplinary Authority to Secretaries of Departments.
- Second stage advice of CVC and consultation with UPSC to be done away with.
- Rationalization of penalties. (cut in pension 20% even for minor penalties; compulsory retirement with upto 33% cut in pension)
- Amend Article 311 to provide for dismissal pending trial in corruption cases.

## Fast tracking (criminal trials)

#### A. Sanction for Prosecution:-

- Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, mandates previous sanction for prosecution of public servants.
- The Hon'ble Supreme Court has laid down a time frame of 3 months for taking a decision on sanction for prosecution cases. This time frame is not strictly adhered to.

### Fast tracking (criminal trials)-contd.

#### B. Trial:-

- More than 9900 CBI cases are pending for trial in various Courts.
- Need for bringing in systemic changes in criminal justice system.
- Proposal to operate 71 additional Special CBI Courts approved.
- Orders issued for setting 54 Courts. (8 Courts have become operational)
- State Governments are requested to expedite setting up of Special Courts and making them operational at the earliest.

# Status of Response from State Governments for Setting Up of Special CBI Courts (As on 13.1.2011)

Name of State	No. of Courts identified	No. of C	Courts Sanctioned & Date of Sanction	Noof Courts operational	
Andhra Pradesh	5	1	Aug. 2009		
Maharashtra	6	6	20.11.2009	3	
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	30.3.2010	2	
Tamil Nadu-	3	3	30.3.2010	3	
Gujarat	2	2	30.3.2010		
Karnataka	3	2	30.3.2010		
Rajasthan	2	2	13.1.2011 30.7.2010		
West Bengal	6	6	30.7.2010		
Delhi	15	15	30.7.2010		
Uttar Pradesh	6	6	30.7.2010		
Haryana	1	1	30.8.2010		

# Status of Response from State Governments for Setting Up of Special CBI Courts (As on 13.1.2011) (contd.)

Name of State	No. of Courts identified	No. of Courts Sanctioned & Date of Sanction		No of Courts operational
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	30.8.2010	
Kerala	1	1	30.8.2010	
Bihar	3	3	30.8.2010	
Assam	2	2	13.1.2011	
Chhattisgarh	1			
Goa	1			
Himachal Pradesh	1			
Jharkhand	6			
Orissa	4			
Total	71	54		8

#### Fast tracking (criminal trials) (contd.)

#### Strengthening State Vigilance Organizations.

- Recommendation of XVII Biennial Conference of State Vigilance Bodies (August, 2009)-
  - Formulation of National Standard Operating Procedures.
  - Generation of Public awareness against corruption.
  - New anti-corruption rules/regulations.
  - Procuring State-of-the-art equipments.
  - Mandatory tenure for officers, autonomy in selection, financial incentives.
  - Training.

#### Strengthening State Vigilance Organizations (contd.)

- Blue-print of proposed Centrally sponsored scheme for providing funds to State Anti-Corruption agencies for equipments and training circulated to State Governments for comments.
- State Governments to put in place necessary infrastructure; prosecutors, special courts etc. and training.

#### Fast tracking (forfeiture of Assets)

- Existing legislation (Criminal law Amendment (Ordinance) 1944 provide for confiscation/ attachment of property on authorization of Central Government made to the District Judge.
- Attachment can be only for maximum period of one & half years.

#### Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, provides for:-
- confiscation of property of persons in possession of any proceeds of crime, and charged for a scheduled offence.
- provisional attachment of property for a period not exceeding 150 days by an authorized officer. On confirmation by Adjudicating Authority, attachment can continue till disposal of trial.

#### Bihar Special Courts Act, 2009

- Special Courts to prosecute persons involved in corrupt practices and confiscate their ill-gotten assets.
- The Authorized Officer after hearing the accused records his findings and orders confiscation of money/property acquired by illegal means.
- The order of confiscation shall, subject to the order passed in appeal, if any, be final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

# Ensuring full Transparency in Public Procurement and Contracts

- Need for clear Public Procurement Standards and Public Procurement Policy.
- Adoption of appropriate legal, institutional and systemic measures to strengthen Public Procurement practices with clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities at different levels.
- Adoption of measures to promote transparency, fair and equitable treatment of suppliers and fostering competition.

# Adoption of Integrity Pact in major procurements.

- Need for Integrity Pact in large valued contracts in all Govt. organizations.
- Integrity Pact envisages: -
- a pre-bid agreement to avoid all forms of corrupt influence.
- It is to be a part of the contract and a pre-requisite for submitting a bid.
- appointment of Independent External Monitors.

#### Relinquishing discretionary power by Ministries

- An exercise being undertaken in the Central Government through a GOM to review the discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre.
- State Government may consider a similar exercise.

# Introduction of open and competitive system for exploiting national resources

- Identification of major natural resources that are allocated by the Government.
- Putting into place appropriate institutional framework for utilization of these resources.
- Adoption of measures to optimize the benefits of such utilization for all stakeholders, while ensuring sustainability of the resources.
- Adoption of measures for promoting transparency and enhancing effectiveness in allocation, pricing and utilization of these resources.

Proposed Civil Services Standards, Performance and Accountability (CSSPA) Bill, 2010.

#### Preamble of the Bill

- To provide a framework for the performance, standards and accountability of civil services with the objective of making them an instrument
- for promotion of good governance
- for better delivery of services
- To provide for the constitution of Central Civil Services Authority.

#### CSSPA Bill: Values of Civil Service

- Following values shall guide the civil services and civil servants
- high ethical standards
- political neutrality
- Promoting principles of merit, fairness and impartiality
- Accountability and transparency
- Response to public, particularly to weaker sections
- Courtesy and good behaviour with public.
- » Head of the Department to promote these values/

# TRANSPARENCY RTI Act- Responsibilities of Central and State Governments.

- Suo-motu disclosure.
- Strengthen Information Commissions.
- Awareness generation, particularly of disadvantaged communities on how to exercise the rights.
- Training of Public Information Officers (PIOs)
   /Appellate Authorities (AAs) and other stakeholders



# Govt. of India Initiatives (incl. support to States)

- Capacity Building for Access to Information program (2005–2009).
- Plan Scheme on Capacity Building and Awareness generation (2008–2010)
- Plan Scheme on Improving Transparency and Accountability (2010–2012)



#### Awareness Generation and Capacity Building

- LOGO on RTI Launched States requested vide letter dated 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2011 to adopt the logo and give publicity
- Innovative Awareness Generation programmefunds provided to 5 ATIs in 2010 -Maharashtra, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and West Bengal
- All ATIs supported during 2008-2010 for training of PIOs / AAs. In 2010, 5 ATIs - Mizoram, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, supported. Proposals awaited from others.



#### Support to Information Commissions

- Supported with funds for IT enablement. Availed by 26 State Information Commissions.
- Program at National Law School University of India, Bangalore, for newly inducted Information Commissioner from 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2011.
   Nominations awaited.
- Plan scheme for partial funding of buildings for SICs. Awaiting approval of the Planning Commission



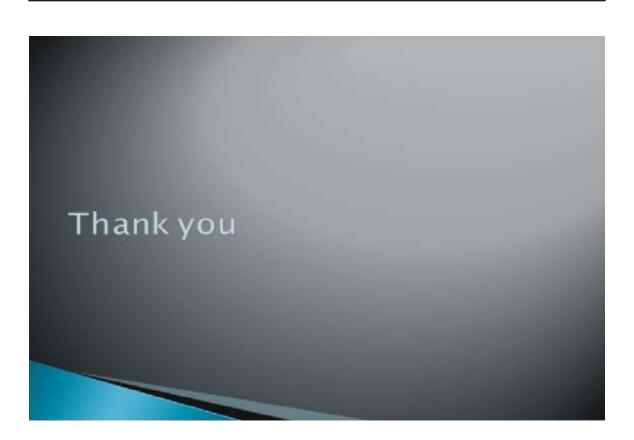
#### Other Initiatives

- RTI Portal launched.
   ( www.rtigateway.org.in)
- Online certificate course on RTI (www. occrti.cgg.gov.in)
- Theme-wise compendium on important judgments of Information Commissions released
- RTI Fellowships launched
- Support for 4 Regional workshops being organized by ATIs in March at Thiruvananthapuram, Bhopal, Assam, and Shimla.



# **Expectations from States**

- Proposals for
  - · Funding of training of PIOs and AAs
  - · Innovative awareness generation activities.
  - Nomination of ICs for training at NLS, Bangalore from 21<sup>st</sup> Feb.
- Participation in Regional workshops.
- Popularization of RTI Logo.
- Publicity of RTI Portal knowledge warehouse.
- Encourage PIOs / AAs to do the free on-line course on RTI.
- At their own level, strengthen Suo Motu disclosure and undertake awareness generation activities.



# Gist of discussions

The following observations were made:

- There is need to streamline the procedures for anti corruption as we have adequate laws.
- There is inconsistency in award of punishment in disciplinary matters.
- Perception of the common people is that the State is soft on higher level bureaucracy. There is need to address this problem.
- A system of counseling by senior officers is required to be in place.
- Manning of top Vigilance Officers should be by an efficient person.
- For appointment to higher levels in the bureaucracy, open scrutiny in the public domain is required.
- Ombudsman is functioning to at the local body level to tackle corruption in Kerala. This can be replicated in the other States.
- In Kerala, social Audit is applicable in all development related works.
- The State of Punjab is recruiting teachers without conducting interviews and written examinations based on the percentage of marks etc. This has reduced corruption in the recruitment.
- Officials should not be punished for decision taken in good faith.
- Regarding the APR, senior officials are acting safe about giving adverse entries to their subordinates. This aspect needs reconsideration.
- Information Technology can reduce corruption only in petty cases. However, in cases where discretion is there, a separate mechanism is required to tackle the same.
- Request for prosecution sanctions from Himachal Pradesh relating to disproportionate assets are pending with Govt. of India.
- To reduce corruption at the political level, remuneration for politician should be substantially increased.
- There is need for security of tenure at all levels. An enactment may be brought by the Central in this regard.
- Vigilance cases from Jharkand are pending for years together in the absence of sufficient number of Courts to try the cases.
- While sanctioning prosecution, the concerned official should be given an opportunity to present his case.
- The aspect of interviews for the selection to the lower posts should be removed to minimize corruption.
- To avoid delays, reference to UPSC should be discontinued in vigilance cases.

#### The following observations were made:

- There is need to streamline the procedures for anti corruption as we have adequate laws.
- There is inconsistency in award of punishment in disciplinary matters.
- Perception of the common people is that the State is soft on higher level bureaucracy. There is need to address this problem.
- A system of counseling by senior officers is required to be in place.
- Manning of top Vigilance Officers should be by an efficient person.
- For appointment to higher levels in the bureaucracy, open scrutiny in the public domain is required.



# Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

**Ministry of Power Government of India** 

As we all know the RGGVY began in April 2005 with 5000 crores of outlay for the 10<sup>th</sup> plan, and 28000 crores in the 11<sup>th</sup> plan. A large number of projects have been sanctioned under the RGGVY. The total number of villages which are to be covered under the project sanctioned, comes to about 1.18 lakh. Against this, we are in shall I say, satisfactory position, of having almost done 90000 villages, where works have been completed. The 1.18 lakh villages target that we had, which is sum of all the projects that have so far been sanctioned, was reduced by a few thousand, 8 to 9000, because some of the villages are not available for electrification for different reasons, so the overall target, from the project so far sanctioned would be 1.10 lakh, and against that, we have done about 90000.

Now I would straight away go to page 35, which lists the concerns in regard to this programmes. Since we have been handling this programme for almost 5 years now, all of us are aware of the details of the programme, so I will not go into the nitty-gritty of the programme. The first difficulty that we face is the taste of getting land for substation. During the  $10^{th}$  plan, it was a very, very difficult task. We spent almost 4 years, to get land for the sub-station, which were to be built during the project sanctioned. In the  $10^{th}$  Plan, projects were, 404. We still do not have land for 7 sub-stations of those projects. So, we spent almost 5 years, and we have not been able to get land for 7 sub-stations of  $10^{th}$  Plan. Bihar has to provide land for 5 sub-station of the projects, that are being executed there as part of the  $10^{th}$  plan.

Because of the difficulties we faced in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, we took up provision of land for sub-station, right in the beginning, right earnestly, when the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan projects begin. As a result, against 272 stations we have got land for all but 49. Again, Bihar has to provide sub-station land for 39 sub-stations. You have Meghalaya 4, and West Bengal 4. So I would request Chief Secretary, Bihar to kindly look at the need to provide sub-station as quickly as possible. We also took up this matter with the Government of Bihar. I am told that loud acquisition and approving authority being the same, it probably goes right up to the Cabinet there in Bihar. So, we suggested to the Bihar Government that they could delegate powers. Probably, that also, could not be worked out. If this could be operated, power could be delegated, then 39 sub-stations which do not have land, would get land.

The most important task is execution of electrified villages. Now, when you look at village electrification, we do it in a shall we say in a two-step process. One is you complete the electrification works and then you allow electricity to flow into those lines. So like I said 90000 villages, we have constructed, electrical works in 90000 villages, but about almost 16000 villages are yet to be energized or electrified. So, this is again a serious concern. The gap between the numbers of villages, where works have been completed and the number of villages which actually have been electrified is about 16000. Now this result in problems. One is that conductors and even transformers get stolen, and secondly you have the task of, telling people that we have electrified 90000 villages, but16000 really do not have electricity. So here again the states whose attention I would like to draw towards energizing the villages already where the works have been completed, are principally 4, Assam 1700, Bihar 3400, Jharkhand 5000, Orissa 4772, and so on. That is about 16000. There states which need principally to look at this particular aspect of the programme are Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa.

The next important concern which is basically of Jharkhand is non-availability of sub-transmission system. An attempt was made by REC to provide loan to Jharkhand to see that the system is set up, but the Jharkhand government has not utilized that loan, and the systems not yet been set up. It takes more than 2 years to

make the system. So this is a very serious concern and this is one of the reasons why Jharkhand has a large numbers of villages which are not electrified.

An important condition of the RGGVY programe is establishment of franchisees on the specific condition that Planning Commission cleared this programme, and the establishment of franchisees has also been approved by the Cabinet. So all the states which are participating in the programe have to set up franchisees, Against about 2.60 lakh villages that have been done so far, both electrified and unelectrified franchisees have been set up already in about 1.10 lakh villages. It is necessary that franchisees are set up in the balance villages, which is about 1.40 lakh more. If this is not done, it will not be possible to close the projects. It will not be possible to release the last 10% of money that is to be released and so there will be lot of difficulties so, I suggest to all the Chief Secretaries to look at this seriously, and ensure that franchisees are actually set up.

Again, source of the reason for delay in electrical works to be completed or even energisation to take place, particularly in Jharkhand is because of delay in forest clearance. The delay is mainly because of money not being deposited by JSEB. About 7 cases are pending from Sept-Oct. I would again request the Chief Secretary's attention towards this. When RGGVY progrmme was launched, all states were asked to provide an RE plan, i.e. Rural Electrification plan. The electrification of villages was to be located in the middle of a plan. The plan was to indicate as to where the sub-transmission systems will be set up, whether a system is available, whether the system is adequate. The subsidy is to be given to the villagers who will be electrified, whether the government has made provisions in its budget and so on. So this was the essential part of the programme. In fact this should have been a precondition for sanctioning the programme but that was not done. This states would come up with RE plan in due course. That has also not happened. In the case of some states, their list is given under on page 36. I would once again request your attention to this. As you would know the electrification programmes is done partly by the central PSUs and partly by State Electricity Boards Distribution companies. The progress of state utilities both in terms of village electrification and in terms of BPL connections can do with some speed. You can look at G and H on page 36. That is all.

Thank you very much.

# Presentation by Renewable Energy Development in India

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Government of India

# Renewable Energy Based Village Electrification

2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Chief Secretaries Conference

4-5 February, 2011 Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi

Ministry of New & Renewable Energy

## **Problem of Energy Access in Villages**

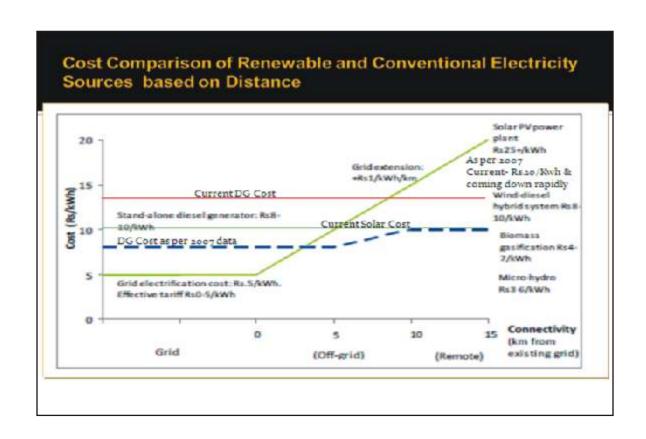
- Y 40% population without Energy Access.
  - No Grid

Or

- No / Erratic Supply
- Many Hamlets left out
- Situation unlikely to improve substantially.

## **Present Situation**

- Y SEBs have no incentives to give electricity to villages, given that:
  - Delivered cost of electricity is higher than it seems.
  - Low recovery from villages.
  - Supply constraints.
  - Cost of delivery increases with distance exponentially.



# **Electricity for villages**

- We have electricity surplus during monsoon, but villages have no electricity.
- Y More capacity addition may still not help electricity to villages.
- Y Issue of village electrification needs to be addressed with different solution and approach.
- Renewable Energy offer cheaper and more sustainable solution.

## **Possibilities**

- Situation not likely to improve if "Business As Usual (BAU)" Approach followed.
- Renewable Energy solutions appear to be the only alternative
  - Biomass Gasifier, Solar, Biogas, SHP, Wind and Hybrid systems thereof.
  - Cheaper & sustainable solution
- Provides ample opportunity using renewable energy based of Hybrid Systems – day / night programme.
- T It can provide quick and more cost effective power availability than Grid Extension

#### **Proposed Implementation Strategy**

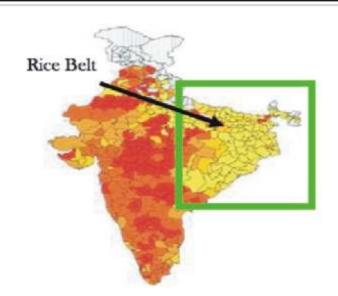
- Can be implemented through franchise arrangement.
  - Field level survey to be carried out to know -
    - Load / demand profiles,
    - Possible renewable energy potential,
    - Revenue stream & suggested differential pricing of electricity for different uses,
    - Social acceptance.
  - Promote implementation on BOOT / BOO Model.
  - Implemented at a minimum between 50-100 villages located within a Block / District to attract bigger players.
  - Bid on Annual Viability Gap requirement.
  - Existing subsidy of 30% can be converted into viable gap requirement.
  - Payment is linked to performance.
  - Will provide scope to scale manufacturing and competition, to induce reduction in cost.
  - Existing financial support will continue for small entrepreneurs.

#### Successful Examples

Rural Electrification through Rice Husk

#### **Rice Husk Utilization**

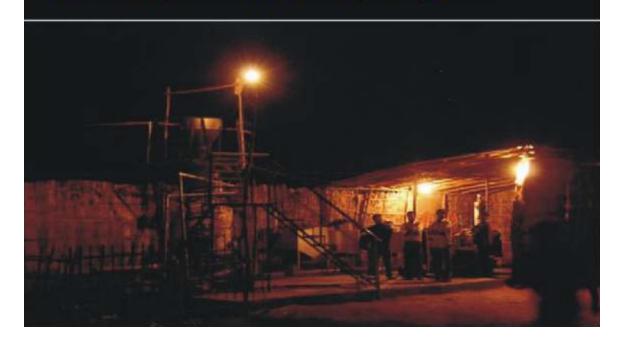
- T Study Conducted in 2009-10 to upscale the programme.
- Rice Belt Low per capita electricity & Most backward region



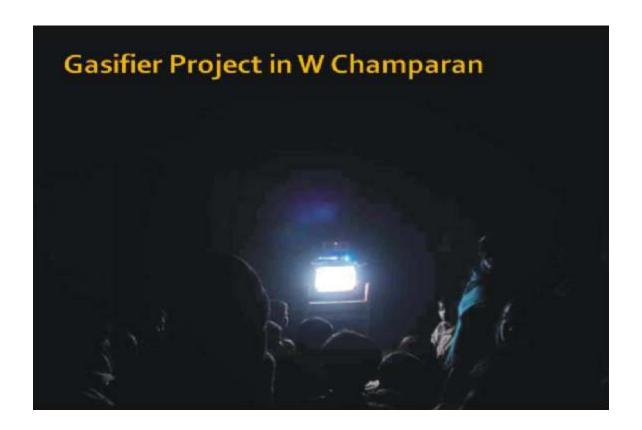
#### **Project Details**

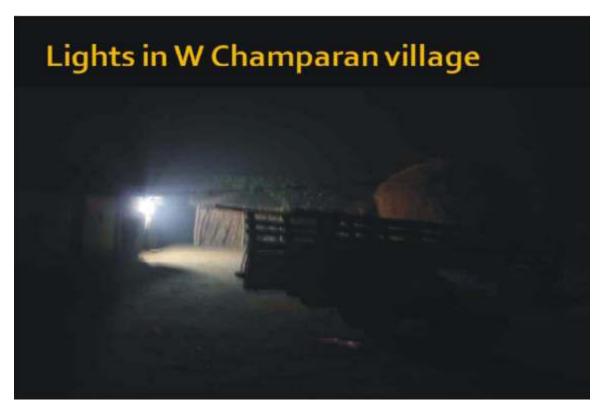
- About 150 villages / Hamlets are benefiting in East and West Champaran, Bihar
- Villagers pay Rs.1.50 to 2.00 per day (Rs.45-60 per month) for 1-2 CFL of 15 Watt,
- Y Saving on kerosene cost.
- T Farmers pay Rs. 50 /hr from saving of diesel cost used in irrigation pump sets.
- Ministry provides Central Financial assistance of about 40% besides support for training of O&M Technicians, entrepreneurs etc.
- Viable Model if demand is 15,000 to 20,000 watt in the village.

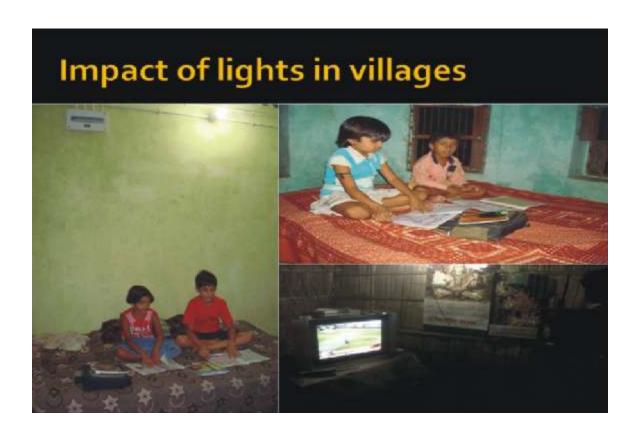
#### Gasifier system at W Champaran, Bihar



# Gasifier system at W Champaran, Bihar













#### Success Story:

Solar Photovoltaic Lighting & Charging Station.



#### Solar Home Lighting System



#### Solar lighting Programme

\* During 2009-10, RRBs have supported solar lanterns and home lights installed successfully through Banks:

UP -31,977 nos
 Karnataka -8007 nos
 Haryana -6157 nos

Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan - 5000 nos.

#### Scheme:

- 30% subsidy plus annual interest at 5% for 80% amount of the bench mark cost (Rs.300/- per watt peak) of SPV lighting systems through NABARD, RRBs and other commercial banks.
- 30% subsidy through SNAs for solar lanterns and home lights.
- 30% subsidy solar lanterns charging stations through rural entrepreneurs.

#### Core LWE and Border Villages

#### Core LWE and Border Villages

#### Y Approach

Programme to be confined for lighting only.

#### Solutions

- Deployment of solar lights using LED / CFL through central charging station.
- TERI promoting Solar Lighting Program. A typical setup consists of a 50 lantern charging facility which includes 250 Watts of solar panels, 5 electronic charge controllers and 50 LED lanterns at a cost of Rs. 1. 40 lakh. Funds raised through Private, Public and People contributions which is about 70%.

#### Y Savings:

- Kerosene saving per year @ 50 litres per solar lantern
- Kerosene subsidy @ Rs. 38 per litre
- Capital investment made for distribution of solar lanterns can be recovered in about a year.

#### Y Support Required

Suggested for higher order of subsidy - say 75%.

#### Remote Village Electrification Programme

- Programme aims for villages / hamlets where grid will not go.
- T Essentially lighting through Solar Photovoltaic.
- 90% support from GOI; balance from State Government / Beneficiaries.
  - Villages sanctioned so far 11684
  - Villages dropped by States 767
  - Villages completed so far 8033
- Problems:
  - Difficult to implement.
    - Maintenance Issues.
  - Use other than lighting.
  - Replacement of batteries after 4-5 years.

#### Support Requested

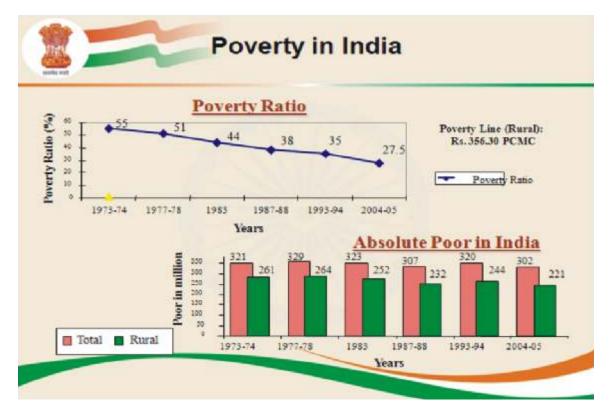
- Market driven State Policy for village electrification through renewable energy needed.
- Existing subsidy could be rearranged to meet viability gap funding.
- Benefits:
  - Cheaper and sustainable solutions
  - Huge economic gain to the country
  - Will improve SEB financial conditions when they are taken out from SEB's cost
  - Socially desirable, economically viable and climatically sustainable

## Thanks

## Presentation by Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Ministry of Rural Development Government of India





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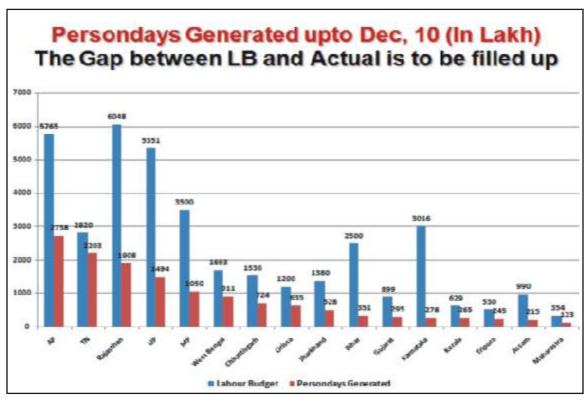


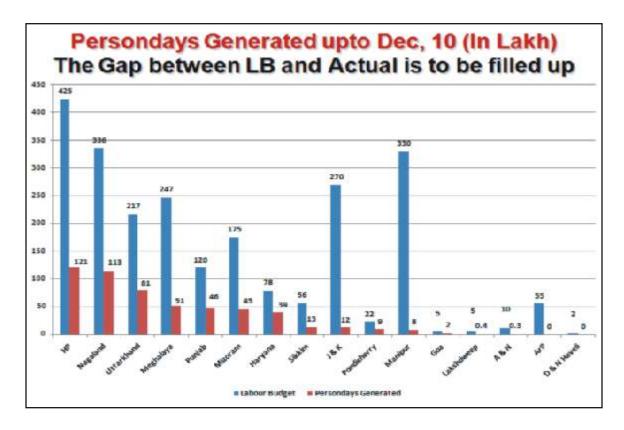
Schemes (Rs. in crore)	2009-10	2010-11		
	RE	BE	RE	
MGNREGA	39,100.00	40,100.00	40,100.00	
PMGSY (including loan)	18,500.00	12,000.00	22,000.00	
IAY	8,800.00	10,000.00	10,337.50	
SGSY/NRLM	2,350.00	2984.00	2,984.00	
DRDA Administration	250.00	405.00	405.00	
PURA	30.00	124.00	74.00	
Trg., IEC, Mon, BPL & Others	290.00	487.00	437.00	
TOTAL	69,320.00	66,100.00	76,337.50	

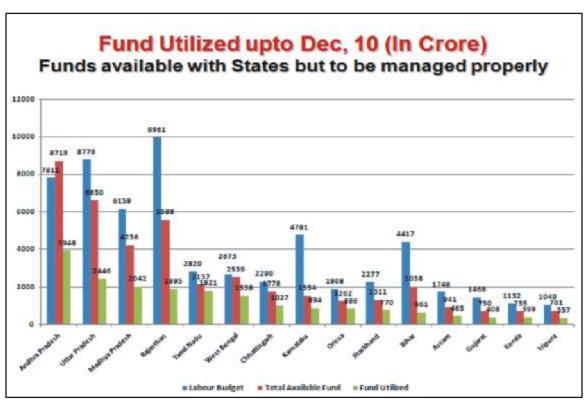


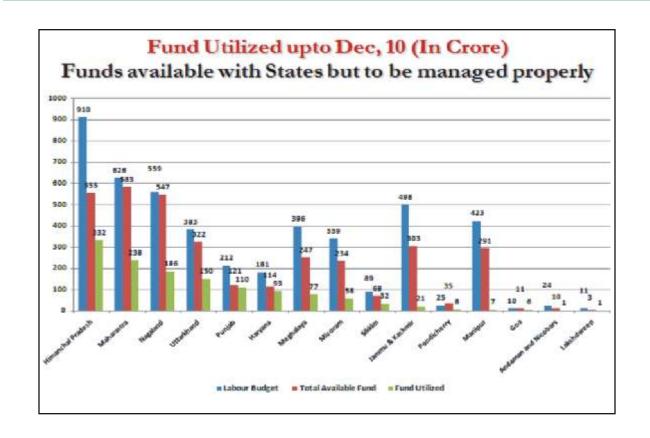
- 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- 3. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)











### Funds Management

- Expedite the constitution of State Fund
- Electronic Fund Management System- switch over to core banking system
- Proposals for release of funds to come on-line to DoRD
- Labour Budget for 2011-12: Prepare LB for 2011-12 and upload on MIS as per laid down procedure



#### Expedite Works Completion

- Work completion need to improve- Must be brought to at least 70% by the close of the year, against the works taken up during the year
- 68.6 lakh works taken-up but only 3.2 lakh completed

(best performers:Kerala-31%, West Bengal-21%; rest even much less)



#### Staff Support

Filling up vacancies- urgent action to be taken to fill up vacancies for proper implementation of the Act

**Deficiencies** 

Gram Rozgar Sahayak: AP, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, MP, Punjab, Uttarakhand)

Engineers/Tech. Assts.: Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, J&K,
Jharkhand, Karnataka, MP, Manipur, Punjab,
Rajasthan, Sikkim, UP, Uttrakhand



#### Setting up of institution of Ombudsman-

States to submit their views in writing about the functioning of Ombudsman;

(Full or partial achievements: Punjab, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, HP, Maharashtra, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, AP, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan)

In case not yet set up, should complete the process



#### Other Issues

- Action to be taken for virtual operationlization of the transactin based MIS
- Transparency, Peoples Participation and Social Audit
- Financial Inclusion
- Construction of BNRGSK





#### Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana



#### Objective

- Provision of all-weather road connectivity to all the habitations with population of 500 or more
- For Hill States, Tribal, Desert Areas & LWE districts minimum population limit is 250 persons
- Up gradation of existing Through Routes for full farm to market connectivity





#### Special Features of PMGSY

- Funding of new connectivity and upgradation per se by GOI
- Maintenance and Renewal funding by State Govt.
- Implementation by the States through SRRDAs
- National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for Technical and Operational management support.
- Dedicated implementing apparatus at State & District level.
- Ensuring Quality Standards in construction
- · Five-year defect liability



#### PMGSY (including BN) – Current Implementation Status

#### A. Physical

	Total Eligible	Projects Cleared (Sanctioned)	Completed upto Dec'10	Balance
Habitations (in Nos.)	Net 1,36,451 (Original 1,68,268)	1,07,974 (79%)	74,329 Eligible (54%) Cleared (69%)	To clear - 28,477 To connect - 62,122
New Connectivity (km.)	3,67,673	2,55,835 (70%)	1,82,019 Eligible (49%) Cleared (71%)	To clear -1,11,838 To connect -1,85,654
Upgradation (km.)	3,74,844	1,63,991 (44%)	1,21,343 Eligible (%) Cleared (%)	To clear -2,10,853 To connect - 2,53,501
B. Financial				Rs. in Crore
Value of projects cleared		Funds Released Upto 31 Jan, 11	Expenditure	Funds required only to complete Cleared projects
1,15,298		88,906	75,137	29,392



#### Ensuring Achievement under Bharat Nirman

- The target for providing connectivity to remaining habitations under Bharat Nirman is March 2012.
   There has been heavy shortfall in achieving the targets for 2009-10 progress is slow in 2010-11.
- Certain States repeatedly requested to forward remaining DPRs (WB/LWE) and put completion of packages leading to Bharat Nirman connectivity on a fast track mode.

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#### Progress under Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads Component)

(1000+ in plain areas, 500+ in Eligible Hill & Tribal Areas)

Activity	Target (2005-12)	Projects sanctioned	Achievement up to Dec, 10	
Habitations (in nos.)	54,648	53,570	38,575(71%)	
New Connectivity (length in km.)	1,46,185	1,41,896	1,17,105 (80%)	
Upgradation Renewal (in km)	1,16,478 77,653 Total 1,94,131	1,18,409 (102%)	91,588 1,24,119 Total 2,15,607 (as reported by States)	

20



#### **Quality Assurance**

- A three tier quality management mechanism institutionalized under PMGSY.
  - First tier- Quality control at Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) level. Objective - process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at the field laboratory.
  - Second tier- Regular and structured independent quality monitoring at State level.
  - Third tier- Independent National Quality Monitors deployed for inspection at random. Objective-guidance and monitoring of quality by a senior independent professional.
- For better results and sustainable quality, quality mechanism is continuously reviewed and refined.



#### Third tier of Quality Monitoring

- The monitoring under the Third Tier of QM has been enhanced and following steps taken:
  - NQM inspection abstract and photographs now being uploaded on OMMAS.
- In view of facilitating citizens to register grievance or complaint about PMGSY road, the States to ensure the following:
  - > The information about visit of NQM to be publicized in press.
  - Contact Number and place of stay of NQM to be indicated.



#### NQM Grading of Unsatisfactory Works - Trends January 07 to August 10





#### **Areas of Concern**

- Institutional Capacity: Improvement and enhancement required in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar akhand and West Bengal.
- Quality Control: Improvement in quality of road works required in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mani pur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. Action reqd against erring officials.
- Maintenance Management: Improved maintenance funding and management required in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kamla, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Na galand, Punjab and Rajasthan



#### **New Initiatives**

- e-procurement introduced in 21 States, 6 more J&K, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and TN taking it up.
- Gist of SQM Reports to be uploaded on the Website
- · Non Rectifiable Defect Liability to be recovered
- e-Payment: Chattisgarh, HP, Jharkhand, Karnataka, MP, Orissa and Rajasthan have started. Others are also switching over to e-Payment.
- · Accounts are being generated through OMMAS
- · Integration of e-procurement with OMMAS.
- · GIS being introduced for quality monitoring
- Maintenance funds to be a militar with SRRDA



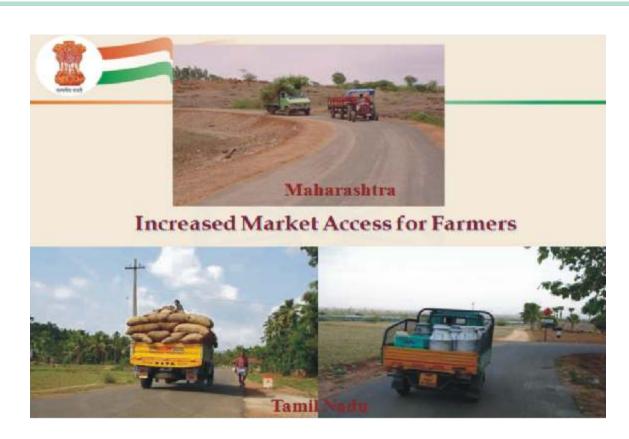
#### **Transforming Rural Lives**



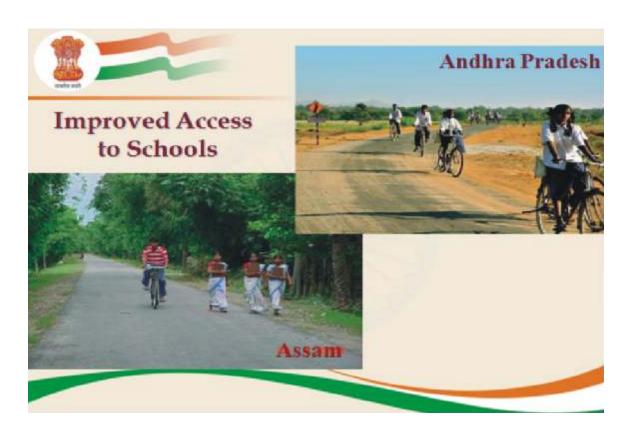


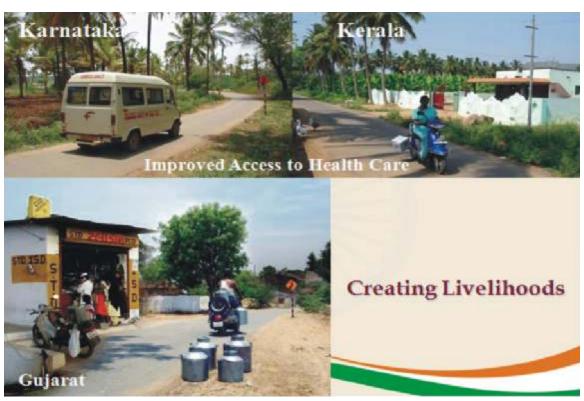
Accepted to market, health and education

Westment of One Million Rupees enaction (10) more prople to move above poverty











#### Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)



#### **Bharat Nirman & IAY**

- Rural Housing was one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and was being implemented through IAY
- Bharat Nirman Phase I, 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed in rural areas in a span of 4 years starting from 2005-06
- 71.76 lakh houses were constructed during this period
- Bharat Nirman Phase II, 120 lakh houses are envisaged to be constructed in rural areas in a span of 5 years starting from 2009-10
- 48.44 lakh houses have been constructed under the programme so far (2009-10: 33.86 lakh, 2010-11: 14.58 lakh)



- States which have reported below 70% of houses sanctioned
  - Karnataka, Uttarakhand Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, UP, Mizoram, J&K, Kerala, Tripura, Goa and Uts of dadra & N. Haveli, Daman & Dui, Lakshawadeep, Puducherry & Andaman & Nicobar Islands



- SC & ST: To be stepped up by States which have reported less than 60% of coverage:
  - Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal. All UTs have reported 'nil' performance
- Minorities: States which have reported less than 80% of the minority target:
  - Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, A & N Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry

#### Issues

#### Convergence with other schemes

 TSC: States which have reported convergence less than 50% are as below and have to improve their performance-

Andhra Pradesh (0), Arunachal Pradesh (0), Assam (17.39%), Bihar (1.31%), Chhattisgarh (46.42%), Goa (0), J&K (0), Jharkhand (2.52%), Karnataka (11.73%), MP (11.148%), Maharashtra (15.41%), Meghalaya (7.32%), Nagaland (0), Orissa (0), Punjab (19.26%), Rajasthan (15.99%), Sikkim (0), Tripura (0), Uttar Pradesh (16.61%) and all UTs (0)

#### Issues Convergence with other schemes

 Smokeless Chullah: States which have reported convergence less than 50%

> Andhra Pradesh (0), Arunachal Pradesh (0), Assam (16.72%), Bihar (0.81%), Chhattisgarh (39.39%), Goa (0), J&K (0), Jharkhand (1.23%), Karnataka (11.34%), MP (8.28%), Maharashtra (15.41%), Meghalaya (7.32%), Nagaland (0), Orissa (0), Punjab (19.26%), Rajasthan (16.04%), Sikkim (0), Tripura (0), Uttar Pradesh (10.73%), Uttarakhand (46.58%), West Bengal 38.10%) and all UTs (0)



#### Differential Interest Rates

- States which have reported very low figures and have to improve their performance are as below: Assam (17), Bihar (583), Chhattisgarh (3586), Gujarat (12514), Haryana (2), Himachal Pradesh (57), Jharkhand (1145), Kerala (52), Tamil Nadu (111), West Bengal (4277). All Remaining States and UTs have reported 'nil' performance
- A committee was constituted with terms of reference to develop appropriate banking products applicable to BPL and Non-BPL households/groups for rural housing including the scope, implementing agencies (e.g. Banks, HFCs, Cooperative sector institutions NGOS, MFIs, and construction agencies etc.), loan eligibility, quantum of loan, margin requirement, security for the loan, documentation, rate of interest, status of land, provision of infrastructure, etc.



#### Permanent IAY waitlist

- Waitlist finalised but work regarding painting on the walls of Gram Sabhas incomplete - Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep
- Preparation of IAY waitlist in progress and nearing completion-Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Karnataka and Maharashtra
- States which have not finalised Permanent IAY Waitlists - Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry



#### Action Plan & proposals for Homestead Scheme

Submission of Plan/Proposal to be done by the following States-

Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Niocobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry;



#### State Action Plan for Removal of Shelterlessness

 States to prepare State Action Plan for ensuring houses for all in a time bound manner i.e. by end of 12<sup>th</sup> five year Plan (only Meghalaya which has submitted)



 AWASSOFT, a web enabled online IAY Management Information System (MIS), launched in July 2010. The objective is work flow automation, transparency in the system, information exchange among stakeholders & Empowering People



## Presentation by Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

**Ministry of Water Resources Government of India** 

# ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFITS PROGRAMME

Ministry of Water Resources

AIBP-PPP-ASWR-26-08-2016

1

### AIBP IN GENERAL

- Conceived in 1996-97 in order to expedite completion of selected ongoing projects which were in advanced stage of construction.
- The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of NE States, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and KBK Districts of Orissa have also been provided Central Loan Assistance(CLA) under this programme since 1999-2000.
- Initially under the programme, loan assistance was being provided.
- Grant component was introduced in the programme in 2004-05.

# GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITARIA

- Major/Medium/ERM projects/project components
- In advanced stage of construction which could be completed in a maximum of 4 years.
- Investment clearance from planning commission
- Not receiving financial assistance from any other source
- Separate criteria for Minor Irrigation schemes

3

### SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES FOR AIBP

- The Special Category States covers the North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttaranchal. The projects in the undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa will also be treated at par with Special Category States.
- All other states not covered in special category shall be Non-Special Category States

### Inclusion Criteria (Major/ Medium)

- A new project can be included only on completion of an ongoing project in the state (1:1 Criteria)
- Relaxed in case of Projects benefitting
  - Drought prone/Tribal areas
  - Identified under PM's package of agrarian distress
  - States with Irrigation development below National average
- Additional Criteria for ERM projects

É

# Inclusion Criteria (Minor Irrigation Schemes)

- Each MI scheme to have
  - benefit cost ratio of more than 1 and
  - The development cost of the scheme to be <= Rs.2.0 lakh. (subject to the condition that funding will be restricted to a ceiling of Rs.1.5 Lakh / Ha only)
- For Non-special category states, only those minor irrigation schemes with potential more than 50 hectare which serve tribal areas or drought prone areas.
- For Special category states, group of schemes having individual irrigation Potential of >=20 Ha and located within radius of 5Km are also eligible.

### ....TERMS OF FUNDING

The central assistance will be in the form of central grant which will be 90% of project cost in case of

- special category States,
- (ii) Major/medium projects benefiting drought prone area, tribal area and flood prone area in non special category states and
- (iii) 25% of project cost in case of Non-special category States except for (ii) above.

The balance funds to be arranged by the state government from its own resources.

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### ... Terms of funding

- MI schemes of Special Category States and Non Special Category States (benefiting DPAP/Tribal areas) are eligible for 90% grant assistance.
- During a financial year, the sanctioned grant will be released in two installments. (90% and 10%)
- After inclusion of project and release of grant, subsequent installments are released after receipt of Utilization Certificates signed by Secretary (WR/Irrigation).
- States have to submit fresh proposals each year as per guidelines of the AIBP.

### **Completion period**

- Major/medium/ERM projects or project component are required to be completed in a maximum of 4 years excluding year of inclusion of project in AIBP.
- Surface MI schemes are required to be completed in a maximum of 2 years excluding year of inclusion of project in AIBP.

8

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDJING

State governments will be required to enter into an MoU with the MoWR for each individual project and group of MI schemes under the programme indicating

- balance cost, balance potential, year-wise phasing of expenditure vis-à-vis balance potential and
- agreement to create targeted irrigation potential in four financial years for major/medium projects and
- two financial years for minor irrigation schemes MOU will also contain target date of completion.

### PM package

- PM package was announced for agrarian distressed districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra.
- State wise districts in package are 16 in AP, 6 in Karnataka, 3 in Kerala and 6 in Maharashtra
- State wise numbers of projects included in the package are 25 in Andhra Pradesh, 17 in Karnataka 6 in Kerala and 17 in Maharashtra.

### PROJECTS INCLUDED IN AIBP UNDER PM PACKAGE

	TOTAL IDENTIFIED PROJECTS UNDER PM PACKAGE	PROJECTS INCLUDED IN AIBP	PROJECTS DROPPED BY STATES	BALANCE PROJECTS
ANDHRA PRADESH	25	15	4	6
KARNATA KA	17	7	1	9 (6 in Cauvery basin)
KERALA	6	3	1	2
MAHARAS HTRA	17	15	2	0
TOTAL	65	40	8	17

# Grant released to projects under PM package

Sl. No	State		Grant rele	eased (Rs in	n crores)		Total
		06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	
1	AP	722.47	913.98	358.80	963.26	0.00	2958.51
2	KTK	44.30	64.67	214.10	393.44	0.00	716.51
3	KLA	2.72	0.00	0.90	0.00	5.85	9.47
4	MS	113.56	436.77	657.43	262.86	0.00	1470.62
	Total	883.05	1415.42	1231.23	1619.56	5.85	5155.11

### PERFORMANCE OF AIBP

- 283 Major/Medium projects received central assistance under AIBP till date.
- 11704 surface minor irrigation (SMI) schemes received central assistance under AIBP so far.
- Total Central Assistance released so far is Rs.43,539.9156 crore comprising loan and grant (Grant component introduced in 2004-05, only grant is being released since 2005-06).
- 129 major/medium projects and 7987 MI schemes are completed. 6more major/medium projects are nearing completion.

### Performance of AIBP

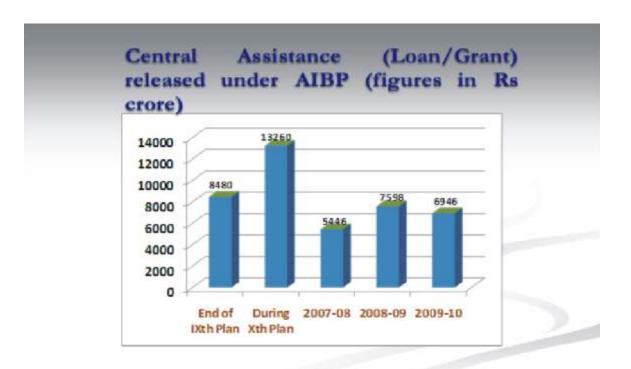
- Irrigation potential of 54.86 lakh hectares from major/medium projects and 4.54 lakh hectares from SMIS was created up to March 2009.
- During 2009-10, irrigation potential of 9.82 lakh hectares is estimated to have been created from major/medium/minor projects.
- Annual enhancement of irrigation potential creation from 8<sup>th</sup> Plan to 9<sup>th</sup> Plan is 8 lakh ha/annum from 4.4 lakh ha/annum (Mostly attributable to AIBP).
- In 10<sup>th</sup> Plan the Potential creation is 10 lakh ha/annum (> 50% contribution by AIBP)

### Performance of AIBP

- The new guidelines for AIBP came into effect from December 2006 making it essential for States to specify year wise potential targets in the MOU till completion of project.
- CA of 19437 crore was released during 1996-97 to 2005-06 in 10 years (Rs.1944 crore per year).
- CA of Rs.22291 crore is released during 2006-07 to 2009-10 in 4 years (Rs.5573 crore per year)

### Performance of AIBP

- 50 major/medium projects completed during 96-97 to 2005-06 in 9 years. (5.55 per year)
- 74 projects completed during 2006-07 to 2009-10 in 3 years (24.7 per year) (5 more projects completed in 2010-11)
- Irrigation potential of 37.09 lakh hectares created during 1996-97 to 2005-06 in 9 years @ 4.12 lakh ha per year.
- Irrigation potential of 22.30 lakh hectares created during 2006-07 to 2009-10 @7.44 lakh per year.



### AIBP IN ELEVENTH PLAN

- Total allocation proposed for XI Plan by MOWR was of Rs.50710 crore which includes Rs.7000 crore for National Projects.
- Allocation made available by the Planning Commission is of Rs.39850 crore.
- Irrigation potential targeted for XI Plan was 58.46 lakh hectares
- Allocation for 2010-11 is of Rs.9200 erore including Rs.2200 erore for national projects

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### **OUTLAY FOR XI PLAN**

Rs in Crores, Potential in Lakh Hectures

	XI th Plan	FY				
	Outlay	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Allocation proposed for AIBP	43710	8140	10200	12285		
Allocation provided	39850	3080	6600	8000"	9200	
Actual releases under AIBP	-	5445.7	7598	6946	2214@	
Potential created under AIBP	•	6.44	6.55	9.8		
National Projec	ts					
Allocation proposed	-		-	2000	-	
Allocation provided	-	-	500	1800*	2200	

<sup>\*</sup>Rs.1800 crore provided for national projects is out of Rs.8000 crore provided for AIBP.

<sup>@</sup> As on 12-01-2011

# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF AIBP

- MOSPI carried out evaluation of AIBP considering data upto September 2004.
- MOSPI (Project Monitoring Division) in their Evaluation Study on AIBP have highlighted the great positive impact of minor irrigation schemes in North Eastern States.

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### FINDINGS OF MOSPI

- The benefits have been observed as
  - Increase in irrigated area,
  - Increase in productivity
  - Farmers motivated to irrigated agriculture in place of Jhum cultivation
  - Market is developing
  - Change in socio-economic structure.

# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF AIBP

### MOSPI in their Evaluation Report on AIBP states

- Central Assistance in AIBP projects has helped acceleration in project implementation, creation and utilization of irrigation potential.
- It has also led to provision of quality irrigation in time leading to higher cropping intensity, crop productivity, employment and income generation in the command area.
- Economic and social returns to public investment under AIBP are reasonable justifying such investments.

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# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF AIBP

### MOSPI FINDINGS

- AIBP intervention has minimized drought impacts, protected areas from high floods and provided drinking water and hydro electricity in multi purpose projects.
- In many projects, irrigation has recharged aquifers in and around the command areas increasing groundwater levels for additional irrigation and water uses.

### **MONITORING & EVALUATION**

- CWC monitoring to be on physical and financial aspects as well as to provide technical guidance
- For minor irrigation schemes, CWC monitoring is on sample basis.
- Potential creation under AIBP to be confirmed through Remote Sensing Technology.

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### **Remote Sensing Studies**

- 53 projects funded under AIBP were taken up for assessment of Irrigated area
- NRSC used CartosatII imagery to examine continuity of the network and assessed irrigation capabilities
- Reports of shortfall submitted and taken up with individual project authorities for resolution
- Additional 50 projects awarded for similar study

# Performance Audit of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) by

### CAG

- CAG has carried out performance evaluation of AIBP and prepared its report No.4 for 2010
- CAG report has been taken up by the Public Account Committee for examination.

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### Performance Audit of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) by CAG

### Main suggestions

Utilization of IP created

From 1.4.2011, all AIBP release proposals of major/medium/minor irrigation projects will accompany year wise data of utilization of IP created under AIBP in last five years and justification where utilization is lower than potential creation

### Performance Audit of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) by CAG

### Delayed projects

-A list of the projects which are getting delayed without proper justification may be sent by CWC to MoWR for initiating action for conversion of grant into loan.

-All the States will set up Project Level and State Level Monitoring Committee to coordinate the projects which get delayed due to work to be taken up by other than Water Resources/Irrigation Department.

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### Performance Audit of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) by CAG

 If the delay occurs in project execution/completion due to delay in release of central assistance by the State government to project authorities, extension of time in such cases would not be granted.

### Further release of funds

For next year will be made only when land required for work of next year is in possession of the State Government.

### Performance Audit of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) by CAG

### MI schemes

The State Governments shall ensure that for MI schemes proposed for inclusion in AIBP, a representative of CWC should invariably participate in the TAC meeting.

### Maintenance of projects

State Government will provide Undertaking in the MOU that adequate funds provided for maintenance of projects constructed under AIBP at-least for the following ten years

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### Performance Audit of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) by CAG

### Remote Sensing

Areas where deficiencies have been pointed out by the NRSA may be visited by the CWC and a consolidated compliance report in respect of all 53 projects may be sent to MoWR

### **NATIONAL PROJECTS**

The Government of India has decided to select projects of National Importance for their expeditious completion by providing financial and other possible assistance and these projects will be declared as National Projects.

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# SCALE OF FUNDING & COMPLETION PERIOD

- For National projects, 90% grant for irrigation and drinking water component cost is provided by the central government.
- Period of completion of the scheme shall be as approved by TAC while according techno-economic clearance to the project.

# LIST OF NATIONAL PROJECTS

The following projects have been declared as National Projects

- Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal)
- Gosikhurd Project (Maharashtra)
- Shahpur Kandi Project (Punjab)
- 4. Bursar Project (J&K)
- 5. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ravi Bias Link Project (Punjab)
- Ujh Multipurpose Project (J&K)

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# PROJECTS..... Cont..

- Gyspa Project (Himachal Pradesh)
- Lakhvar Vyasi Project (Uttarakhand)
- Kishau (Himachal Pradesh/Uttarakhand)
- Renuka (Himachal Pradesh)
- 11. Noa Dehing (Arunanchal Pradesh)
- 12. Kulsi Project (Assam)
- 13. Upper Siang (Arunanchal Pradesh)
- Ken Betwa Interlinking (MP/UP)

# CRITARIA FOR SELECTION OF NATIONAL PROJECTS

The following are the criteria approved by the Cabinet to declare a project as National Project:

International projects where usage of water in India is governed by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.

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# CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF NATIONAL PROJECTS

- Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.
- Intra-state projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 ha, and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established

### **Present Status of National Projects**

- During 2008-09, guidelines for implementation of scheme of national projects has been finalized and sent to all the states.
- 14 projects declared as national projects include 3 ongoing projects under AIBP. Viz Teesta Barrage WB, Gosikhurd, Maharashtra and Shahpur Kandi, Punjab.
- 2 Projects Polavaram, AP and Bargi Diversion
   Project MP are in advanced stages of inclusion

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### GIST OF GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL PROJECTS

- Approved major/multipurpose project eligible for funding under AIBP having investment clearance of the Planning Commission.
- State to submit proposal in prescribed format with detailed physical and financial programme till completion of the project.
- To be cleared by the Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board, High Powered Steering Committee and finally by Union Cabinet.

# Gist of Guidelines of National projects

- Eligible for 90% grant of cost of irrigation and drinking water component.
- 1st installment of 90% of total central assistance for the year and 2nd installment of 10% to be released on utilization of 80% of CA and State share.
- Subsequent installment to be released on utilization of 80% of CA and state share.

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### COMPOSITION OF STEERING COMMITTEE

■ Secretary (WR) Chairman

Secretary (Exp), MOF Member

■ Secretary MOEF Member

■ Pr. Advisor (WR), PC Member

Secretary MOP Member

■ Secretary MORD Member

■ Chairman CWC Member

■ CE PPO, CWC Member Secretary

### Terms of Reference of Steering Committee

- To recommend implementation strategy for National Projects.
- To monitor implementation of national projects.
- To examine proposal for new projects and make appropriate recommendations thereupon.

Meeting of the Steering Committee to be convened as and when required but at least once in three months.

43

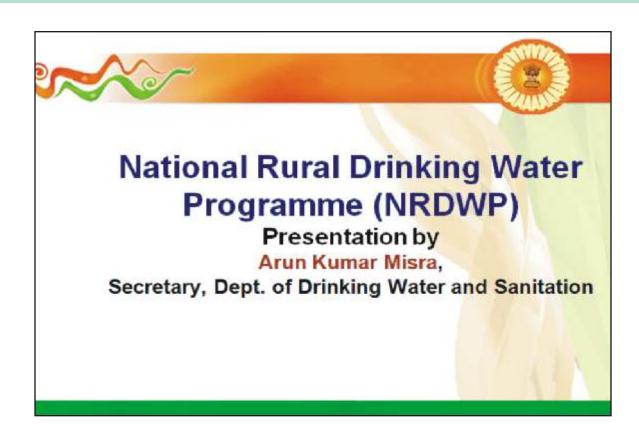
### **NATIONAL PROJECTS**

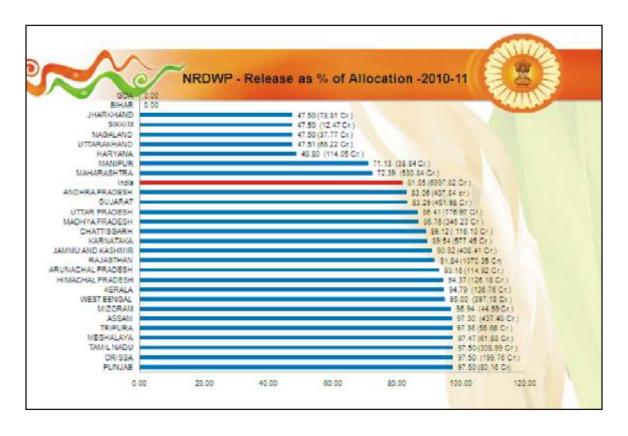
- Two projects have so far received funding under scheme of national projects. These are Gosikhurd Project and Shahpur Kandi project.
- Gosikhurd project received Rs.450 crore, Rs.720 crore and Rs.635.28 crore during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.
- Shahpur Kandi project received Rs.10.80 crore during 2009-10.

### THANK YOU

# Presentation by National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation Government of India

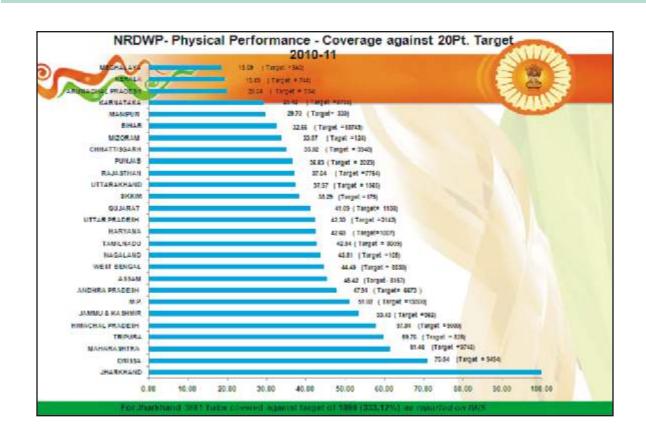




### FINANCIAL PROGRESS 2010-11

- Bihar and Goa need to claim first instalment (not having claimed 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment last year) and Jharkhand(30.3% exp.) and Uttarakhand(9.92% exp.) need to claim their second instalment
- Part of State Shares yet to be released by Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh,
- Request States to submit audited statement of accounts of 2008-09 and 2009-10 by 15th February, 2011.



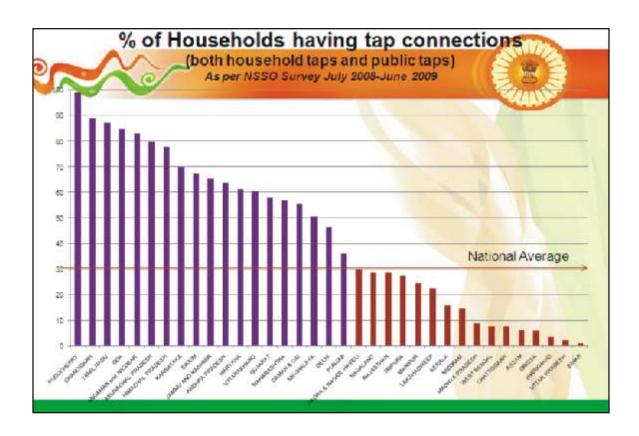




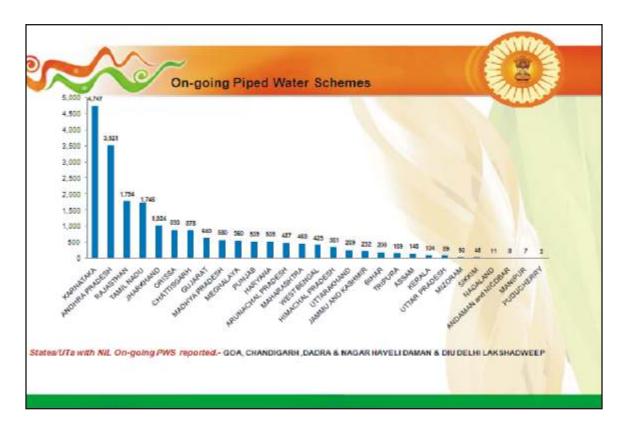
### **Plan Priorities**

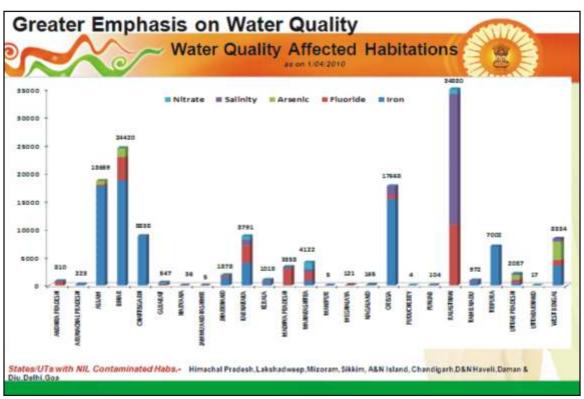


- 1. Emphasis on coverage with piped water supply schemes
- 2. Prioritise completion of on-going schemes
- 3. Prioritise schemes to cover quality affected villages
- 4. Separate Sub Plans for Sustainability component using HGM Maps and coordination with programmes like NREGA & IWMP
- Incentive fund of Rs. 900 cr for decentralisation will be allocated based on Management Devolution Index



State-Wis	se Ongoing Piped Rural Wa	iter supply schemes	1/2
5.Ne	State Same	Pipes Water Schames vill	12
	AMORRA PRADESH	3,515	M
	CHAR	120	100
	CHATTISGARM	87E	
4	GOA	0	100
5	GUJARAT	540	
6	HARVANA	535	
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	361	
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	232	
. 0	JHARKHAND	1,624	
30	KARNATAKA	4,747	
11	KERALA	104	
32	MADHYA PRADESH	280	7
15	MAHARASHTRA	468	
34	ORISSA	893	10
15	PUNIAB	539	
26	RAJASTHAM	1,794	
27	TAMILNADU	1,746	
18	UTTAR PRADESH	85	
16	UTTARAKHAND	269	
20	WEST BENGAL	425	
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	487	
22	ASSAM	146	
23	MANIPUR	7	
34	MEGHALAVA	360	5
25	MIZORAM	50	3
26	NAGALAND	11	7
27	SHOKIM	45	
28	TRIPLIRA	169	
29	ANGAMAN and NICOBAR	8	
30	CHANDIGARH	0	
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	
25	DELHI	6	
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	
35	PUDUCHERRY	2	





### Greater Emphasis on Quality

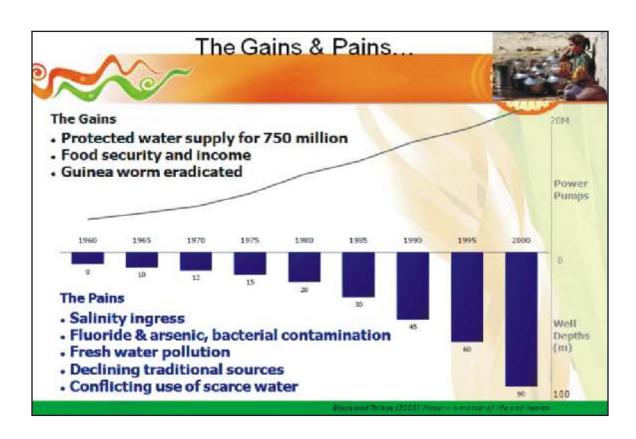


- Strengthening of Quality Testing Labs at the districts (352 Districts) during 2010-11.
   84 districts with no labs or not reported
- All labs to have sufficient manpower and fund allocation for operation
   Funding from WQMS can be covered from Support fund
- Field Testing Kits (FTKS) to be distributed on priority to Panchayats and replacement provided to FTKs
- · Reporting on a regular basis

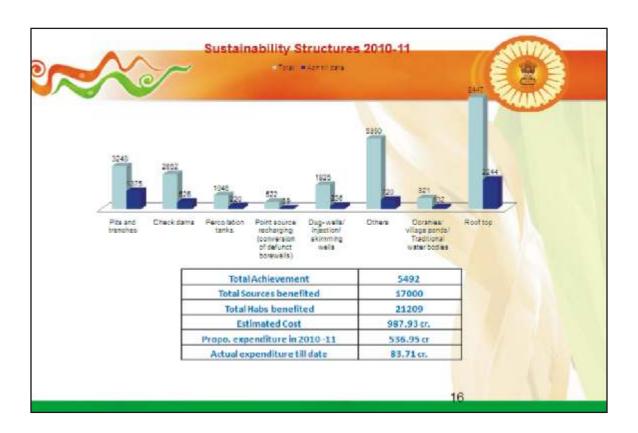
### Districts not having water quality testing laboratories or not reported into IMIS

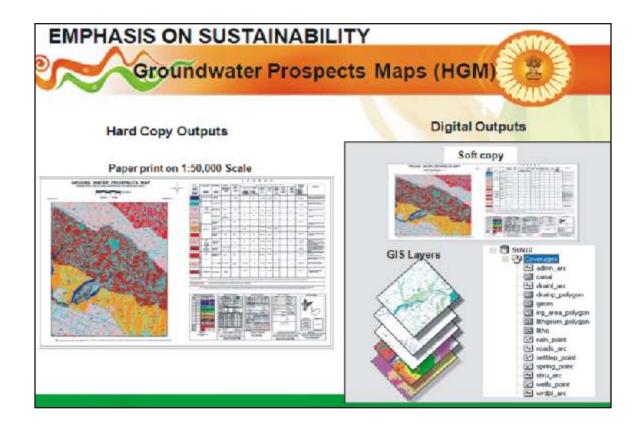
Name of the State / UT	No. of Districts Not having Laboratory	Name of the districts where laboratory is not set up or not reported	
CHATTEGARH	1	Marayanpur	
GOA	2	North and South Gos	
HARYANA	4	Faridabad, Mewat, Palwel and Sonipat	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	18	Anantanag, Bandopora, Baramella, Doda, Ganderbal, Kargil, Kathua, Kishtwar, Kulg Kupwara, Leh, Poench, Rajauri, Ramban, Reasi, Samba, Shiepian and Udhamgur	
MARKHAND	2	Khuti and Ramgarh	
MADHYA PRADESH	2	Alreaj pur and Singrouli	
MAHARASHTRA	4	Gondis, Hingoli, Flandurbar and Washim.	
PURUAS	1	Patiala	
UTTARAKHAND	4	Bagheswar, Chamel, Champawat and Tehri Carkwal	
ARUNACHAL PRACESH	2	Dibang valley and Kurung Kumey	
ASSAM		Raksha, Chir ag and Udalguri	
MARIPUR	9	AF9 districts	
MAGRIEME	10	Kiphire, Kohima, Longleng, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha and Zuneboto	
SIKKIM	- 4	All a districts	
ANDAMAN and NICOEAR	3	A8 3 districts	
CHANDIGARH	1	Chandigar h	
DADRA & HAGAR HAVEU	1	DAN Haveli	
DAMAN 6 DIU	2	Damen, Dia	
DELHI		All 9 districts	
PUDUCHERRY	1	Priahe and vanam	
TOTAL	84	An all sections and the section of t	

Truck acutum	ty Monitoring &	180
StateName	Number of persons yet to	Number of Kita yet to be class forced
ANDHRA PRADESH	Aury Trained	3285
DHAT.	10057	Fully placured:
CHATTISGARH	57252	\$149
SOA	980	113
DUIARAT	5415	Furty procured
nettane	17528	Fully propured
MINACHAL MADESH	7207	2952
JAMMAJ AND KASHMR	Fully Trainest	1
IMARIGNANO	D40T	2009
KARNATAKA	Fully Trained	Fulls propured
KERAJA	4075	903
MADHIL PRIDER		Forty Statestark
	10004 12948	Tully propured
ORGSA P. OSA	Fully Trained	Fally productd
RAINSTWAY	15491	4400
TANKE MADO	2614	Fully property
UTTAA PAADESH	700387	Fails proceed
UTTARAINAAD	6791	1010
WEST SENSAL	Author Trained	1101
ARUNACHAL PRADISH	7416	3088
ASSAM	2019	Fully procured
MANPUR.	10483	2126
MEGHALAYA	27904	2183
MIZORAM	3670	107
NAGALAND	318	03
\$100 M	Fully Trained	Fully propured
TEPURA	3131	2025
ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	200	11
CHANDIGARH	90	13
DADRA & NASAR HAVEU	50	16
DAMAN & DIU	40	0
DELHI	6	0
LAKE-KADWEEP	Pully Trained	



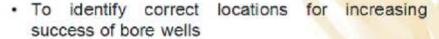
# Sustainability Component Phases Step I - Prioritising Difficult Areas – Using CGWB & HGM Maps Step II - Identifying the Affected Villages and their Micro Watersheds Step III - Preparing a Water Source Sustainability Plan for Recharge, water impounding and roof top harvesting with Peoples participation – Use of HGM Maps Step IV - Preparing Estimates, Finance, Build Capacities and Institutionalising the System





### Ground Water Prospect Maps

(Hydro-Geo-Morphological Maps)



- To identify appropriate sites for constructing sustainability structures
- To link to IMIS database for creating drinking water security plans
- More than 3,000 HGM maps prepared and distributed to 12 States
- Work almost completed for another 8 States totaling 1,000 HGM maps
- Work sanctioned for remaining States/Uts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of HGM maps		
-		Targeted	Completed	
	PHASE 1			
	Andhra Fradesh (part)	244	244 2 ///	
	Chhattisgarh	202	202	
	Karnataka	267	267	
	Kerala	67	67	
	Madhya Pradesh	458	458	
	Rajasthan	485	416	
	PHASE-2	17 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 7		
	Gujarat	284	210	
	Himachal Pradesh	91	91	
	Jharkhand	129	129	
0	Orissa	220	220	
	PHASE-III-A	III de la constantina della co		
12	Andhra Pradesh (remaining part)	204	2041	
12	Assam	103	103	
3	Jammu & Kashmir	360	103'	
5	Maharashtra	455	4551	
5	Punjab	82	821	
16	Uttarakhand PHASE-III-B	86	69	
.7	Arunachal Pradesh	120	0	
8	Haryana	73	0	
9	Uttar Pradesh (Part)	08	44*	
10	West Bengal (Part)	56	0	
	TOTAL	4,076		

\*: All layers of maps complete except for water quality layer

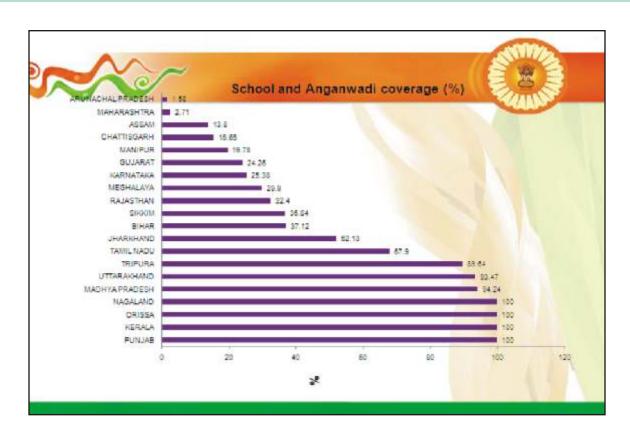
All remaining States and UTs are also taken up under Phase-IV activity.

All maps in the country will be ready by the end of 2013 and a National Geo-Database will be created.

#### Coverage of schools and Anganwadis with water supply

- As per NRDWP all rural Govt. schools and anganwadis are to be provided with drinking water supply using NRDWP Coverage funds
- Figures of Rural Govt. schools show that about 70,425 schools and 75,195 anganwadis do not have water supply
- In 2010-11 States have targeted to cover 36,530 schools and 16729 Anganwadis
- Achievement reported so far is 16,520 schools and anganwadis covered

20





#### ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING



- Recruitment to State, District & Block level Resource Centre
  - > Positions sanctioned at State level
  - > Positions sanctioned at District level
  - > Positions sanctioned at Block level
  - > To complete recruitment by 30th June

181 @ 9-12 per State 2,172@ 5 per district 16,782 @ 1-4 per block

- Effective implementation of training modules through National KRCs and State KRCs
- Training Needs Assessment workshops not yet held in following States:

U.P., Goa, Rajasthan, W.B., Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Karnataka & Orissa.

#### **National Key Resource Centres**

- XLRI, School of Business & Human Resources, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
- Plan India, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Institute (WASH) New Delhi
- National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR), LBSNAA, Mussoorie
- National Institute of Rural Development, (NIRD), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
- · Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Faridabad
- · Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad-
- National institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee
- North Eastern Space Application Centre (NESAC)
   Umiam-Meghalaya
- Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute (GJTI), Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- Centre for Environment Education (CEE) , Ahmedabad
- School of Environmental Studies, Jadhavpur University, Kolkata
- Uttarakhand Academy of Administration (UAA) ,
   Najoital Uttarakhand

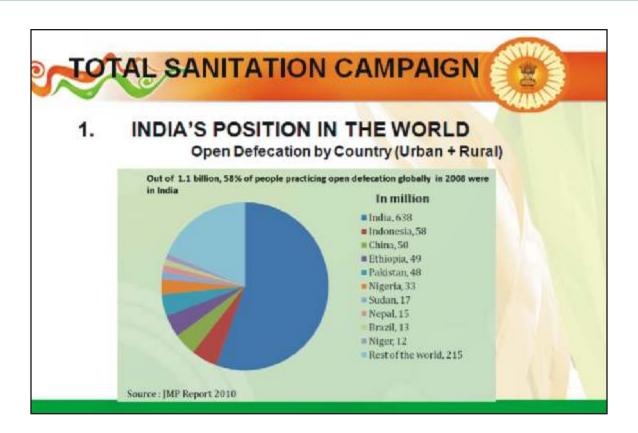
- National water Academy (NWA) Gol, Central Water Commission, Pune
- Anna University Chennal
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Centre for Env. Sci & Engg. Kanpur
- Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology (IMMT) Bhubaneswar
- National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Guwahati
- · Centre for Science & Environment (CSE) New Delhi
- · The Energy & Resource Institute (TERI), New Delhi
- National Institute of Public Health & Family Planning, New Delhi
- Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
- Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad
- Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Application and Geo-Informatics, Gandhinagar
- · Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA)
- All India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, Kolkata
- Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Drainage Board, Chennai

State Name	No. of schemes handed over to GP	% schemes handed over to GP
ANDHRAPRADESH	3624	71.89
BIHAR	8837	56.65
CHATTISGARH	2971	8.34
GUJARAT	1423	78.53
HARYANA	57	3.31
HIMACHAL PRADESH	36	3.44
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0
JHARKHAND	2227	6.31
KARNATAKA	24945	94.7
KERALA	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	862	3.56
MAHARASHTRA	6392	71.61
ORISSA	10533	79.87
PUNJAB	1203	65.17
RAJASTHAN	6591	33.48
TAMIL NADU	8470	82.89
UTTAR PRADESH	5919	93.83
UTTARAKHAND	1086	86.95
WESTBENGAL	118	5.76
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	10	0.81
ASSAM	2869	24.16
MANIPUR	378	81.47
MEGHALAYA	40	1.98
MIZORAM	123	100
NAGALAND	44	28.95
SIKKIM	396	99.75
TRIPURA	1845	92.34
PUDUCHERRY	10	100
Total	91009	

## Management Devolution Index – A Criterion for allocation of Incentive fund

Some of the major indicators for preparing the Index would be:

- Whether the state Acts and/ or orders clearly define the transfer of responsibility for infrastructure creation and/or for operation and maintenance to PRIs for hand pumps, single village and/or multi-village piped water schemes
- Whether the Village Water and Sanitation Committee is a Standing/Sub-Committees of GPs under the State Act/Rules
- Proportion of NRDWP (Coverage, Quality and/or O&M) funds (Central + State share), transferred to PRI/DWSM subordinate to ZP accounts
- Whether unit charges of electricity for pumping in drinking water supply schemes by PRIs are equal to or lesser than the lowest slab of unit charge for domestic consumers
- · Percentage of water charges demand collected by PRIs
- · Proportion of filled up positions of RWS engineers at block and sub-block level
- · Proportion of VWSC members trained in RWS functions for atleast two days
- Proportion of filled up positions of DWSM Consultants and BRC Coordinators



(1010	07 District projects	Up to	31,12,10
Item	Total Project Objectives	Achievement	%
Individual household latrines	12.57 crore	7.31 crore	58.22%
School Toilets	13.14 lakh	10.47 lakh	79.69%
Anganwadi Toilets	5,06,968	3,52,822	69.59%
Community Complex	33,684	20,178	59.90%



State-wise achievements against Annual Objectives for 2010-11			
State	IHHL-Objectives- 2010-11	IHHL-Ach 2010- 11	96
ANDHRA PRADESH	944288	348316	36.89
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	21666	18558	85.66
ASSAM	499701	319402	63.92
BIHAR	1303515	481393	36.93
CHHATTISGARH	479246	143342	29.91
GOA	1581	0	0.00
GUJARAT	219880	342369	155.71
HARYANA	143336	82596	57.62
HIMACHAL PRADESH	32029	153280	478.57
HARKHAND	613903	245786	40.04
KARNATAKA	812703	371609	45.73
KERALA	9057	6082	67.15
MADHYA PRADESH	1115447	773242	69,32

## State-wise achievements against Annual Objectives for 2010-11 cont..

State	IHHL-Objectives 2010-11	IHHL-Ach 2010- 11	9/6
MAHARASHTRA	465852	233339	50.09
MANIPUR	39790	29736	74.73
MEGHALAYA	52096	23374	44.87
MIZORAM	728	1611	221.33
NAGALAND	25926	15129	58.35
ORISSA	1048211	700961	66.87
PUDUCHERRY	678	77	11.36
PUNJAB	95382	45722	47.94
RAJASTHAN	931547	581896	62.47
TAMILNADU	640274	351252	54.86
TRIPURA	34594	19576	56.59
UTTAR PRADESH	1626595	1395242	85.78
UTTARAKHAND	91667	91504	99.82
WESTBENGAL	750308	335410	44.70
Grand Totals	12000000	7110804	59.26

- lammu & Kashmir and D & N Haveli have not entered Annual Targets
- Sikkim had already achieved project objectives.
  In case of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra & Orissa , financial progress is not commensurate with 31





# Year Allocation Releases Percentage 2010-11(Upto

1. Availability of funds in all states is adequate

December, 2010)

 15 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, J & K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Trip ura and West Bengal are yet to claim 2<sup>nd</sup> installment. The officers have committed to submit UCs by 10-2-2011

1580

1074

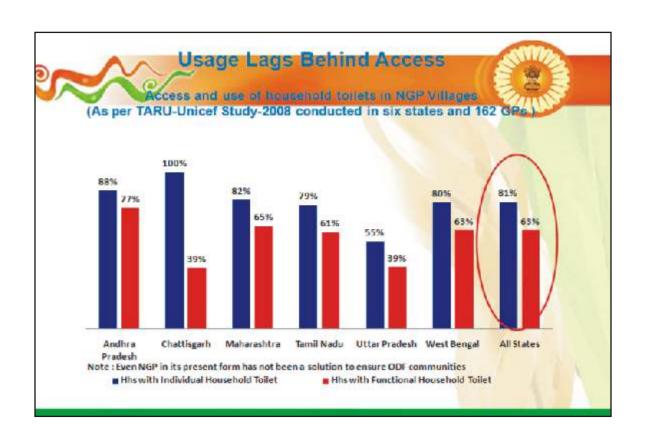
67.97

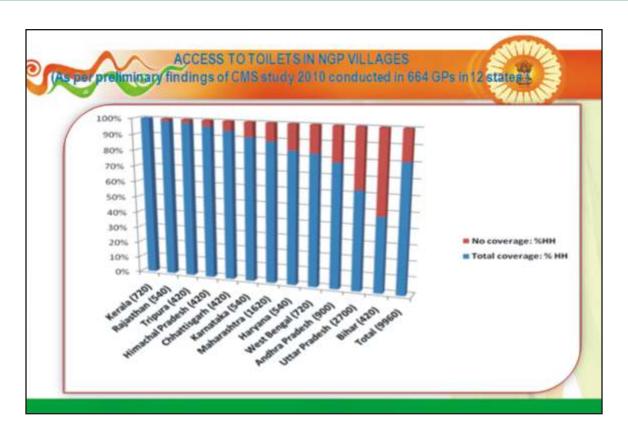
#### Challenges in Sanitation

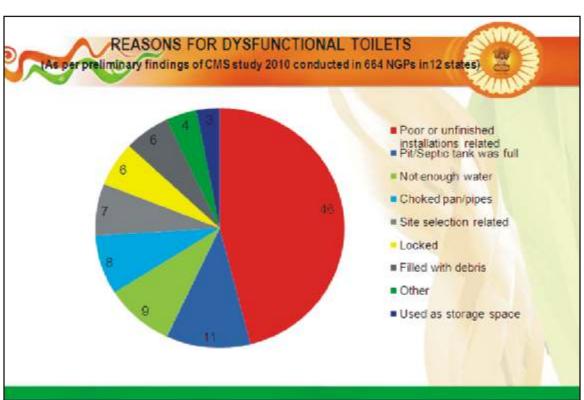


- Change in behaviour pattern and attitude (Usage lags behind access)
- Quality of construction and post construction maintenance
- Poverty continues to be a curse
- Sustainability of the sanitation coverage achieved
- · Convergence at grass root level
- Sustainability of NGP awarded GPs
- Priority by States to implement TSC

35









## RE-LAUNCHOF TSC IN MISSION MODE



- DMs to take pro-active role
- · IEC to be strengthened
- Panchayats and Self Help Groups to be involved
- The technical problems to be sorted out with the help of Panchayats
- Special emphasis for the poorest of the poor
- O & M issues to be taken care of for sustained sanitation with the help of Panchayats
- All project objectives to be completed by 2015.

## **Areas of Concern from Planning Commission's Perspective**

**Planning Commission Government of India** 

Respected Cabinet Secretary and Colleagues from the States, Chief Secretaries, and my colleagues, Secretaries from various Ministries.

You have just seen very clear and explicit presentations from the various Secretaries, who were listed here for making presentations, and I, therefore do not need to repeat what they have already said. I do get an opportunity to interact with the Chief Secretaries on a one-to-one basis at the time, when the state plans are discussed, and many of these issues do get taken up on an individual basis. I would just like to touch upon very briefly on some of the general points, that I find, which come in the way, which create these important gaps in our achievement, and these gaps actually arise sometimes from the conditionalities. I am sure, when the floor is thrown open for questioning, you will have points to make where the rigidity of the scheme guidelines comes in the way of you making a good programme achievement. The second is that there are certain states which have been newly carved out where there is absolutely nothing. I am particularly referring to states like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh where the road networks are almost non-existent, where telephone is just not there there is no connectivity, and therefore, there is no progress and no development. In fact, the point that is been made by a city rule development, about pulling people above the poverty line, through sheer construction of roads, is a point that we have now translated into our walking the talk by tying fund road construction in the villages.

Sir, I do hope that in the months to come, we will find that the road network will definitely go up. All the issues that have been raised about the maintenance of road and poor quality of roads, I am sure that the Chief Secretaries are already paying a lot of attention to that, and I am sure it will lead to important outcomes for us.

Water and power: these are the issues which are going to create a lot of impediments to growth, and very rightly, these have been presented before you. Lack of sanitation causes malnutrition and it causes stunting, it causes disease and infant mortality and so, the total sanitation compaign, and the fact neither in Government of India nor in the State Government today, if you want to be very realistic, we do not have a proper compaign for creating a mindset, that would make it possible for us to enable our people to live more hygienic lives.

It is a fact that habits are created, and they are formed in childhood, and therefore schools, and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, I think are the best instruments for making this happen. Well, I would just like to take another minute to say, that every scheme should be judged in terms of two I's and two O's. The first 'I' is the input, which is the funding that is given, both by the Central Government, and the State Government. The 'O' is the outcome, the output rather. The next 'I' is the impact. So, whenever you do something, whether we are in the Central Ministry, as Secretaries incharge of a scheme, or we are in the State Government, as Chief Secretaries trying to manage an entire gamut of interventions and schemes, which are, I would say, falling upon us like manna from heaven, and which require funding also from the state exchequer. These are very challenging tasks, and if you go to any international forum, when they look at your numbers, they say you are doing an absolutely marvelous job. But, all of us in our heart of hearts know that the input output, outcome impact, that is a very tough test for achievement and success, and that is something that has to be internalized in the field level officers.

There are other issues, which actually, I have encountered, particularly in the intimate interaction on account of the naxal issue, with the Secretaries who are implementing these flagship schemes, and I feel that what we really need to understand is, that even schemes like BRGF, where we are providing some amount of funding for manpower there is a lack of confidence in the state, that if the BRGF is discontinued, there will be no

possibility of getting rid of manpower. So, you find that at the panchayat level, the number of people who are available to carry out the programmes of the government, and realize the goals, is actually not adequate. Serious shortages are there. Then, I think in the future, we will find that there is an absolute shortage of civil engineers in the country, and this is something that needs to be separately debated by the Ministry of HRD, but independently, I think the Chief Secretaries should understand that during the 90s, every young person wanted to be an electronics engineer. So, nobody really went into civil engineering, and now when we want to build our infrastructure in our country, there is an absolute shortage. I would like this to be flagged as an issue, apart from the flagship schemes.

Then, the IT penetration. I think that the speed is not enough. We need to speed it up, and the reforms which are found to be good, for instance the commoditization in payment of power dues, which was actually subject of an award by the Prime Minister, some years back, that also needs to be studied and may be that will solve many of the problems. Then, all our schemes, if you see them across the board, there are certain states, which manage to take advantage of the centrally sponsored schemes, and others which lag behind. May be, somewhere across the road, we should, along the line, we should try to look at the problems of these state governments, and I also feel, I felt it for many years, that the state Finance Secretaries, I have spoken to, or I have met with only two sets of people, one is on the Planning Commission, when they come along with the Planning Secretary, and the Chief Minister, and the Chief Secretary, and the second is the RBI. So, many times all the things that we talk about, they fall flat on their faces, because somewhere along the line, chief secretaries are just, are there. They carry the message, and they are required to actually carry it forward, and pass it on to the finance secretaries, but sometimes its good, also to talk to them, and ask them what their problems are, why is it that we are now putting in penal provisions for transfer of money within a certain number of days, etc., etc.

Thank you.

# Presentation by Areas of Concern from CAG of India's Perspective

Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India Government of India





#### Accountability and Governance Issues

- Direct transfers to agencies (outside State Government budget)
  - † Financial accountability controls significantly weakened
- Multiple layers of recipients of funds; first level recipients not implementers in most cases
  - TRelease of funds to next level treated as expenditure
  - \*Balance and end use of funds not tracked
- → Financial reporting not a "core" concern

# Accountability & Governance Issues (Contd.)

- MIS for physical and financial performance/ achievement
  - Data completeness and correctness stated to be responsibilty of State Govenments/agencies
  - 1 Not a replacement for certified/ audited accounts
- Utilisation Certificates (UCs)
  - Not supported by Audited Statements of Expenditure
     (SOE)
- → Large scale instances of "parking" of unutilised funds in extra-budgetary accounts

## Accounting and Auditing Arrangements

- "Accounts" loosely specified, without rigorous accounting formats
- Audit of societies/ autonomous bodies by Chartered Accountants appointed by State agencies
  - Audit jurisdiction of CAG not clearly defined

## Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Audit Report No. 13 of 2006

## **Planning**

- Programme was targeted to cover unconnected habitations through all-weather roads. However,
  - Programme was launched without firm data on unconnected habitations
  - † Estimated fund requirement (Rs. 58,200 crore) at programme launch was highly unrealistic
    - 1 Inadequate mobilisation of funds

#### **Project Completion & Execution**

- Only 24% of the targeted 1.41 lakh habitations were connected after five years of launch
- Some works remaining incomplete/ abandoned due to
  - Land non-availability/ disputes and lack of forest clearance
  - TRoads already constructed/existing connectivity
- Funds spent on roads works for already connected habitations or other ineligible purposes

## **Financial Management**

- 20% of test-checked expenditure diverted, parked in unauthorised accounts or not utilised for intended purposes
- Poor contract management
  - 1 Undue benefits to contractors
  - TUnfruitful expenditure

# Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance

- → 3-tier quality assurance mechanism not adequately operationalised
- Serious deficiencies in data entry and software of Online Management and Monitoring System (OMMAS)

## Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

### **Audit Reports on AIBP**

- Report No. 15 of 2004
  - Progress in completion of AIBP projects and creation of Irrigation Potential (IP) very poor
    - Projects not taken up/abandoned; cost and time overruns
  - 1 Repeated modification of programme
  - 1 Injudicious selection of projects
  - 1 Diversion, parking and misuse of funds
- → Report No. 4 of 2010-11
  - 1 Discussed beloww

### AIBP's Role in Creation and Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

- Although AIBP was a significant factor in the reported creation of Irrigation Potential (IP) in the major, medium and ERM sector
  - Project-wise data regarding actual utilisation of IP reportedly created (i.e. farmers actually receiving water) not maintained by Ministry/CWC
  - Ter minor projects, project-wise details of both IP creation and utilisation not available with Ministry
- Contribution of AIBP to actually utilised potential could not be ascertained in audit

# Poor progress in completion of projects

- Out of 253 major, medium and ERM projects sanctioned during 1996-2008
  - 1 Only 100 projects reported as completed
- Out of sample of 21 reportedly complete projects
  - 1 Audit found 12 projects to be actually incomplete or "non-commissioned"
- Authenticity of completion of individual minor projects not verifiable
  - 1 Due to absence of project-wise data with Ministry

## Reasons for non-completion/ delayed completion of major/ medium projects

- Non-fulfilment of pre-requisites
  - Acquisition of land; forest/environmental and other clearances
- Delayed construction of railway and highway crossings
- Poor tendering and contract management
- Potential reported as created not fully utilised

## Deficiencies in Planning

- Trend of repeated modifications to AIBP guidelines continued
  - Indicative of continued lack of clarity in focus and objectives of AIBP
  - Concepts of "reforming" States and "fast track" projects abandoned
- Deficiencies in DPRs
  - Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) not assessed or overstated in large number of projects

## Poor Project Execution

- Incorrect phasing of project components
  - Dam incomplete, but main/ branch canals complete/ nearly complete
  - Main/branch canals completed, but distributaries and water courses not taken up
  - Main and branch canals constructed in patches with gaps (particularly in initial reaches)
- Maintenance of assets not accorded due priority

## **Poor Financial Management**

- →75-85% of grants during 2005-08 released to just 6 States
  - Without corresponding performance in project completion
- → GoI fund releases towards year-end
- Overstatement of expenditure incurred out of AIBP assistance
- Diversion/ parking of funds
- Poor contract management

## National Drinking Water Programme

(erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP))

Audit Report No. 12 of 2008

## Coverage of Habitations

- Enormous problem of "slip back" of habitations from fully covered to partly covered/ not covered status
  - 1 Re-emergence of problem habitations
- Deficiencies in conduct of 2003 habitation survey
- Annual Action Plans (AAPs) not based on habitation-wise analysis in many States
  - Targets fixed on numerical basis, works taken up in ad hoc manner

## **Project Execution**

- Time and cost overrun
- Non-completion/ delayed completion of works
- → Non-functional/ defunct works
- Incorrect prioritisation of works
- Instances of wasteful expenditure/ expenditure on unapproved works
- Deficient financial control
  - Delayed release of funds to executing agencies
  - 1 Diversion of funds/inadmissible expenditure

## Water Quality & Sustainability

- Deficiencies in infrastructure (physical and human) for water quality testing
  - TEspecially at the District level
- Requirements for periodic testing of water sources not complied with
- → Deficiencies in distribution and utilisation of field testing kits at grassroots level
- Inadequate measures in many States for ensuring sustainability of water resources
  - TEspecially ground water

#### Gist of discussions

The following observations were made:

- There is need to upgrade skills in regard to renewable energy.
- Rural Electrification 16 schemes of Madhya Pradesh are pending for approval by the Planning Commission.
- Need to provide more funds for the Rural Roads Programme in Madhya Pradesh.
- The unit cost of the Indira Awas Yojana may be linked to the cost index.
- AIBP and JNNURM Projects in Uttar Pradesh need to be sanctioned expeditiously the process of approval needs to be reviewed.
- Release of funds should be expedited to ensure that they are not at the end of the year.
- Forest clearance Delegation to State of Uttarakhand may be increased to 2 hectares under the PMGSY.
- Last mile irrigation projects may be funded at higher level rather than the present 25%.
- Roll over of funds in BRGF in Jharkhand may be re-introduced.
- Funds allotted for special purposes, should be allowed to be used for other purposes, depending upon local requirements.
- Need to review the wages fixed under the MGNREGA in respect of Punjab to bring them at par with the neighboring states of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
- Cost of land should be built into the project cost.
- In the AIBP in Tripura, re-appropriation may be allowed under different heads.
- NRWDP States' share has been provided for in Tripura; Central share may be released.

#### **Key Issues in Internal Security**

Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India

I think the note on key issues in internal security is before you. I just thought I will put something in based perspective and then we really look at what are the problems that in one sense you face in tackling internal security and law and order issues. First I think, we have to understand that we are in a what you call a flux economy. Tremendous revolution which is taking place because of not just nine percent growth, political aspirations, the telecom revolution, rising awareness and so on & so forth which are very well known to you. You are going to get tremendous law and order problems. India is a functioning anarchy now you are going to get for the next few decades. It is going to be a very turbulent situation. Your law and order situation is going to be extremely exitical and your main purpose I think in one sense for all State Governments is to keep it under your control not to allow it to as you say burst over where the whole thing breaks down. Now with that as the background I think there are two three-things you will need to really focus on and that is as I put in the police force itself which is critical in one sense for law and order, the issue of transparent recruitment. If your recruitment is not transparent and fair, if people have to pay money to become a constable and their going rates are from one to five lakhs. He is going to make twice thrice that during his career and then there is no way that you are going to have be able to control it. So first is making sure that your recruitment process is fair. We have issued the guidelines, please monitor it with the Director General of Police, see whether your Recruitment Boards are functioning to see that recruitment is fair and merit based. I think fifty percent of the problem will be resolved if you do that even though you have a lot of people who are already in, into the service.

The second is in terms of making sure that your sanctioned posts are at least filled. We are already undermanned in terms of the police force. We have roughly 136 policemen per a lakh population. We need about 222 but even with 136 I have got about five to eight lakhs vacancies in the police forces. If you are undermanned what is happening is, central paramilitary forces are being raised and for almost every small occasion, so please fill up your sanctioned posts as quickly as possible and that the third aspect which I wanted to talk about is training. Most police training institutes are in quite a bad shape. About two thousand plus crores have been given for training institutions as part of the XIII<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations. Yesterday we mentioned it, seventeen states are yet to submit their proposals to the Finance Ministry. The Finance Commission recommendations are where the Chief Secretaries are the chairman of the Empowered Committee which monitors and clears this proposal and therefore Chief Secretaries have a major role to play. Training is important, I do not know whether Chief Secretaries will get time, but if you do get, please when you are traveling around the state, if you can just drop in a police training institute it will help. Just the fact that somebody is paying attention, your Home Secretary is going you are going. Just looking at police training institutes. Please make sure that your best officers are posted in training institutes. It is always the worst officers. Everyone, as it was mentioned, everybody wants law and order, crime and so on and so forth. Training is almost a punishment posting unlike in the army. In the army, every single Chief of Army Staff has gone through a training institution. There is no Chief of Army Staff since independence who has not headed a training institution. Posting to a training institution is a, means that you are earmarked for higher postings and that is what you have to do in the police that if you pick the best officer, send him there and say that you have been picked there. We are trying to see whether we can amend the IPS rules to say that for further Central Empanelment and so on and so forth if you have not worked in a training institute, you will not get a Central Posting. It will be a preference for picking up people who have worked in training institution. If these three things and it is very simple-recruitment, filling up of posts and the training institutions, I think we are almost 50% of the way to getting a better police force. Focus on these three key issues, I think is very important.

The rest we have large number of other thing. We will do community policing, people friendly police, all that will slowly come as part of the training institutes. I will mention three other issues which I thought I will just bring to the notice of Chief Secretaries. One of course is in the agenda which talks of for not all Chief Secretaries but the Chief Secretaries who are dealing with the borders in the Indo-Nepal border, Indo-Bhutan border and then on the Indo-Myanmar border. There is a whole pile of sanctioned roads and border roads. Land acquisition for starting them is basically a State Government function. Please pay attention to the land acquisition part of it so that we are able to spend the money and build the roads. I think it is a five years programme for building these roads but land acquisition is going to be very very critical.

The other issue I think which is very much in the news is phone tapping. Currently all State Home Secretaries are authorized to issue the orders for tapping of phones but we have said that there is an Over Sight Committee which has the Chief Secretary & may be the Law Secretary. In many States the Oversight Committee hardly meets. I know in some States when I wrote to them, they said we did not even know that there was such a committee and some of them have constituted committees now. Please this is something that is going to be a serious issue because the Supreme Court is currently looking into this. Cabinet Secretary has been directed by the PM to submit a report on this. We have certain guidelines which we will pass on to you shortly. You do not tap MPs, MLAs phone. It has to be tapped for things which are public emergency or public safety. It is very critical, please read the Supreme Courts Judgement. We will forward a copy of Supreme Courts Judgement to all the Chief Secretaries so that you can see that this is the basis of the guidelines because many of you will start getting hauled up in court if you do not do this.

The other issues which is going to come up and which is critical is cyber security. As you know more and more IT, usage comes up in the Government, you become far more vulnerable. Earlier if you did not have an IT you were quite safe because then somebody had to get into your files. As you put all the files into the computer it is very easy. I can tell you that please take it for granted that if you are on the internet and you have your computer most likely your computer has been hacked. There are millions of people around the world who are only sitting and hacking computers. We have seen that whether it is in the Defence Ministry here whether in the Prime-Minister's Office, whether it is Home-Minister and so on and so forth sometimes we find we ourselves are hacking. So you find it very surprising that you know when we hack into somebody else's computer thinking we have done a great job we find all our files there. So you can see that I think mutually this really secrecy is not there but that is the type of effort that

is going on around the world and it is a huge effort and we add some thing about 50,000 computers in India are on a daily basis. Every day it is being attacked and hacked. So the cyber security norms which we have passed on to you regularly. It requires constant endeavour on the part of each and review, have an audit regularly otherwise you will find that all your information is getting hacked and at some particular time it can become a major problem for you.

The last I thought I will want some feed back from you in on the use of Central Para Military Forces. I know that because you are short of manpower but we were into a situation where CPMS, to tell you very frankly my CPMS including my training companies are being used 365 days a year, 24x7. My training companies even do not get a rest and that is why the suicides among the paramilitary forces. We all come to a situation, I do not know it is a long term that earlier we used to do it for parliamentary elections, then assembly elections, now even panchayat elections we are having to use 500 companies, 400 companies for a state. I think we have to see how we can sought to try and avoid this. For everything it is become now central para military forces and I think it is a reflection on our state police forces in fact that you are having to ask for central para military forces. I had remember at least, even today there are some states which never ask. So I think if you look at Kerala hardly ask. Tamil Nadu, has never asked for central paramilitary forces. Karnataka, I think very rarely, except when there is sudden communal flare up. I think we need to look at this whole issue and see that if we can try and see and develop possibly some force like Rapid Action Force or whatever it is within your state, people will have some confidence. In cannot be we should never come into a situation where the people of the state have only confidence in something outside the state and not within the state. I think it is a reflection on us that our people do not trust our police force. I think that is something which I think all of you will need to look at that issue. I think I will stop here. I will want to some reactions on what I have said and then from your side what are the issues that you feel that from your point of view within the state and within because I have seen that I can tell you at least even from the point of view when I was in the State that one of the biggest problems for the delays in many of the places because you have Empowered Committees which our Chief Secretary is chairing and then when the Chief Secretary chairs these meetings the proposals are put. The state police forces are not the best of people who have administrative skills. They make all these mistakes. The Finance Department then raises queries and then it is again adjourned and then because Chief Secretaries are chairing hundreds of committees the meeting is held again after three to six months and so on and therefore there is a delay which takes place which is a reason why that even the XIII<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendation proposals to have come almost 14 months it has taken, it has not even come for 17 states. So I think we will have to find some way by which both capabilities in the state police forces to prepare the proposals are boosted and then when you have the meeting, try and solve the issues at the meeting itself rather than somebody raises an objection and then the meeting is adjourned for seeking a clarification and then meetings are never held because Chief Secretaries like District Magistrates are very very busy. I thought I will finish here and then I will react later on if there are some other issues that come up.

#### Gist of discussions

The following issues were raised and observations made:

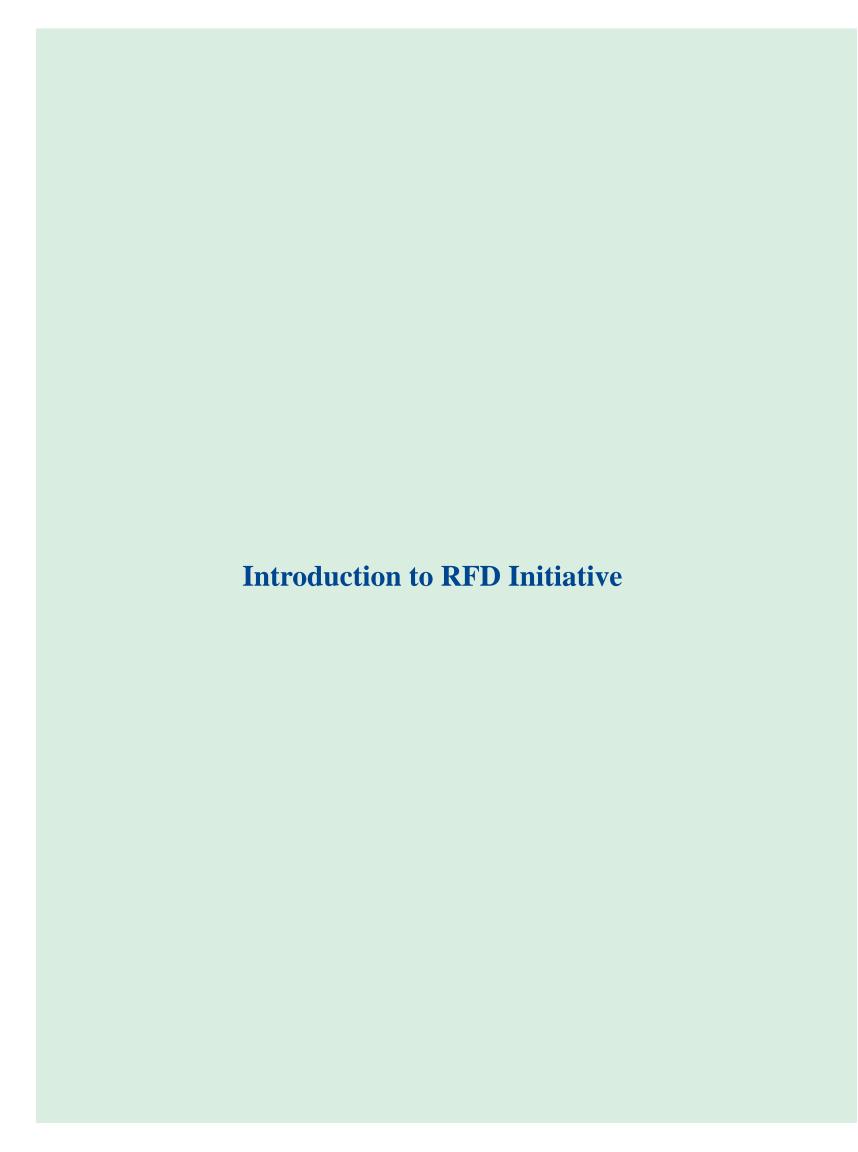
- To check the drugs and arms smuggling on the Indo-Myanmar Border in Manipur, a battalion of BSF may be provided.
- There is an Oversight Committee in the State of Manipur. However, telecom service providers are not acting on the directions of the Committee.
- Residents in the border areas in Nagaland may be provided with permits to visit as they are from the same tribe and there is no migration across the border.
- For the mobile phone connection in Nagaland, certificates issued by Village Council are not accepted. We should think of some alternative for the ID purposes in respect of people in the area.
- Chinese are helping in development activity across the border. In order to counter the same, we should take up construction of roads on our side in Mizoram on priority basis.
- In the matter of drug addiction and drug smuggling, there is need for better coordination with the BSF in Punjab.
- The border in Punjab is located in popular areas. There is farming activity up to the border. Compensation to the farmers near the border needs to be considered.
- The premises from which Police Academy at Phillaur operates may be treated as a protected heritage building and funds released by M/o Culture accordingly.
- Posting in training institutes for a reasonable period may be considered as a pre-requisite for senior officers, for promotion purposes.
- Of the 250 kms. of Rann of Kutch Border, about 50 km. falls in Wildlife Sanctuary. MHA may help in getting the necessary clearances.
- Small contractors are not able to complete the work relating to border fencing in Gujarat. There is need to associate leading construction companies like L&T to complete the project in the national interest.
- The state has identified land for the Coast Guard Station at Hazira. Ministry of Defence may be requested to take further action.
- Maintenance centre of GSL at Gujarat may be considered for facilitating and expediting maintenance of the Fast Interceptor Boats for coastal security.
- For recruitment of Policeman, merit should be the criteria rather than the physical standards.
- A large number of projects in Jharkhand are held up as the contractors are unable to play levy to the splinter groups. Necessary HUMINT resources are necessary to be developed at State Level also instead of relying only on Central intelligence agencies. Even is the face of hard HUMINT, effective action /

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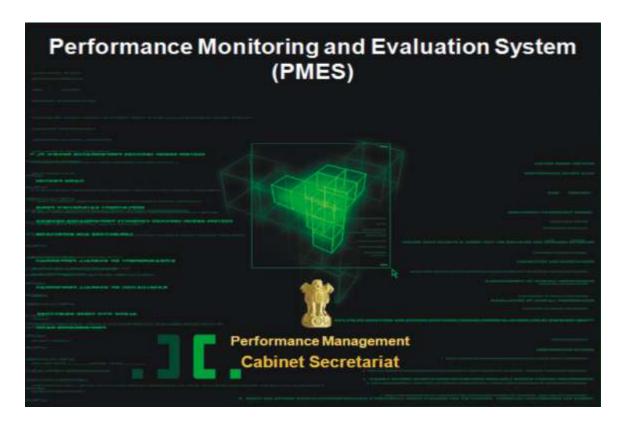
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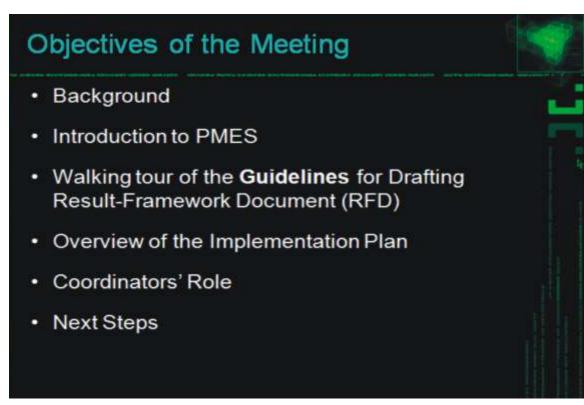
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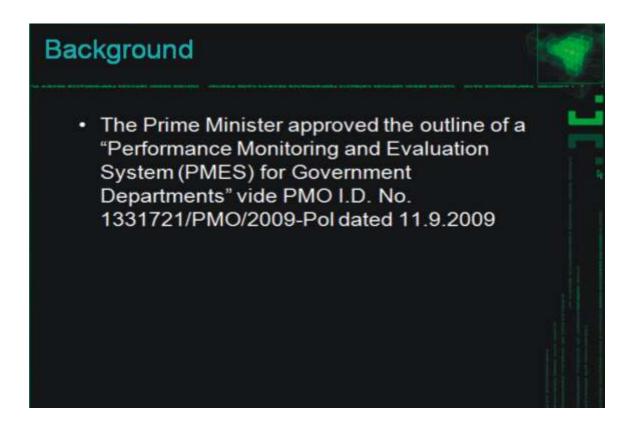


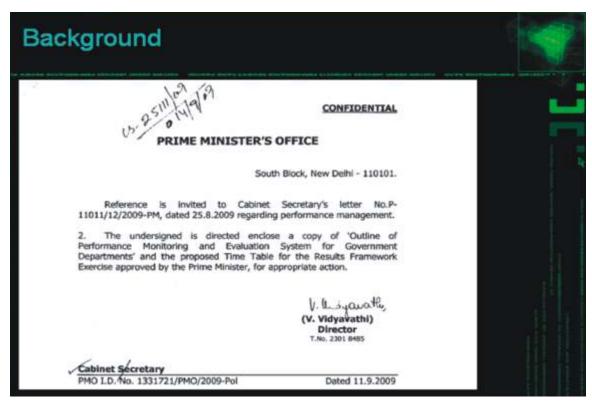
### **Presentation by**(PMES) Performance Management, Cabinet Secretariat

Performance Management Division Cabinet Secretariat Government of India

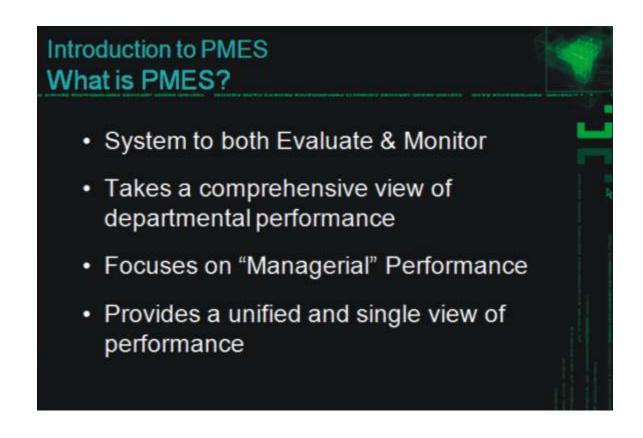


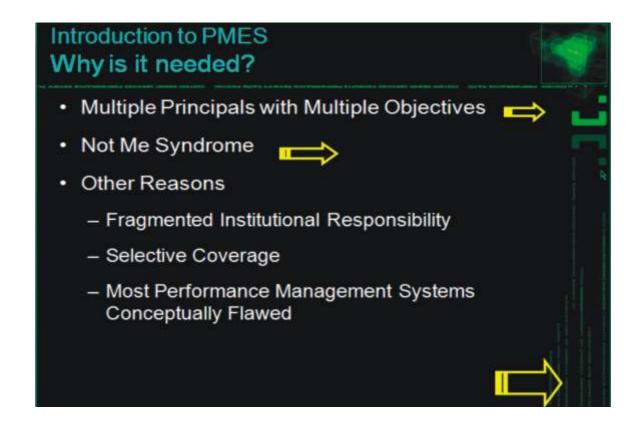






## Introduction to PMES What is PMES? Why is it needed? When to do what? Who does what? How to do what is required?

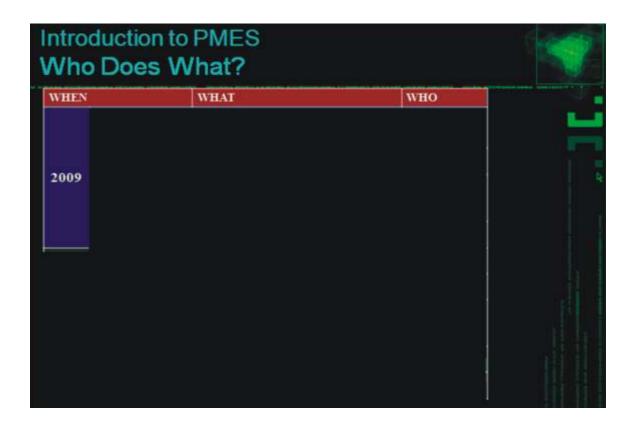


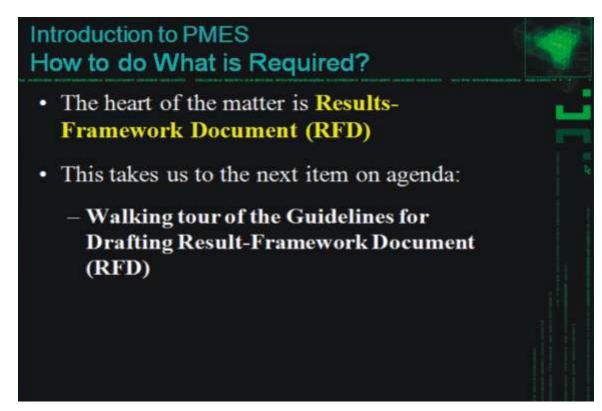


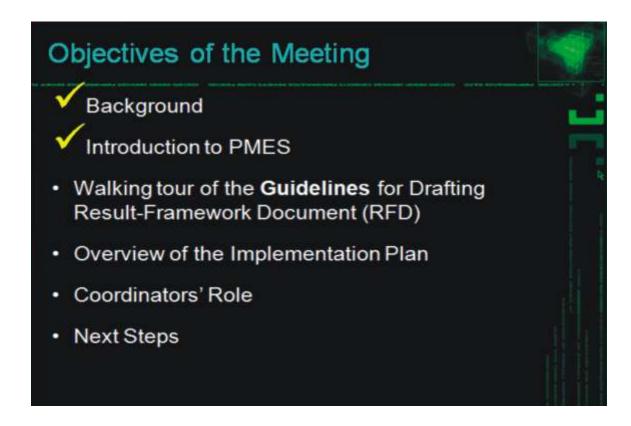


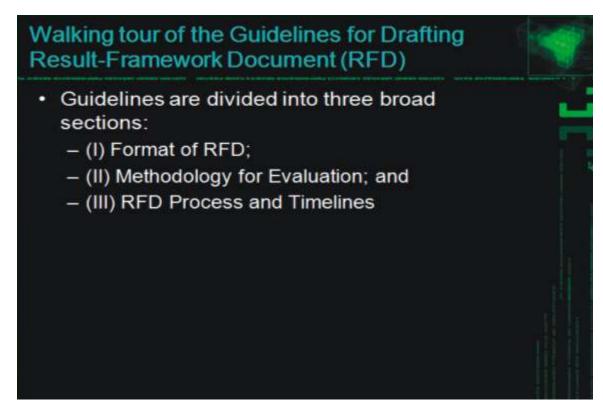












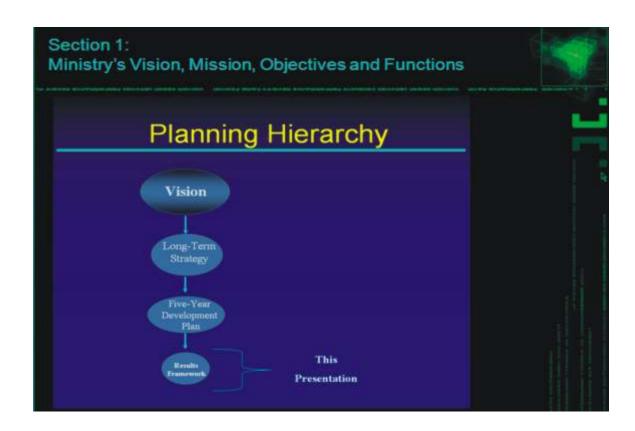
### About Result-Framework Document (RFD)

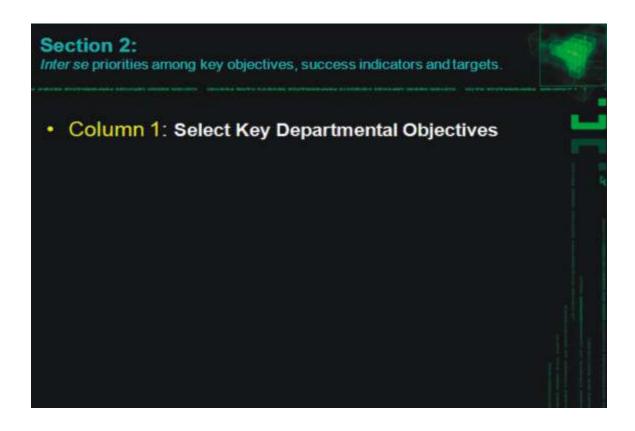
- Record of understanding between a Minister and the Secretary
- The RFD seeks to address three basic questions:
  - (a) What are department's main objectives for the year?
  - (b) What actions are proposed to achieve these objectives?
  - (c) How to determine progress made in implementing these actions?

## Format of Result-Framework Document (RFD) Section 1 Ministry's Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions. Section 2 Inter se priorities among key objectives, success indicators and targets. Section 3 Trend values of the success indicators. Section 4 Description and definition of success indicators and proposed measurement methodology. Section 5 Specific performance requirements from other departments that are critical for delivering agreed results.

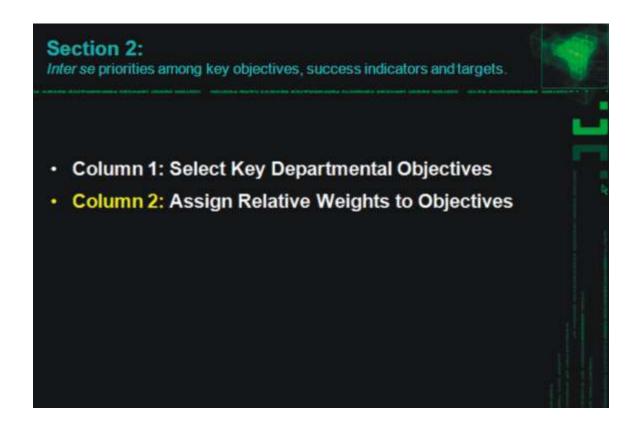
### Section 1: Ministry's Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions • A Vision is an idealized state for the

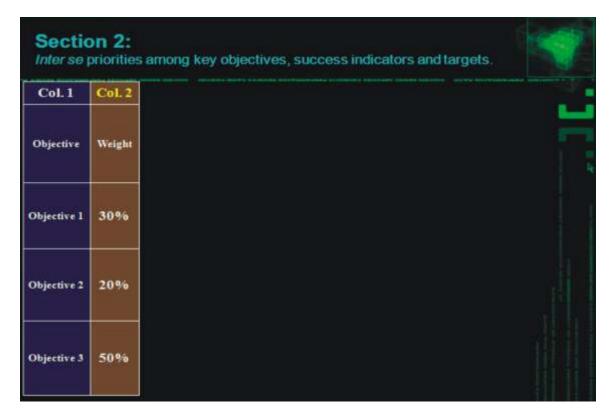
- A Vision is an idealized state for the department.
  - Big picture of what the leadership wants the department to look like in the future.
- Department's Mission is the nuts and bolts of the vision.
  - Mission is the who, what and why of the department's existence.



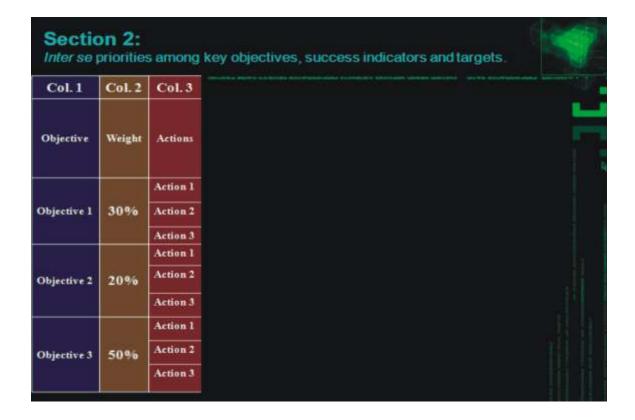








## Section 2: Inter se priorities among key objectives, success indicators and targets - Column 1: Select Key Departmental Objectives - Column 2: Assign Relative Weights to Objectives - Column 3: Specify Actions



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Section Interse		s among	key obje	ctive	s, succe	s indicators and target
Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col.	4	Col. 5	
Objective	Weight	Actions	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	
		Action 1				
Objective 1	30%	Action 2				
		Action 3				
		Action 1				
Objective 2	20%	Action 2				
		Action 3				
		Action 1				
Objective 3	50%	Action 2				
		Action 3				

### Section 2:

Inter se priorities among key objectives, success indicators and targets.



- Column 2: Assign Relative Weights to Objectives
- · Column 3: Specify Actions
- Column 4: Specify Success Indicators
- Column 5: Relative Weights for Success Indicators
- Column 6: Specify Targets for Success Indicators

### Section 2:

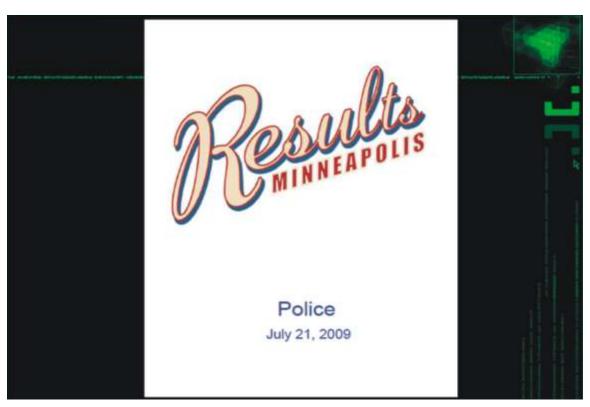
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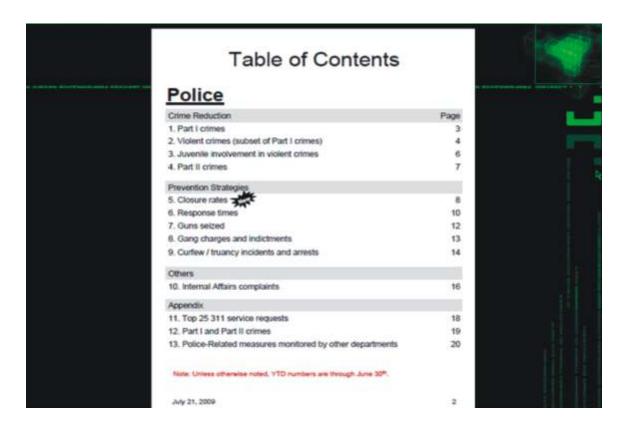
Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col.	4	Col. 5			Col. 6		
						Target/Criteria Value				
Objective	Weight	Actions	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
		Action 1								
Objective 1	30%	Action 2								
	Action 3									
	ive 2 20%	Action 1								
Objective 2		Action 2								
		Action 3								
		Action 1								
Objective 3	50%	Action 2								
		Action 3		$\vdash$						1

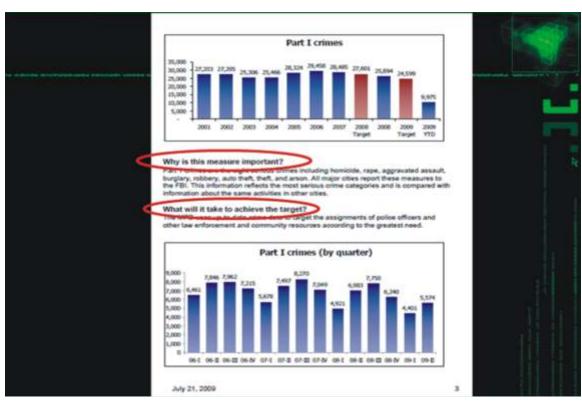
Objective	Actions	Success Indicator	Unit	Artual Value for FY 07/05	Actual Value for FY 08/09	Target Value for FY 09/10	Projected Value for FY 10/11	Projected Value for FY 11/12
	Action 1							
Objective 1	Action 2							
	Action 3							
	Action 1							
Objective 2	Action 2							
	Action 3							
	Action 1							
Objective 3	Action 2							
	Action 3							i

Objective	Actions	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 07/08	Actual Value for FY 08/09	Target Value for FY 09/10	Projected Value for FY 10/11	Projected Value for FY 11/12	i
	Action 1	No. of Schools	No	500	650	800	1000	1400	1
Objective 1	Action 2								
	Action 3								
	Action 1								ı
Objective 2	Action 2								ı
	Action 3								ı
	Action 1								il.
Objective 3									

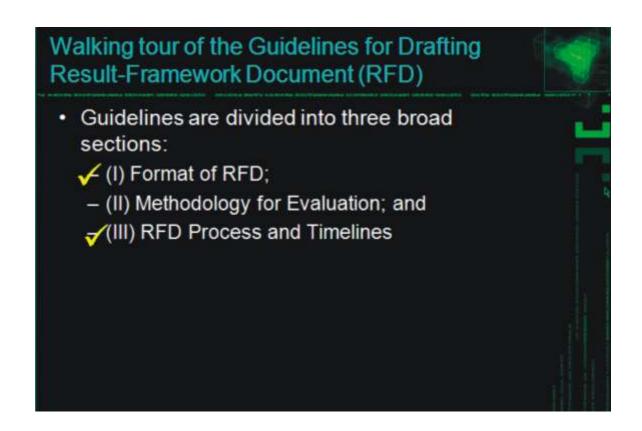








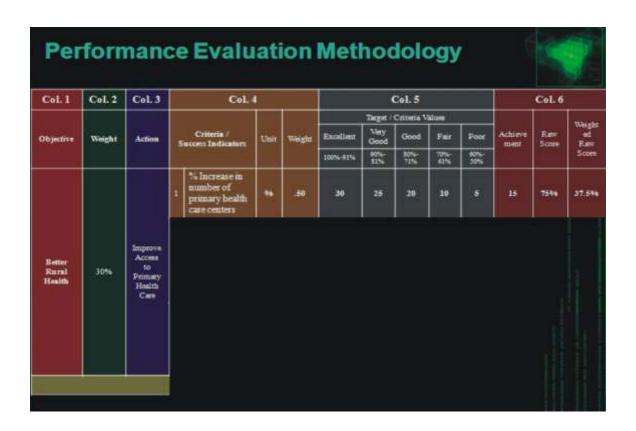
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### Methodology for Performance Evaluation Column 1: Select Key Departmental Objectives Column 2: Assign Relative Weights to Objectives Column 3: Specify Actions Column 4: Specify Success Indicators Column 5: Relative Weights for Success Indicators Column 6: Specify Targets Column 7: Performance Evaluation Methodology

Objective Weight Action Criteria / Success Indicators  *\footnote{\subseteq} \text{lncrease in number of primary health care centers}	Unit	Weight	Excellent	Target / Very Good	Criteria V Good	Test .				
Objective Weight Action Success Indicators  % Increase in number of primary health	Unit	Weight	Parameter Co.		Cont	880				Weigh
1 number of primary health	H		100%-92%			Fair	Poor	Actrieve	Ren	ed Ear
1 number of primary health				90% EU%	50%- 73%-	70%- 62%	50% 30%		ature.	Sco
	*	.50								
Better Rural Health  Improve Access to Primary Health Care										

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3		Col.	4		i		Col. 5				Col. 6	
			Г					Target /	Criteria V	alione	(1)			Weigh
Objective	Weight	Action	s	Criteria / occess Indicators	Unit	Weight	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achieve	Rev Score	ed Flam
							100%-91%	90%- 11%	50% 71%	70%- 61%	60%- 50%	Marie	TOTAL S	Score
			1	% Increase in number of primary health care centers	**	50	30	25	20	10				
Better Rural Health	30%	Improve Access to Primary Health Care												



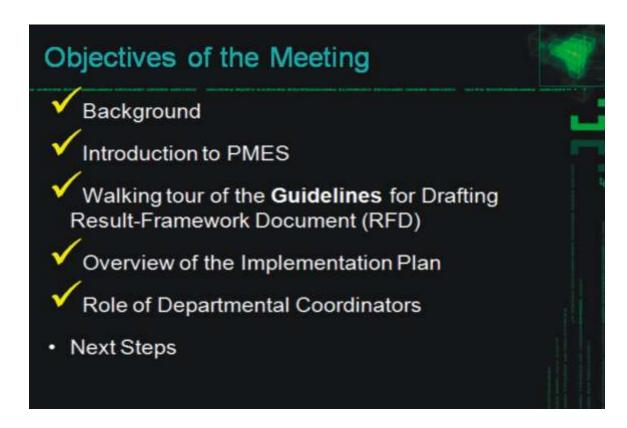
## Objectives of the Meeting Background Introduction to PMES Walking tour of the Guidelines for Drafting Result-Framework Document (RFD) Overview of the Implementation Plan Coordinators' Role Next Steps



### Role of the Departmental Coordinators

- Repository of all Information and Knowledge on PMES and RFD
- Departmental Link with the Cabinet Secretariat
- Monitor key deadlines (including Mandatory Indicators)
- · Share knowledge and experience
- · Select a proper team for workshops
- Lead work on RFD

### **Mandatory Success Indicators** Target/Criteria Value Success Objective Indic Weight Excellent Actions Unit ator Timely submission of Draft for Approval Timely submission of Results Finalize a Strategic Plan Feb. 12 2010 Feb 15 2010 Feb 18 2010



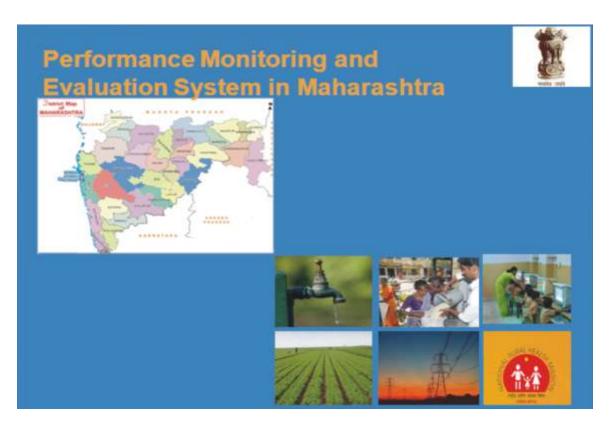


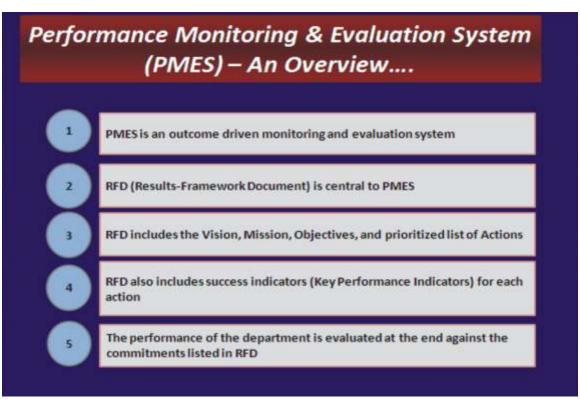




### Presentation by Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) in Maharashtra

**Government of Maharashtra** 

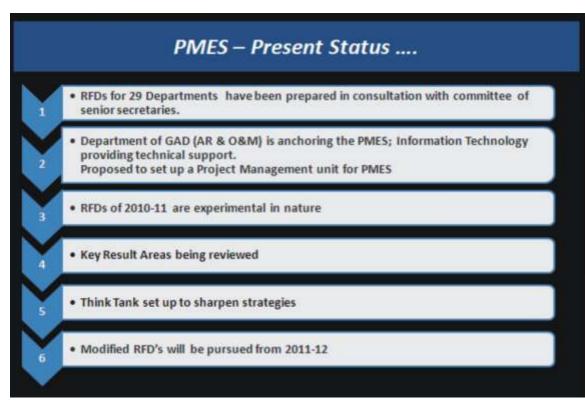




### Implementation of PMES in Maharashtra 2009 Novembe All departments were advised to prepare VISION documents

2010	May	Training workshop on RFD methodology
		Departments asked to prepare RFD drafts
	October	PMES presented to and formally adopted by Cabinet
2010	Novembe	GR to implement PMES / RFD issued





# To identify Key Result Areas across departmental visions Adopt an integrated approach to achieve desired results Share and internalize best practices in the policy framework To serve as a forum for inter departmental coordination

### Identified KRAs....

- 1) Administrative Reforms: Enhance transparency and elimination of corruption
- 2) Procedural simplification and business process reengineering: Make the Government more people friendly and improve ease of doing business.
- 3) Slum less Cities and Affordable Housing
- 4) Improving HDIs and achieving MDG
- 5) Malnutrition: Address the issue of malnutrition in general and also reduce substantially the severity of malnutrition in tribal pockets.
- 6) Urban Infrastructure: There are multi fold challenges in upgrading urban infrastructure in general and infrastructure in Mumbai in special.

### Identified KRAs....

- 7) Drinking Water and Sanitation: universal access adequate and safe drinking water and sanitation in urban and rural areas
- 8 Adequate and quality power to all sectors: bridge the wide gap between the demand and supply
- 9) Harness tourism potential of 720 km long beautiful coastline and monuments of historical importance
- 10) Agricultural, Horticulture and Agri Business
- 11) Sustainable Environment Management



### RFD - An Illustration.... Department of Energy

	RFD Section I
Vision	Adequate power to all at reasonable cost with quality, reliability and safety.
Mission	*To build adequate generation capacity to bridge the present demand-supply gap and growing demand for energy.  *To build adequate transmission and distribution infrastructure to ensure supply of reliable and quality power.  *To maximize generation of energy from renewable sources.
Objectives	<ul> <li>Increase in generation capacity.</li> <li>Expansion and up gradation of transmission infrastructure.</li> <li>Expansion and up gradation of distribution infrastructure.</li> <li>Measures against theft of electricity.</li> <li>Measures to improve load management.</li> </ul>



### RFD - An Illustration.... Department of Energy

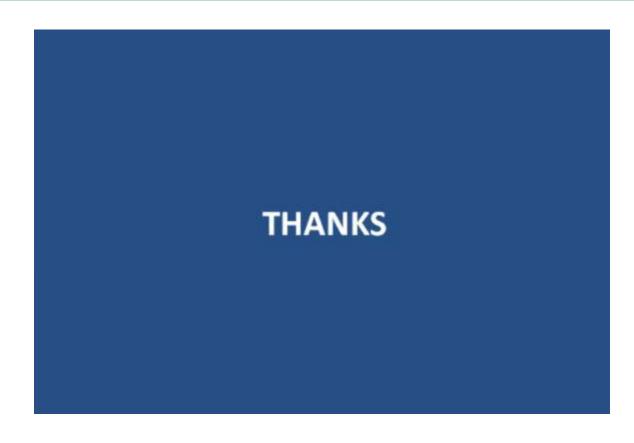
### SECTION 2

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success Indicators and Targets

Period 1" April 2010 to 31" March 2011

Sr. No.	Objectives	Weight age	Actions	Success Indicator s	Unit	Weighta ge	Target Rating / Criteria Value				
							Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Page 60%
1	Supporting increase in generation capacity (Conventional)		Capacity addition by MahaGenco	Capacity Added	MW	16	500	450	400	350	300
			Improving Generation performance of MahaGenco (Thermal, Hydro & Gas Power Generation)	Generati on Achieve d	BUs	2	45,55	40.995	36,44	31.885	27.3
			Capacity addition through Power Purchase Agreements with Independent Power Producers, Ultra Mega Power Projects and National Thermal Power Corporation	Capacity Added	MW	8	408	367	326	286	245

# Integration of PMES with existing system of monitoring physical and financial targets Facility to annex supporting documents in the RFDs to substantiate the reported achievements Interaction between GoI Ministries and line departments in state desirable Divergence in opinions on inter-se priorities Inter departmental dependence is not effectively addressed in RFDs. Departments of Finance and Planning are still grappling to finalize their RFDs Coping with RTI and legislative enquiries



# Gist of discussions

The following observations were made:

- Integration of PMES with existing system of monitoring physical and financial targets.
- Facility to annex supporting documents should be introduced.
- Greater interaction between GOI MInisteries/Departments & line Ministries in States may be encouraged.
- Divergence in opinions on inter-se priorities need to be addressed.
- Inter-dependence between Departments is not factored into PMES.
- How to convert programmes into projects. SPIOs set up under DFID funding could be included in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.



# Presentation by CSIR

Ministry of Science & Technology Government of India

### **CSIR 800—Connecting to the States**



A CSIR initiative to bring in S&T intervention for touching 800 million people of India

5th February 2011

Prof. B.K. Mishra Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

CSIR 800

# **Vision**

### To contribute towards -

Improvement in the quality of life of the 800 million people at the bottom of the pyramid through S&T interventions relevant to their socio-economic development

CSIR 800—a partner in achieving the nation's inclusive growth

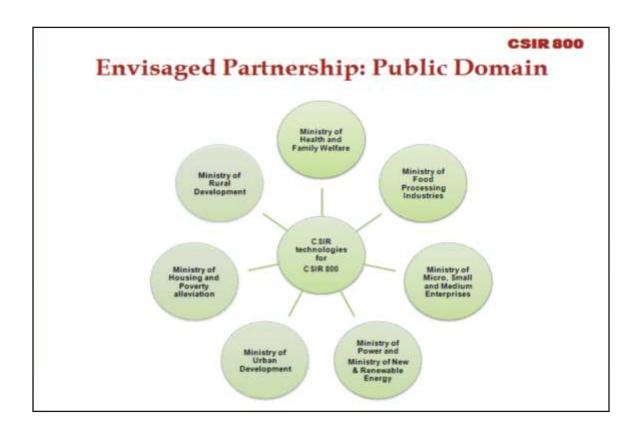
**CSIR 800** 

# **Mission**

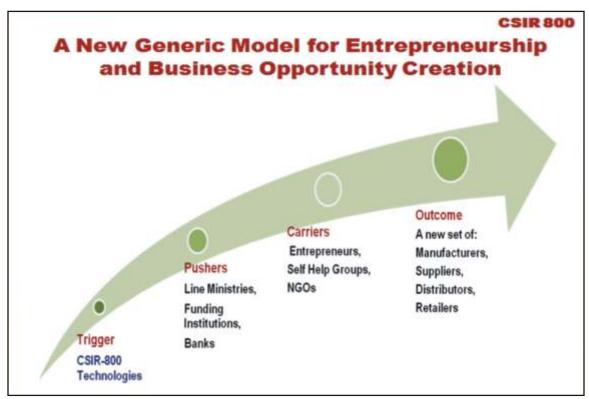
### CSIRS&T

- To increase per capita income of the target groups
- To improve quality of life by providing affordable health and hygiene solutions and reducing the drudgery

CSIR 800 would cover 50 million people which would have then multiplier effect







# Science & Technology for Rural India

- Population density
- Agriculture and Soil fertility
- Water availability and quality
- Shelter
- Weather
- Bio-diversity
- Affordable Health Care

### CSIR 800 Programs

- Food
  - Water; Food supplement;
     Soil supplement
- Housing
- Medicinal plants
- Employment
  - · Leather; Pottery
- Information Technology

# **Medicinal plant & Floriculture**

- 1. Mentha
- 2. Java Citronella
- 3. Lemon Grass
- 4. Biofertilizer



# Mentha – a Success Story

### Demand

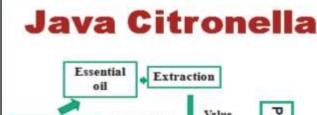
Mentha oil: 40,000 tons
 Menthol : 15,000 tons

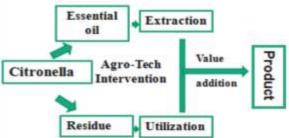
 India overtook China and Japan to capture the number one position

### Uses

- Mentha oil as pharmaceutical and industrial ingredient
- Increased demand from industry
- Meeting 70% of world's menthol mint oil demand; Employment created - 6 Cr man days









JAVA CITRONELLA
HIGH OIL YIELDING AROMATIC PLANT
VARIETY

Transfer of Technology: Rural communities

Technology dissemination: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya

Persons trained: 10,000 Production cost (Rs/ha/yr): 25,000/-

Value addition / Return (Rs/ha/yr): 50,000 - 75,000/-

National demand 1,000 tonnes; North-East produces 500 tonnes

### **Lemon Grass**

Transfer of Technology Basic planting material

Total area covered (in different states) : 1000 acres

Technology dissemination (States/Major areas)

Awareness programmes organized (No.)

Persons trained (No.)

Production capacity

Economic status (Return Rs/ha)

Mandays generated (No./yr)

(Women empowerment in tribal areas)

: Progressive farmers

: 78 lakh rooted plants

: MP, Punjab, J&K, Rajasthan & UP

: 1,200 (farmers and processor)

: 75 tonnes / day

: Rs.50,000/- 1st year

Rs. 1,50,000/- 2nd year

: 1,00,000

# Cultivation & Processing of Economic Plants



Himhaldi: High altitude Haldi of higher medicinal value

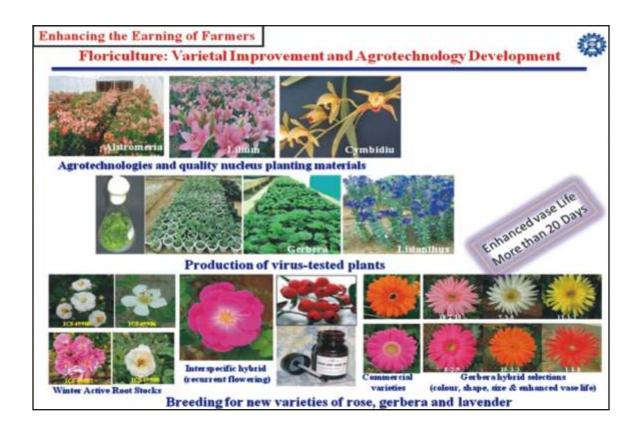


Biodiversity Screening & not through GM Route Novel variety of Ashwagandha for immunomodulatory activity



### Utilizing dry land for cultivation of Ashwagandha

- Dry roots are sold for Rs 120-160/kg (Net income >Rs 16000-20000 per acre)
- 40% more income than the traditionally grown groundnut crop
- 400 farmers benefited
- Cultivation area increased to about 1000 acres in Andhra Pradesh



### **Enhancing the Earning of Farmers**



# Quantifiable and tangible benefits resulting from S&T intervention in commercial floriculture: Opportunity for scale up

Crops	Area (acres)	Employment Generated (mandays/year)	Value Generation (Rs. lakhs/ year)
Marigold (Tagetes erecta & T. patula)	50.0	21,200	40
Carnation ( <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> ) Protected cultivation	37.5	1,28,040	600
Gladiolus ( <i>Gladiolus</i> hybrid)	50.0	45,900	200
Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum sp) Protected cultivation	25.0	42,600	392
Lily (Asiatic & Oriental hybrids) Protected cultivation	37.5	34,425	500
Alstroemeria (Alstroemeria hybrid) Protected cultivation	5.0	17,072	62
Gerbera ( <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> ) Protected cultivation	2.5	8,536	61
Total	207.50 acres	2,97,773	Rs. 1855 lakh per year





### Some other end-to-end efforts

- Geranium biovillages Uttaranchal
- Artemisia biovillages Uttar Pradesh
- Patchouli biovillages Karnataka
- Lemongrass biovillages Andhra Pradesh

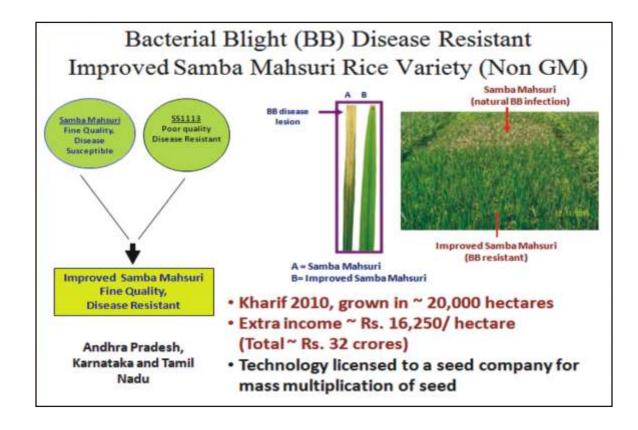
# Food

- 1. Nutrition
- 2. Water
- 3. Agriculture









### Touching Many States.....Nutrition for All

### Mid-day Meal





- CSIR (CFTRI) Food products used in mid-day meal program of several states.
- 14 million children get mid-day meal
- Products: Energy Food, Balahar and Miltone

Ready-to-eat nutritional supplement for children

### End-to-end R&D intervention for Nutritious Food









Nutraceuticals

Banana Juice

Spirulina production and products

Nutritious Food products

Mango

PapayaAmla

JackfruitPineapple



### Osmotic Dehydration of Fruits

- Low moisture content ~ 5%
- Long Shelf-life~1 year
- \*Better colour and nutrient retention

Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu



Mass Idli Making Machine 800 Idlis / hour, Automatic batter dispensing and Idli scooping, Large scale production

Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala

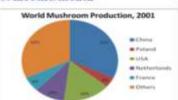
### Contribution to North East -Edible Mushroom

### **Cultivation Technology**

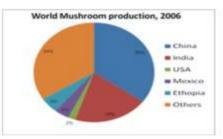
- · Easy to adopt
- Suitable for rural women
- Novel seeding methodology

### **Economics of cultivation**

- Yield capacity 1000 kg/yr
   Land requirement 250 sq. feet
   Present Market price Rs. 60/kg
- Cost of production for 1000 kg Rs. 25,000 Gross annual income - Rs. 60,000
- · Net income/month







India emerged as 3rd largest producer of mushroom

Rs. 3,000

### **Green Technology for Stevioside Production**





	Primary Plantation	Secondary Plantation
Area (acre)	1250	3000
Dry Leaf Biomass (ton)	5000	12000
Revenue (Rs in crore)	50	120
Mandays/yr	3,95,000	10,00,000



Licensing of Process Technology

M/s Jallan Trini-Tea Processing Pvt Ltd, Gurgaon M/s Mainad Biotechnology Pvt Ltd, Bangalore M/s Contractor Agroprocessors Pvt Ltd, Ahmedabad M/s Vadamalai Consultancy Pvt Ltd, Bangalore

Patents Granted: 0142555 A1/2006 (Vietnam), 00962/2007 (Korea), 049563518/2009 (US)
Patent Published: WO038221/2006 (PCT)

# Enzymatic De-gumming of Rice Bran Oil

### Rice bran

- Co-product of rice milling industry
- Oil content 12-25%
- Pre requisite, de-gumming

### Enzymatic de-gumming

- Commercially viable process developed
- Addresses problem of dark coloured oil
- Good quality, edible product (rice bran oil)
- Licensed to 19 companies





Potential: 13 lakh tonnes of rice bran oil Present production: 7.5 lakh tonnes only

# Post Harvest Technology



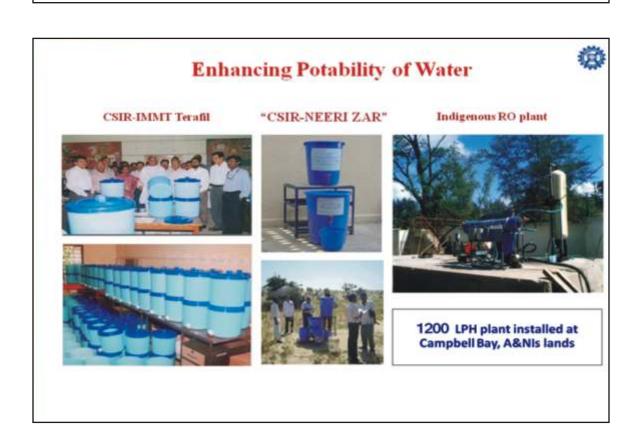
- Centre at Arunachal Pradesh
- Contains High Efficiency Post Harvest Drying & Processing CSIR Technology for Ginger, Big Cardamom, Turmeric, Chilies etc.
- More than 10,000 farmers of North East would be able to sell their produce at 20-25% higher price to these processing centers
- These rural centers would generate Direct Employment to about 300 people

24

# Potable Water: Technology Intervention

- Problems related to Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Bacteria, Turbidity, etc., can be solved by—
- · Reverse osmosis
- Membrane Technology:
  - Ceramic membrane
  - Clay
  - Hollow fiber
- · Electrolytic defluridization





# Safe Drinking Water



Electrolytic Defluoridation Plant at Dongargaon, Chandrapur Dist. (Maharashtra)

- Installation year 2002
- Working on Solar power
  Capacity 600 lit / Batch
- Fluoride:
  - •Raw water 3.5- 4.6 mg/L
  - \*Treated water: < 0.25 mg/L
- Aluminium consumption 30 g/m³ of water treated





Housing

# **Affordable Housing**

Rural housing units have been demonstrated in several villages using appropriate innovative technologies involving beneficiaries and imparting first hand training:





Maidipally, Ramagundam

Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh



Basahari, Khurai, Sagar Madhya Pradesh

Dodda Hundi, Mysore, Karnataka



Mandana, Ladpura, Kota Rajasthan



Sahab Nagar, Chhiddarwala Dehradun, Uttranchal



Changse, Linzok, South Sikkim Sikkim

Twelve demos were organized in each village, each involving 10 units (Rs. 20,000 each) and 1 unit upgradation (Rs. 10,000).

### **Building Materials:** Value Addition through Technology



Fly-ash based building materials



Clay Fly Ash Bricks



### Waste-to-Wealth



Weathering efficacy of coconut leaf has been extended through technology

# Waste to Wealth

Fly ash, Red mud, Gypsum



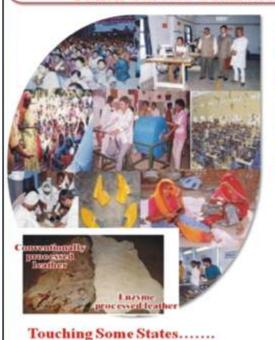




- ➤ Grant of US Patent No. US20090250660 entitled "Composition for building materials and a process for the preparation thereof".
- >Technology transferred to M/s Vedanta, Lanjigarh

# Rural Empowerment: Leather Technologies for Fallen Carcass Utilization to Value Added Products





- Annually ~ 23 million bovine carcasses are available for processing.
- · Potential 23,000 crores wealth under utilized.

### Presently

- Carcass Utilization Centres promoted by CSIR (CLRI) in the states of UP, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Gujarat and West Bengal
- · Earning Rs 1000 per carcass
- · About 2.5 million people are employed
- More than 60 per cent of leather produced is exported including to global fashion market
- Increased productivity of village tanning process
  - > saving in time (from 35 days to 15 days).
  - > increasing yield from 30 to 40 per cent
  - innovative 250 new designs for ethnic (Kohlapuri) footwear
  - process standardization for product consistency
- •CSIR NMITLI biotech intervention for green processing of leather

# **Empowering Rural Women**



Herbal mosquito repellent and natural fragrance agarbatties: Training to market



Nursery technology: for seed and planting material production

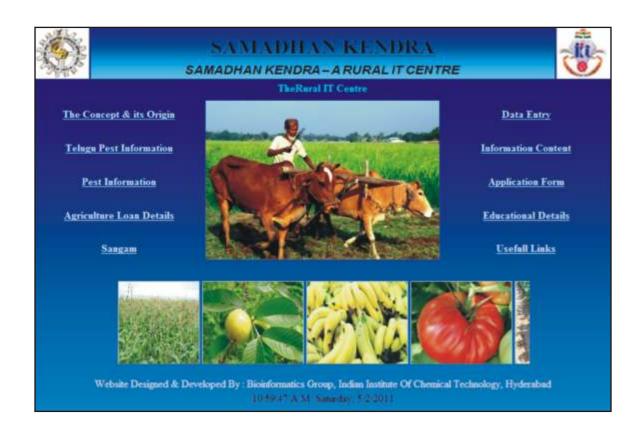
# **Information Technology**

# A novel technique to minimize the outbreak of mosquito borne diseases

- → The program will prioritize the control parameters at village level
- → The technique can be applied for any mosquito borne diseases to minimize the outbreak
- The program requires simple computer, data collection mechanism, network and information flow system
- → The technology will be taken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India for country wide application

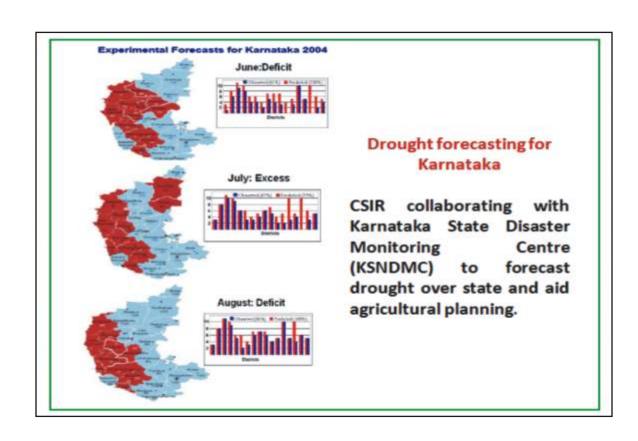




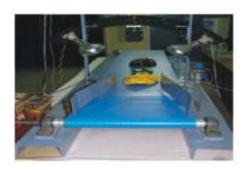


# Salient Features of Samadhan Kendra

- · Samadhan cater the needs of 60-80,000 farmers
- · Real time support can be given to the rural community
- Technology transferred to Farmers Federation Association of India and other NGOs of Andhra Pradesh
- In Andhra Pradesh nearly 70,000 mango farmers got maximum benefit through Samadhan technology
- The cost of one centre will be around 3.5 laks to 5 lakhs



# Sorting



X RAY Mango Sorter
For selection of High quality mangoes
Tamilnadu

Plastic Waste Sorting System
For selection of good quality material
Karnataka









### CSIR 800—India 800 Foundation



CSIR and India800
Foundation Joined
hands in Feb'2010 to
carry forward the
common agenda
" empowerment
of 800 million
people of India
who are at the
bottom of the
pyramid through
S&Tintervention"

Three schools are being set up for underprivileged students in partnership with CSIR at Nagpur, Kolkata, and Jorhat

# Thank you

# Presentation by DRDO

Ministry of Defence Government of India

# Follow up of Decisions Taken at the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Chief Secretaries Conference



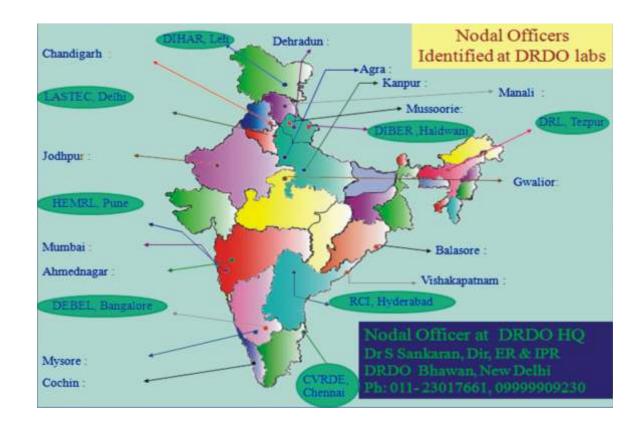
# Dr W Selvamurthy

Distinguished Scientist & Chief Controller R&D

Defence R&D Organization

# **Decisions Taken**

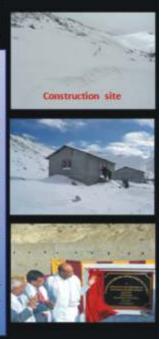
- Appointing Nodal Officers for Each Region for interaction with States/S&T Councils
- Storing Vegetable Seeds at High Altitude
- Technologies Related to Internal Security
- Organizing Fairs & Exhibitions



### Permafrost Based Germplasm Storage Facility at Chang-la, J&K

Storage of valuable germplasm is a major problem in most parts of India

- Large part of the India has great variation in temperatures, rainfall and relative humidity
- At Chang-La (5360 m AMSL; 75 km from Leh) there
  is natural sub-zero conditions for most part of the
  year along with low RH (10-30%)
- DIHAR (DRDO) has Established a National Repository of plant genetic resources
- Successful, cost-effective, safe and long-term conservation of valuable germplasm
- Agency Approached for Germplasm Storage: National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi







### Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission Potable water



### Detection of Suspected Water Contamination-Kunnur District (Kerala)

### INCIDENT

Dumping of insecticide/pesticide and other highly toxic material in to the Naduvode river at Parappa in Kannur district of Kerala state on Aug.5th, 2010.

### DRDO'S CONTRIBUTION

DRDO retrieved seven containers of 200 liters each, which was dumped into the river.



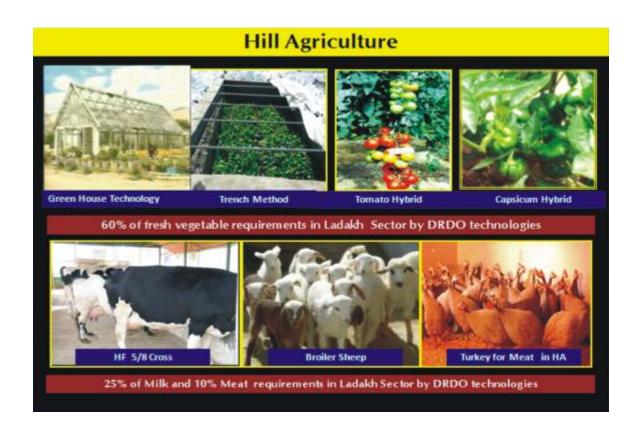
### MISSION ACHIEVED

- Identified the highly toxic material as insecticide, pesticide, herbicide, rodenticide and snake poison.
- Two prone strategy was worked out for decontamination chemical neutralization followed by incineration.
- Approximately 700 litres of toxic waste was decontaminated in two days time.
- Water sample were collected from river.
- Collected samples were tested with waterpoision detection kit (WPDK) and was declared safe for use.





# Agricultural Extension Activities in Leh: Socio-Economic Upliftment of Society





## Declaration of seabuckthorn as priority species for afforestation in high altitude Himalayas

- Multipurpose plant, having potential in environmental conservation, socio-economic upliftment and health protection
- · Indigenous to the region.
- The only woody species able to grow up to 5500 m in cold desert Himalayas

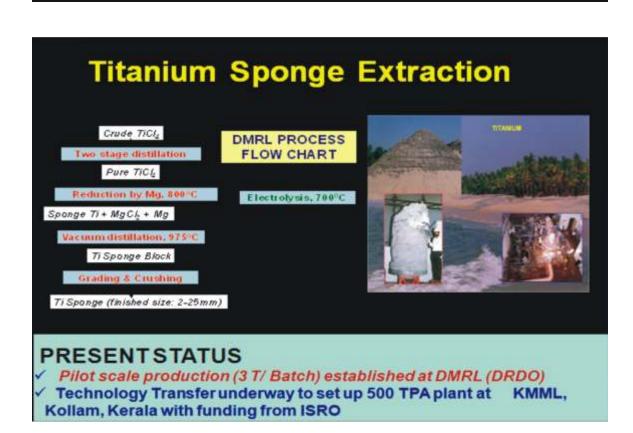


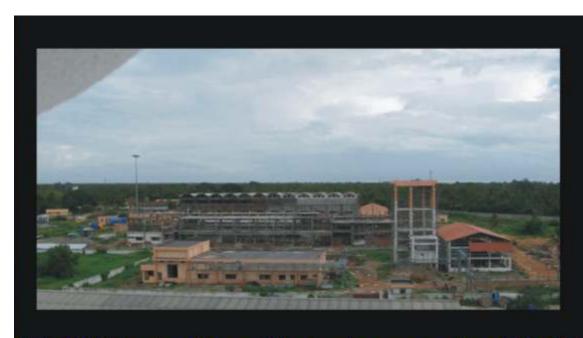
Leh Declaration on Seabukthorn

On 14th July, 2010

States covered under the mission: J& K, Himachal, Uttrakhand, Arunachal Pradesh







500 TPY Titanium Sponge Plant under construction at KMML

### Less Lethal Measures for Crowd/ Mob Control to J&K State Police



## Sanjeevani- Acoustic Sensor

To detect live human beings trapped under the debris



50 Nos. to be Provided to Disaster Response Force, Ernakulum, Kerala through KSCSTE by Feb, 2011

# Control of Aedes aegypti Mosquitoes

## Field trials conducted at

- Delhi State
- Kerala (Alleppy)
- Karnataka (Bangalore)

Trials can be given to other States also



### **Critical Care Ventilator**

- Manufactured by Pricol Medical Systems, Coimbatore
- Inventa TUV Certification obtained
- · Efforts are on to get CE certification
- > Ventilators sold so far > 100 Nos.

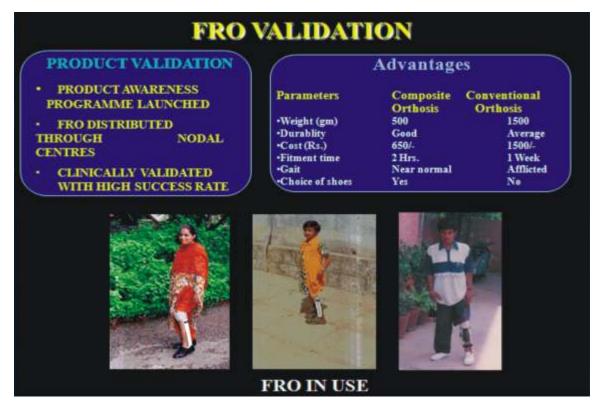
47 Nos. Provided to Medical Colleges, Karnataka by Chief Minister & Health Minister











### **COUNTRYWIDE FRO FITMENT**

State-wise Distribution			
S. No.	State	No. of FROs	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11219	
2.	Tamil Nadu	8116	
3.	West Bengal	925	
4.	Maharashtra	1002	
5.	Orissa	520	
6.	Kerala	1570	
7.	Karnataka	1509	
8.	Jharkhand	161	
9.	Rajasthan	141	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	400	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	625	
12.	Sikkim	6	
	Total	26255	

#### **Sponsoring Organisations**

- · NIMS, Hyderabad
- · LIC of India
- Nationalised Banks of India
- · Distt. Admin., Farakka
- · PMT, Loni
- Rotary Club, Kolkata
- JSS Medical College
- · Arushi, Bhopal
- · Stree Shakti (Lions), Belgaum
- · NATCO Trust, Nalgonda
- Lion's Club Golden Breeze, Kadyanallur
- · Amar Seva Sangam, Tirunelveli
- Sikkim Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Gangtok
- Distt. Administration, Ramnathapuram

#### FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS ORGANIZED IN VARIOUS STATES

State	Exhibition	Date	
Delhi	Northern Indian Science Fair	18th - 20th Jan 2010	
	DefExpo	15th - 18th Feb 2010	
	National Conference on Medical Response to Mass Casualty	06th - 07th May 2010	
	Army Innovation Seminar-cum- Exposition	29th - 30th June 2010	
	Exhibition and Radiation Awareness Scientific	23rd Aug 2010	
	National Science Centre, Common Wealth Games	15th Sep - 31st Oct 2010	
	IITF, Pragati Maidan	14th - 27th Nov 2010	
	The 70th Annual Conference of Association of Surgeons of India	15th - 20th Dec 2010	

#### FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS ORGANIZED IN VARIOUS STATES

State	Exhibition	Date
Kerala	97 <sup>th</sup> Indian Science Congress	03 <sup>rd</sup> - 07 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2010
	Swasraya Bharat 2010	05th - 20th Dec 2010
	Agri-Horticultural Industrial exhibiton	18th - 27th Dec 2010
Uttar Pradesh	Techkriti 2010	11th - 14th Jan 2010
	Science Expo-2010	28th Jan - 01st Feb 2010
	Science Expo-II	19th - 23rd Jan 2011
West Bengal	Kshitij 2010	28th - 31st Jan 2010
	14 <sup>th</sup> National Exhibition on 'Striving Towards a Glorious India'	03 <sup>rd</sup> - 07 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2010
	Kshitij 2011	28th - 31st Jan 2011
Goa	Quark-10	04th - 06th Feb 2010

#### FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS ORGANIZED IN VARIOUS STATES

State	Exhibition	Date
Rajasthan	Science & Rural Technology Expo-2010	12 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2010
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Destination Rajasthan Science & Technology Expo - 10	14 <sup>th</sup> - 16 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2010
Karnataka	Bangalore India Bio 2010	02 <sup>nd</sup> - 04 <sup>th</sup> June 2010
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bengaluru Space Expo, BSX 2010	25th - 28th August
Uttarakhand	2 <sup>nd</sup> Destination Uttarakhand Expo-2010	04 <sup>th</sup> - 06 <sup>th</sup> June
	Vigyan Evam Samaj S&T Worshop & Exhibition 2010	15 <sup>th</sup> - 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec
Chhattisgarh	Know Your Army Media	22 <sup>nd</sup> - 23 <sup>rd</sup> Oct 2010

#### FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS ORGANIZED IN VARIOUS STATES

State	Exhibition	Date
Tamil Nadu	98 Pride of India- Science Expo- 2011 (98 <sup>th</sup> Indian Science Congress)	03 <sup>rd</sup> - 07 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2011
Andhra Pradesh	16 <sup>th</sup> National Jamboree	03 <sup>rd</sup> - 07 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2011
Maharashtra	Techfest 2010-11	07th - 09th Jan 2011
	Global Economic Summit	27th - 29th Jan

#### FARES & EXHIBITIONS ORGANIZED IN VARIOUS STATES

S. No	State	No. Of Exhibitions
1	Delhi	8
2	Kerala	3
3	Uttar Pradesh	3
4	West Bengal	3
5	Goa	1
6	Rajasthan	2
7	Karnataka	2
8	Uttarakhand	2
9	Chhattisgarh	1
10	Tamil Nadu	1
11	Andhra Pradesh	1
12	Maharashtra	2



## Presentation by DST

Department of Science & Technology Government of India

## Technology Partnerships: Of States with Center

A Joint Presentation at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries

On behalf of the Central Science Sector as one Cohesive unit

### Structure of the Presentation

- Two parts
  - First part highlighting actions taken on the recommendations emanating from the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual conference
  - Second Part flagging some new and emerging opportunities for discussions and planning new set of actions

# Summary of Recommendations and Action Points

Emanating from 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2010 from the Session on

"Latest Technology Trends"

	the desired the later of the la	in States	
Information related	Flow mechanism related	Financing systems	Implementation & policy issues
IT access to Compendium	Nodal centers in states	Centrally sponsored scheme	Performance guarantees and risk
State specificity in selection of technologies	Structured and Institutionalized mechanism for linking	Mission with fund support to states for S&T	Administrative and CPWD type tender guidelines
Technology proving on ground	Strengthening of existing entities	Venture capital support	Legislation for Innovation ecosystem
Rural Technology bank concept	Mechanism for two way information flow	National innovation fund	A standing committee for S&T link

	ht Action Points emanating from 1 <sup>st</sup> nual Conference
1	Establishment of a Structured/institutional mechanism and preparation of a concept note for technology State-Center partnerships
2	Mounting a S&T mission with support to states and National Innovation fund
3	User driven model for selection of technology priorities to developed through consultation User driven model for selection of technology priorities to developed through consultation processes
4	Creation of IT access to Technology Compendium
5	Mapping of State specific technology needs
6	Development of State specific technology deployment plans
7	Technology outreach to states and UTs through Technology fairs
8	Financing support systems for states for technology absorption

## **Actions Taken Report**

On Recommendations emanating from the 1st Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries in 2010

## Action Points Emanating 1st Annual conference and Follow up actions

Action Point recommended	Action decided	Action Done		
Structured/ institutional mechanism	A standing committee for overseeing the implementation to be constituted.  A concept note to be prepared within one month by S&T departments for consultation with states	Standing committee constituted. It met twice     Concept note prepared and finalized		
A S&T mission with support to states and National Innovation fund	A new centrally sponsored scheme to be developed	<ol> <li>Will be developed as a part of 12<sup>th</sup> plan</li> </ol>		

### **Composition of the Standing Committee**

1.	Cabinet Secretary		Chairman
2	Member-Secretary, Planning Commission	-	Member
3.	Secretary, D/o Bio Technology		Member
4.	Secretary, D/o of Space	-	Member
5.	Secretary, M/o Earth Sciences	-	Member
6.	Secretary, D/o Defence Research & Development	+	Member
7.	Secretary, D/o Scientific & Industrial Research	-	Member
8	Secretary, D/o Atomic Energy	-	Member
9.	Secretary, D/o Industrial Policy & Promotion	-	Member
10.	그 그들이 없는 사람들이 되었다. 그들은 이 사람들이 되었다면 살아 되었다면 하는데	-	Member
11.	이 그들이 하는데 살아가는 그는 이렇게도 하는데 되고 있다. 나는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다면 하는데 보다 때문에 되었다.		Member
	Secretary, M/o New & Renewable Energy		Member
	Secretary, M/o Food Processing Industries	-	Member
	Secretary, M/o Science & Technology		Member

The Terms of Reference of the Committee will be to identify appropriate technologies that are of interest to the States and consider ways of developing and popularizing relevant technologies. The Committee will also oversee the entire process of establishing connectivity between the resource-end and the user-end through a structured mechanism and its effective implementation right upto the ground level on a continuous basis.

## Action Points Emanating 1<sup>st</sup> Annual conference and Follow up actions

Action Points Recommended	Action decided	Action Done	
User driven model for selection of technology priorities to developed through consultation processes	States to consider provisions for technology deployment and absorption	4. First state-Center consultation completed in Kerala. Specific proposals are being prepared	
Creation of IT access to Technology Compendium	Establishment of Technology portal for continuous updating and partnership promotion	5. IT portal with provisions for dynamic updating completed www.techport.gov.in	

## Action Points Emanating 1<sup>st</sup> Annual conference and Follow up actions

Action Points Recommended	Action decided	Action Done
Mapping of State specific technology needs	Development of a model for engaging state Agencies into Direct Dialogue and technology deployment plan	6. The first of such dialogues was initiated on 6 <sup>th</sup> November 2010 with Kerala. Proceedings finalized
State specific technology deployment plan	Preparation of state specific Feasibility Plans and Training of Technology Managers	7. First such preparation initiated for Kerala

Action Points Emanating 1st Annual conference and Follow up actions

Action Points Recommended	Action decided	Action Done	
Technology outreach to states and UTs	Organization of Technology Fairs and Exhibitions	8. Concept developed, Based on states offer to extend logistic support they can be organized	
Financing support systems	Establishment of a competitive fund for technology deployments in states	9. A notional fund has been created within the budget of DST for 2011-12. This will be proposed in the 12 <sup>th</sup> plan of the S&T sector	

### Action From Technology Compendium

- India imports Potash fertilizers incurring heavy subsidy costs
- Technology compendium listed a technology from Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) of CSIR for the production of Sulphate of Potash (SOP) from Salt Bittern. The process is covered by a family of international patents and is ready for commercialization.
- DST in association with the Ministry of Fertilizers has brought together CSMCRI and Tata Chemicals to sign an agreement and is supporting a test bed for 3TPA of SOP in Tata's premises.
- Proposed test bed for the technology has the potential to result in significant savings in subsidy.

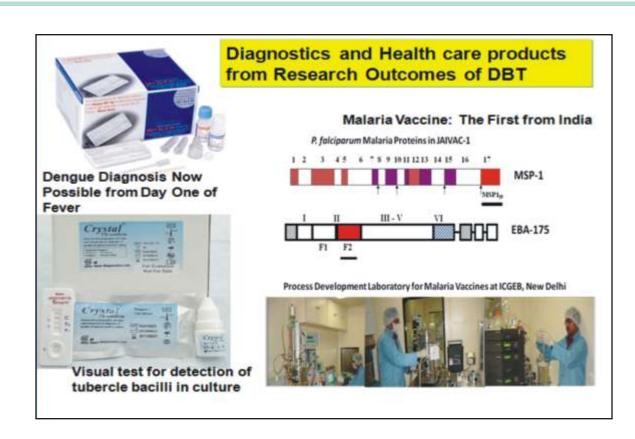
# Technology Trends in the Indian Science Sector

Part 2
On behalf of
DAE, DARE/ICAR, DBT, DHR/ICMR, DoS,
DST, MoES

### Possible Linkages of State to the Indian Science Sector for technologies from solution science

Technology/ Service	Departments/Agencies
Healthcare	DBT, CSIR, ICMR
Agriculture	ICAR, DBT, DAE, DRDO, CSIR
Education	DoS, DST, DBT
Environment	DAE, DBT, CSIR
Climate services	MoES
Natural Disaster warning Disaster management Man-made disaster	DoS, MoES, DST CSIR, DRDO DRDO
Homeland security	DRDO
Decentralized planning	DoS, DST
Water	DAE, CSIR, MoES, DRDO, DST

New Mechanisms for Technology Outreach from Science Sector to States through Public-Public Partnerships in Technology envisioned



### Technology Leads from ICMR for human health care

- Fifty-two technologies/ processes
  - 29 technologies for diagnostics
  - 5 for vaccines
  - 5 for mosquito control products
  - 3 for prevention of occupational hazards;
  - 5 for process development;
  - 2 for drug development;
  - 2 for health systems for programmes, and
  - 1 for early warning system for Japanese encephalitis).

- Technologies for diagnostics
- Viral diseases, : 05 Tuberculosis : 06 : 01 Leprosy
- Diarrhoea including Cholera
- : 03 Lungs Fluke : 01 Leptospirosis : 02
- Filariasis : 01 Kala Azar : 02 Malaria : 03
- Chlamydia : 03 Cancer : 01 Thallassemia : 01
- Osteoporosis : 01 Mental Health : 01
  - Diabetes : 02

### Modern Biotechnology leads for Agriculture from DBT



Manipulation of genes to increase shelf-lives of tomato and capsicum

New Mycorrhiza technology for **Increasing Crop productivity** 





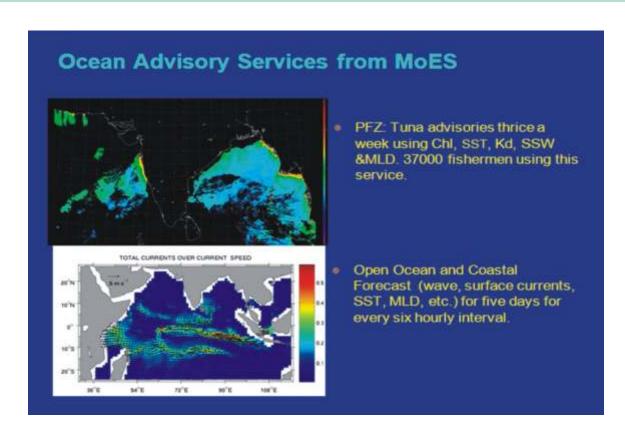
Drought stress (16 days)

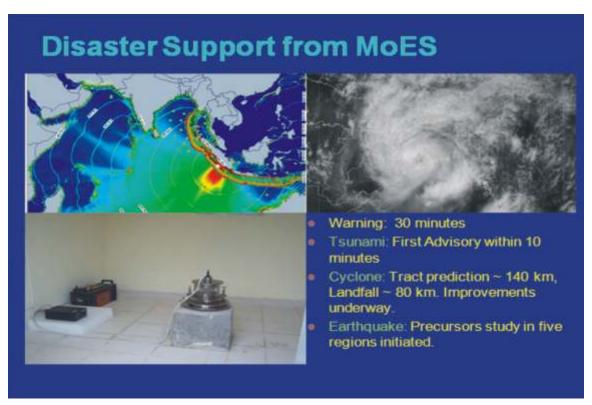
Developing transgenic rice for salinity/drought stress tolerance

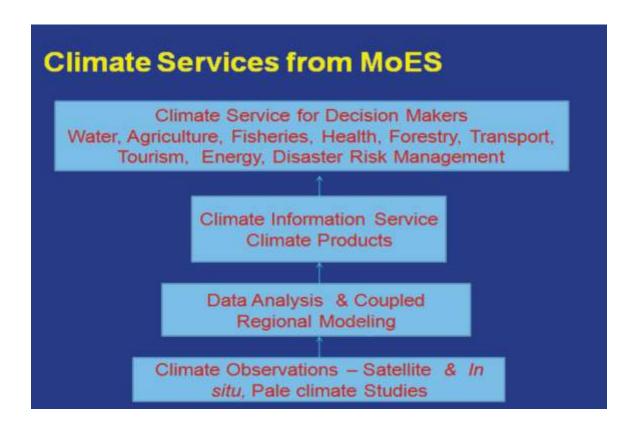
## Technology leads from ICAR for agriculture

- Impact of Single Cross Hybrid Maize in
- Immunobiologicals and diagnostic kits and reagents for diseases of livestock and
- Pusa RH 10 First Super Fine Grain Aromatic Rice Hybrid: First public funded research started business with Ag-Industry IARI/ICAR, India
- Crops being engineered with abiotic stress resistant traits
- 589 KVKs till date; 20 KVKs established during 2010; 35 Site selections completed
- e-Connectivity hub for 192 KVKs and 8 ZPDs, Kisan Mobile Advisory
- 44 Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATICs)









### **Technologies for Water from Oceans: LTTD**

- Power Plants generate a lot of hot water which is discharged into the sea.
- This water can be utilized to generate cost drinking water.
- NIOT set up a plant at North Chennai Power Station utilizing the 1 lakh Liter /day for demonstration of the process.
- Kavaratti Plant has been working since 2005. 8 more plants will be ready by 2013.
- Demonstration plant for 10 M litre/day underway.





#### DIP N DRINK MEMBRANE POUCH from DAE

(New)





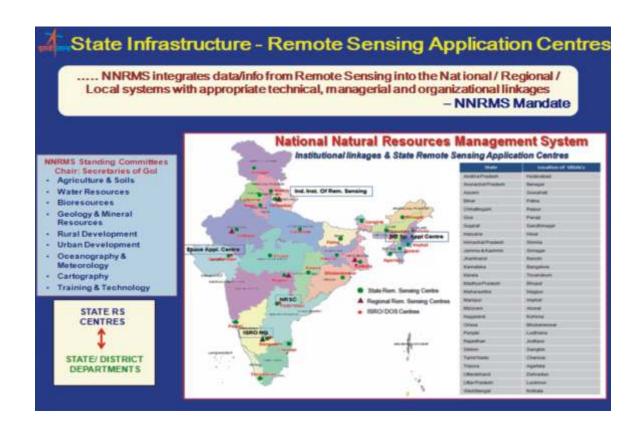


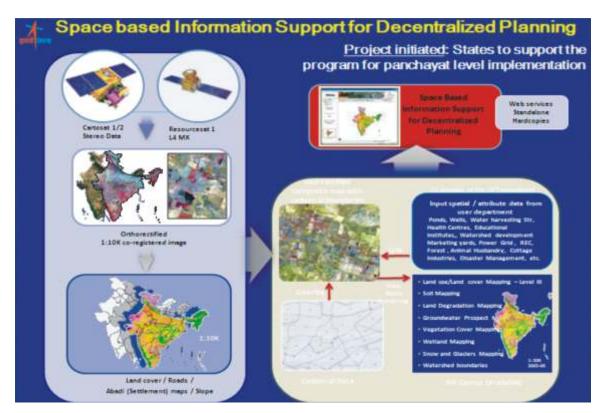
- Based on osmosis process
- Provides safe, sterile drinkable solution from any biological contaminated water sources.
- Wide applications during flood relief situations and other disaster management conditions like Tsunami, earthquakes and other emergency conditions
- Portable and does not require external energy driven system
- Very useful at remote locations where natural water sources are contaminated.
- Biodegradable and easily disposable

#### UNIQUE DELIVERY BARC MODEL BARC CENTRE FOR INCUBATION OF TECHNOLOGIES (BARCIT) FOSTERING EMERGENCE OF SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISES (INDUSTRY) Technology Industry BARC **Incubation Cells** Knowledge base Manpower Scientific Food Processing **Enterprises** and **EB** Welding R&D Expert Customized Water technologies (SE) Guidance Funding Biotechnology (SDKC) **Medical Devices** BARCIT ANOTHER KEY DRIVER AKRUTI: Production/Participation by masses through Decentralized Technopreneurs in Rural Sector







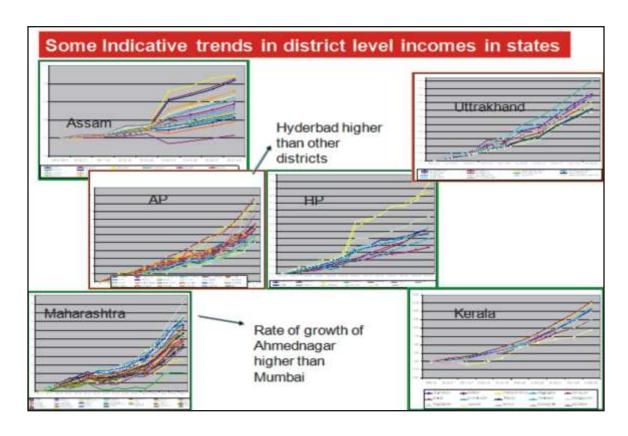


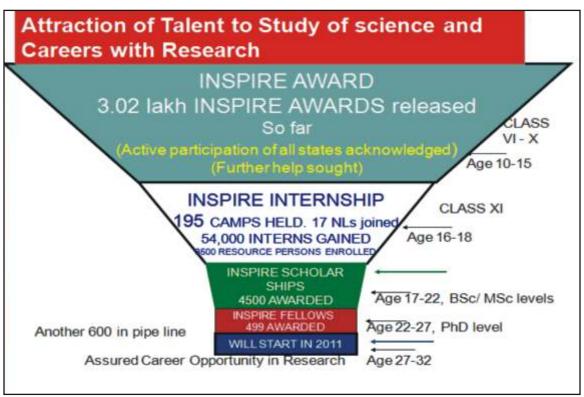
## Constitution of States Geo-Spatial Data Council and towards G-Governance

- National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to facilitate sharing/exchange of geo-spatial data overseen by NSDC
- State Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) to be set up
- SDIs in Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and NER, Haryana at different stages of development
- Setting up State level SDIs will be gainful
- Each state may consider nominating secretary level officer for developing state SDIs
- There is national plan to develop Geo-spatial products at 1:10,000 scale and enhance the resolution of imagery data accessible to civil society. This is time for a resource planning system based for G-governance

## Technology Intervention strategies for linking to Per-capita Income Growth

- DST has recently carried out an analysis of per-capita income growth of various states at district levels over the period since 1993-94
- Growth rate differentials of low-income base versus high income base districts are mapped
- Socio-economic studies for understanding the likely role and share of technology-led growths in raising the per-capita incomes at district levels are being mounted
- From the lessons learnt, technology interventions for even growth of per-capita incomes could be designed
- State participation in the study and development of technology deployment plan is sought





## Summary on follow-up of 1<sup>st</sup> Annual meeting

- Most of the actions decided upon in the 1<sup>st</sup> annual meeting have been completed or initiated
  - Standing committee mechanism is functional
  - First of the State-Center dialogue for technology partnership held. For Kerala, interventions for protection of water systems (Sasthankotta), development of composites for construction materials, GIS-platforms based planning and preparation of state specific technology deployment plan decided upon.
  - Technology portal is established and is under audit for further enhancement

## **Summary: Way forward**

- Science departments report development of new technology leads useful in the areas of
  - health care, agriculture, climate services, water, inclusive rural development, remote sensing and Geo-spatial data based decision support systems and planned deployment of technologies relating to district level per-capita income
  - Biotechnological leads for medical diagnostics and malaria control, new leads for Single Cross Hybrid Maize, First Super Fine Grain Aromatic Rice Hybrid, increasing shelf-lives of tomato and capsicum, New Mycorrhiza technology for Increasing Crop productivity, DIP N DRINK MEMBRANE POUCH for water

## Some Suggestions

- Holding State-Center dialogue for developing state specific technology based development plan
  - Replication of Kerala exercise
- Joint study of per-capita income changes at district levels for planned technology deployment strategy in states
- Establishment of State Spatial Data Infrastructure and resource mapping and planning
- Training of technology managers of states in various areas of importance
- Better coordination among SKRUTI, State SDIs, State S&T councils and KVKs and ATICs
- State initiatives in holding technology fairs and exhibitions
- Improved coordination with S&T sector for preparation of 12<sup>th</sup> plan programmes for states for technology depolyment

## Thank you

On behalf of the Indian S&T sector

## Gist of discussions

The following observations were made:

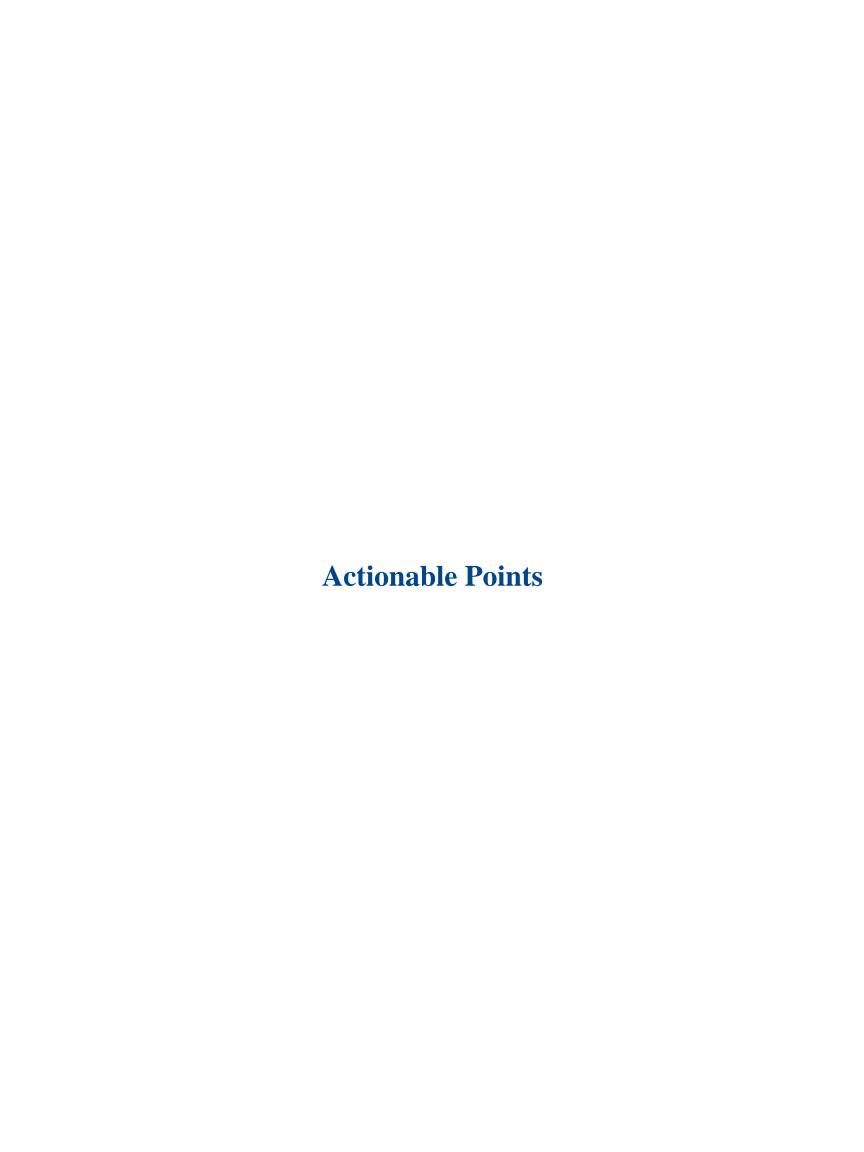
- One Navagresh Station was to be set up in the State of Chattisgarh, which is still awaited.
- A Science Centre will be set up in Chhattisgarh in the University.
- One power plant that was to be set up at North Kamapura in Jharkhand by NTPC has been held back on issue relating to coal justification raised by M/o Coal.

# **Interactive Session with the State Governments**

## Gist of discussions

#### The following issues were raised:

- M/o Minority Affairs said that proposals are still awaited from States, particularly Assam, Bihar and U.P.S2 DPRs and UCs are also awaited.
- M/o Minority Affairs said that there is a delay in release of Central Funds by the States to the districts.
- D/o IPP said that e-BIZ is a portal providing service through life-cycle of business. Haryana, Maharashtra, TamilNadu, Andhra Pradesh & Delhi Governments need to provide hardware.
- D/o IPP also stated that Certain Central Ministries/Departments are willing to give only hyper-links, which is a sub-optional solution. This needs to be reviewed.
- M/o Civil Aviation mentioned that each State should prepare a Civil Aviation Development Plan to improve connectivity.
- States should expedite land acquisition.
- State Police personnel should be placed as per sanctioned strength.
- D/o School Education & Literacy mentioned that States should formulate their Rules for implementation of Right to Education Act.
- States should expedite release of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission funds to SSA societies.
- M/o Women & Child Development said that ICDS Moving into a project mode; template has been circulated to States who may expedite necessary action.
- There are only two existing flights per day to Jharkhand but are very closely timed, with the result that a lot of time is wasted as the second flight cannot be taken to go back.
- Mizoram Subsidy should be given to private Airlines also.
- Daily fare upto Chennai is higher than that for Delhi NY Sector.
- Upgradation of roads in LWE districts in Chattisgarh requires additional funding. Funding under JNNURM has stopped.
- Funds flow under JNNURM has stopped in Jharkhand.
- M/o Urban Development stated that land reform commitments have not been met. Hence, funding was stopped. But CCI has approved that where substantial progress has been made, funding can be released. In respect of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, funds can be accessed if certain conditions are met.
- Himachal Pradesh said that there are several forest-related cases which are pending for long. M/o Environment & Forest must look into them.
- Under MsDP, assistance may be considered for nursing training.



The following are the action points that emerged from the Chief Secretary's Conference:

#### Session I: Transparency and Ethics in Governance

(Handled by DoPT and DARPG)

- 1. Reduce decision making levels
  - a. The Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure in fact lays down a stipulation of maximum 3 levels of clearing files
- 2. Reduce discretion at all levels
  - a. Use technology to make the system more transparent
  - b. Do away with powers to relax rules
- 3. Anti corruption agencies
  - a. Appoint people with good track record/clean reputation
  - b. Coordination within the State of various anti corruption agencies
  - c. Monitoring mechanism for tracking investigation/cases in court
  - d. Checks & balances to ensure that these agencies are not misused
- 4. (i) APAR system needs to be reconsidered and a suitable system put in place where the merit & integrity of the officer can be assessed. The UN model may be considered
  - (ii) De-link integrity column from the APAR & provide for a separate note
- 5. Cleansing of system of recruitment prescribe qualifications & procedure for appointment to State Public Service Commission.
- 6. (i) Ethics officers in each Department/Organisation
  - (ii) Internal Financial Advisor or Empowered Committee with finance representatives for major spending
  - (iii) Code of ethics for Ministers/elected representatives also
- 7. Implement Hota Committee recommendations for early completion of disciplinary proceedings.
- 8. Fast track permission for prosecution. However, officer be given an opportunity to be heard before grant of permission.
- 9. Use PMLA in exceptional & blatant case of corruption of disproportionate assets.
- 10. Operationalise special CBI court, set up Lokayukta.
- 11. Proactive vigilance measures

- a. Analyse property return
- b. Special effort for counseling
- c. Focussed attention to organizations with a bad reputation or which involve patronage/impact on a large number of people e.g. RTO, property tax
- 12. Continuous research on governance.
- 13. Social audit to be institutionalized.
- 14. (i) Protection of action taken in good faith
  - (ii) Security of tenure
  - (iii) Ignore frivolous complaints
- 15. Special policy for addressing cadre related problems of the N.E.
  - a. Consultations with States
- 16. Introduce rules based governance. A high level meeting on governance to be chaired by PM.

#### Session II: Implementation of Flagship Programmes-Areas of Concern

#### M/o Power

- 17. Government of Bihar to hand over land for construction of new sub-stations under Xth and XIth Plan projects.
- 18. Governments of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa to take action for energizing those villages where projects are already completed.
- 19. Jharkhand Government should lift the loan sanctioned by REC and use it for strengthening the State transmission and sub-transmission system.
- 20. Jharkhand Government may expeditiously deposit the NPV required for forest clearances in over 50 pending cases.
- 21. State Governments may advise their electricity utilities to expedite village electrification and release of BPL connections.

#### M/o New & Renewable Energy

- 22. State Governments may make use of latest technologies such as generation of electricity from rice husk and use solar lanterns, home lights and water heaters.
- 23. States may actively draw proposals for village electrification under the Remote Villages Electrification Programmes under which 90% support is given by the Centre Government.

#### M/o Rural Development

- 24. Under Bharat Nirman targeted for completion by 2012, States need to expedite the remaining DPRs as well as put the completion of on-going projects on fast-track mode.
- 25. States need to improve and enhance the institutional capacity for preparation of DPRs.
- 26. Improvement in quality of road works is essential.
- 27. Improved maintenance funding and management is equally necessary.
- 28. States may expedite introduction of e-procurement, if not done so already.

#### M/o Water Resources (AIBP)

- 29. State Governments which have not taken advantage of AIBP so far, may draw up suitable proposals for grant of funding, in order to bridge the gap between irrigation potential and utilization.
- 30. State Governments need to review the progress of National Projects and take action for completion of DPRs at the earliest.
- 31. State Governments may expedite land acquisition to enable commencement of construction without delay.
- 32. States may make budget provision well in time and send proposals to the Central Government in a phased manner throughout the year, rather than bunching them together.

#### D/o Drinking Water & Sanitation

- 33. State Governments may expedite submission of utilization certificates so that further funding under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme can be considered.
- 34. States need to lay emphasis on increasing coverage of piped water supply particularly in schools and anganwadis, and also on improving water quality in quality affected habitations.
- 35. States may propose setting up district quality testing laboratories in the next Plan.
- 36. States may give attention to sustainability of water sources by using ground water hydrological maps.
- 37. States may take steps for strengthening of District and Block level Resource Centres.

#### **Total Sanitation Campaign**

- 38. Coverage under Total Sanitation Campaign needs to be improved.
- 39. States may put emphasis on engineering design of toilets to ensure that they do not become dysfunctional after completion.

- 40. States may actively involve the district administration as well as self help-groups in implementation of the projects.
- 41. Newly created States such as Jharkhand and Uttarakhand need to give special focus to development of road network and its quality and maintenance.
- 42. All Schemes should be reviewed against the tests of inputs output outcome impact.
- 43. States may access their need for creation of a pool of competent civil engineers to meet infrastructure development requirements.
- 44. Improve physical and financial performance of all the flagship programmes.
- 45. IT needs to be used effectively to improve governance in all fields.
- 46. Direct transfers to implementers is encouraged, but financial accountability should not be weakend.
- 47. Submission of Utilization Certificates may be expedited.
- 48. Under the National Drinking Water Programme, possibilities of slip backs and re-emergence of problem habitations need to be avoided.
- 49. Rural Electrification-16 Schemes of MP are pending for approval by Planning Commission, action may be expedited.

#### Session III: Internal Security and Law & Order Situation

- 50. In respect of Borders, States may expedite land acquisition for strategic and border roads.
- 51. The Oversight Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary on interceptions of communications should meet regularly and discharge its mandate in accordance with the relevant rules and guidelines in this regard.
- 52. States should rigorously and constantly review and audit their cyber network with a view to preventing cyber crimes / hacking.
- 53. Since Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) are already stretched, states may need to assess development of alternative forces, such as the Rapid Action Force.
- 54. On the issue of Border Outposts (BoPs), land acquisition by States needs to be expedited through the personal intervention of the Chief Secretary. The merits of declaration of the BOP as a stand-alone habitation, with associated connectivity on the lines of Gujarat, may be assessed.
- 55. Apart from land acquisition, forest clearances for border roads also need to be expedited in which regard States may consider setting up a Committee for dealing with these matters.
- 56. HS, FS, NSA, Secy (BM), Secy (E&F) and other concerned may meet to consider the issues relating to border outposts, border roads etc.

- 57. SIM verification give suggestions to DIT for consideration.
- 58. On Cyber Security, MHA will have workshop with States.
- 59. Additional Helicopter will be placed in the States concerned shortly.
- 60. MHA to send Supreme Court's order on phone tapping to the Chief Secretaries for compliance.
- 61. States will be kept informed about the activities of UID in the respective States.

#### **Session IV: Performance Management**

- 62. Secretary (Performance Management) & his team will be available for States to take initiatives to hold workshops and introduce the system in their States.
- 63. States could consider developing a phone helpline on giving guidance to general public.

#### **INTERACTIVE SESSION**

- 64. States could hold a meeting to review the progress, where M/o Minority Affairs could participate.
- 65. e-BIZ is a portal providing service through life-cycle of business.
  - a. Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Delhi Governments to provide hardware.
  - b. Certain Central Ministries/Departments are willing to give only hyper-links, which is a suboptional solution. This needs to be reviewed.
- 66. Chief Secretaries to write to M/o Civil Aviation regarding their issues which will take action to resolve them to the extent possible.
- 67. DoPT to review NE cadre policy.
- 68. State Civil Service Quota is not being filled. Proposals should be sent to DoPT as per timelines setup in consultation with UPSC.
- 69. States should formulate their Rules for implementation of Right to Education Act.
- 70. States should expedite release of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission funds to SSA societies.
- 71. ICDS template has been circulated to States who may expedite necessary action.

#### **Session V: Technological Developments**

#### M/o Science & Technology (in association with the other 6 S&T Deptts.)

72. States may take up establishment of State Spatial Data Infrastructure for resource mapping and planning.

- 73. States may consider including S & T sector into their 12<sup>th</sup> Plan proposals.
- 74. A technology portal has been launched comprising the technologies available, along with contact details of concerned offices/officers. State Governments may update information relating to them.
- 75. M/o Science & Technology to send a technical team to Jharkhand to examine the technical feasibility of power plant to be set up at North Kamapura.

