

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
(2012-2013)

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2013-2014)

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.04.2013*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.04.2013*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*April, 2013/Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)*

COF No. 69

*Price : Rs. 38.00*

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) and printed by Anupam Art Printers, New Delhi.

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
FINANCE (2012-2013)

Shri Yashwant Sinha — *Chairman*

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3. Dr. Baliram
4. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay\*
5. Shri Udayanraje Bhonsle
6. Shri Nishikant Dubey
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21. Shri Dharmendra Yadav

*Rajya Sabha*

22. Shri Naresh Agrawal
23. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
24. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury

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\*Nominated as Member of the Standing Committee on Finance *w.e.f.* 13th December, 2012.

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26. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
27. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
28. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
29. Shri P. Rajeeve
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- |                                 |                              |
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| 3. Shri Sanjay Sethi            | — <i>Deputy Secretary</i>    |
| 4. Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen         | — <i>Committee Officer</i>   |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorized by the Committee, present this Sixty-Ninth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Planning were laid on the Table of the House on 13 March, 2013.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Planning on 20 March, 2013.

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 16 April, 2013. Minutes of the sittings of the Committee are given in appendix to the Report.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Planning for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2013-14).

NEW DELHI;  
16 April, 2013  
26 Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Finance.*





## REPORT

### PART I

#### I. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2013-14)

##### Introduction

1.1 The Planning Commission came into existence as per the Government of India Resolution of 15th March, 1950. It functions as an advisory Planning body at the apex level. The main function of Planning Commission is to make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country and explore the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nations requirements and to formulate a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources. The Planning Commission also consults the Central ministries and the State Governments while formulating Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and also oversees their implementation.

1.2 The Ministry of Planning have presented its detailed Demands for Grants (2013-14 Demand No. 75) in Lok Sabha on March 13, 2013. The total budget allocation of the Ministry for the year 2013-14 for plan and non-plan expenditure is Rs. 8,081.51 crore of which Rs. 81.51 crore is for non-plan. Out of Rs. 8,000 crore for plan expenditure, Rs. 5,000 crore is for 'New Programmes', Rs. 2,620 crore for the programmes of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and Rs. 380 crore for normal activities, spread over the Central Sector Plan Schemes.

1.3 The actual expenditure incurred in 2011-12, Budget Estimates (BE)/Revised Estimates (RE) 2012-13 and BE 2013-14 are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Actual (2011-12)			Budget 2012-13			Revised 2012-13			Budget 2013-14		
Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1257.81	70.56	1328.37	2100	77.03	2177.03	1542	74.18	1616.18	8000	81.51	8081.51

STATEMENT SHOWING SCHEME-WISE BUDGET ESTIMATES,  
REVISED ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR  
THE PAST THREE YEARS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES  
FOR THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR IN  
RESPECT OF PLAN EXPENDITURE

(Rs. In thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan Scheme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			BE 2013-14
		BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	New Initiative in Skill Development through PPP	100000	84100	521	84100	68100	6129	80000	16000	3436	--
2	National Rainfed Area Authority	--	--	--	250000	220000	152111	350000	266000	69998	315000
3	Office of Adviser to PM on Public Information, Infrastructure & Innovations	50000	32500	8866	70000	100000	36995	240000	155000	26114	240000
4	Office of Adviser to PM on Prime Ministers National Council on Skill Development	--	--	--	--	60000	26556	60000	61500	34519	80000
5	Strengthening Office Processes and Systems (earlier name MOOS)	151100	106000	55544	207100	126000	30552	174000	76000	10388	105200
6	Economic Advisory Council to the P.M	14200	16000	16129	23900	30900	21217	26900	32600	19283	32900
7	Unique Identification Authority of India	19000000	9606600	2684112	14700000	12000000	11875286	17580000	13500000	8875782	26200000
8	International Transport Forum	6500	6500	2392	5000	5000	2600	3000	3000	2854	3000
9	Research & Study (earlier name GIA to Univ. & Research Instt. for trg., Research Institutional Dev. etc.)	21000	21000	20007	21000	21000	20627	21000	20900	15124	8260
10	Expertise for Planning Process	37500	32000	18532	49961	39961	24171	60000	60000	32446	--
11	50th Year Initiative in Planning	140000	135000	60311	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	Strengthening Evaluation Capacity in Government	100000	57500	33526	100000	72474	12433	100000	61500	14511	--
13	Public Finance Management System (earlier name PA&PFMS)	118800	106900	46361	105100	246200	189051	1800000	791100	94049	2539900
14	Grants-in-aid to National Labour Economics and Skill Development Institute (formerly IAMR)	55000	55000	55000	77139	27565	27565	1500	1500	--	1500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Expert Group on Low Carbon Economy	20000	5000	--	20000	20000	49	20000	20000	210	--
16.	Expert Group on Transport Policy	30000	30000	27744	30000	16100	12565	30000	30000	--	--
17.	High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure	--	--	15000	20000	20000	--	10000	--	--	--
18.	Western Ghats Secretariat	--	--	--	5000	5000	3823	7000	6500	4034	--
19.	Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review	--	--	--	140000	130000	61251	110000	107500	24384	258900
20.	Independent Evaluation Office	--	--	--	--	--	--	150000	110000	--	100000
21.	UNDP Assistance for Human Development towards bridging inequalities	--	--	--	--	--	--	45000	35000	--	40000
22.	UNDP Assistance for capacity Development for District Planning	131900	131900	51600	91700	91700	75167	131600	65900	27289	--
23.	UNDP Assistance for Support to Livelihoods Promotion Strategies	24000	24000	13218	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24.	UNDP assisted project "Strengthening Decentralized Planning for Inclusive Development (SDPID)"	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1000
25.	New Programmes - Central Plan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50000000
Total		20000000	10450000	3108863	16000000	13300000	12578148	21000000	15420000	9254421	80000000

\*Provisional figures upto January, 2013.

## II. UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA (UIDAI)

2.1 This Scheme is a Planning Commission initiative which envisages assigning a unique identification number to each resident in the country for better monitoring and targeting of Government's social welfare schemes and poverty alleviation initiatives. It also aims at eliminating the need for multiple identification mechanisms prevalent across various Government departments.

2.2 A provision of Rs. 2,620 crore has been allocated in BE (2013-14) for Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and a major part of the budget provision for Rs. 1,040 crore is earmarked for 'Enrolment Authentication and Updation', out of which an amount of Rs. 1,000 crore has been earmarked under the head 'other charges'.

2.3 The Committee in their 42nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the 'National Identification Authority of India Bill 2010' had *inter-alia* given their observations on number of issues and urged the Government to reconsider and review the UID Scheme and also the proposals contained in the Bill with all its ramifications and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament.

2.4 The Committee in their 53rd report (15th Lok Sabha) expressed their concern as to how the Government was still continuing with the implementation of Aadhar without the legislative approval and had allocated Rs. 1,758 crore for the Scheme for the year 2012-13. The Committee, therefore, urged the Government to urgently address the issues identified/pointed out by the Committee in their report.

2.5 The Committee in their 62nd report (15th Lok Sabha) reiterated their earlier recommendation and desired that the Government should urgently address the various shortcomings/issues pointed out by the Committee in their earlier report and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament.

### III. PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 In the context of employment and skill development, the 12th Plan document *inter alia* mentions as under:

“Generation of productive and gainful employment with decent working conditions on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force was a critical element in the Eleventh Plan strategy for achieving inclusive growth. The Eleventh Plan aimed at bringing the overall unemployment down by generating new work opportunities exceeding the projected addition to the labour force. The results of National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th round (2009-10) indicate that 18 million new work opportunities were created on Current Daily Status (CDS) basis between 2004-05 and 2009-10. The unemployment in absolute terms came down by 6.3 million and the unemployment rate declined to 6.6 per cent in 2009-10 for the first time since 1993-94, after increasing to 7.31 per cent in 1999-2000 and 8.28 per cent in 2004-05. On Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) basis also, during the same period, the unemployment rate declined to 2 per cent in 2009-10 from 2.3 per cent in 2004-05. The overall labour force expanded by just 11.7 million. The increase in labour force was lower compared to previous years. This, however, is a positive development as it can be attributed to higher retention of the young in schools and colleges, and also lower distress labour participation by working age women as family incomes improved in both rural and urban areas.”

“.....The Eleventh Five Year Plan while focussing on utilisation of the human resources for economic growth, recognised that skill building is not a static process and that individual's skills needs to be upgraded continuously for workforce to remain relevant and employable. To realise this, Coordinated Action on Skill Development was initiated in 2008 which provides for a three-tier governance structure, namely Prime Minister's Council on Skill Development as apex body for policy direction to be supported by National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) in Planning Commission for coordinating and synergising the efforts of the various central ministries that are involved in the skill development and National Skill Development Corporation for catalysing private sector efforts in the skill development. During

the Eleventh Plan most of the States have set up State skill development missions for focussed and synergised approach for scaling up of skill efforts in respective States. A National Policy on Skill Development was also formulated in 2009 which focusses on policy coherence, inclusivity, improving the quality with emphasis on employment outcomes. The Government has, therefore, put in place a governance structure for implementation of skill initiatives at highest level and the policy for providing an enabling environment and framework to address the challenges of skill development.....

....The National Skill Development Policy formulated in 2009 envisions empowering all individuals through improved skills, knowledge, and nationally and internationally recognised qualification to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global market."

3.2 As regards the issues and priorities in the context of skill development, the 12th Plan document mentions that there is an urgent need to mainstream skill formation in the formal education system and at the same time innovative approaches for the skill creation outside the formal education system. Although the Coordinated Action on Skill Development has brought about a paradigm shift in addressing the issues of relevance in skill development, the gaps in the skill development are to be identified so as to achieve the objectives in terms of quantity, quality, outreach and mobility while building on the foundation. The workforce not only needs to be trained to meet the requirement of all sectors and all kinds of jobs but also linking them to job opportunities and market realities. This would facilitate transformation of young population into a productive workforce engaged in economic activities and not unproductive activity.

3.3 The 12th Plan document also mentions that mainstreaming gender through Gender Budgeting is one of the key elements for Gender Equity to be addressed in the Twelfth Plan. In the context of skill development of women, the document also mentions as under:

"One of the major impediments affecting women's participation in the workforce, particularly in secondary and tertiary sectors, is the lack of skills. The Twelfth Plan envisages a major scaling up of skill development..... This must be accompanied by special efforts to promote skill development of women from traditional skills to emerging skills, which help women break the gender stereotypes and move into employment requiring higher skill sets. Training of

women as BPO employees, electronic technicians, electricians, plumbers, sales persons, auto drivers, taxi drivers, masons, and so on, will be incorporated in the skill development programmes. Skill development would be seen as a vehicle to improve lives and not just livelihoods of women. The curriculum should therefore include inputs that help women to assert themselves individually and collectively.”

3.4 When asked as to why India is unable to create enough productive jobs and what blueprint has been drawn by Planning Commission to create more jobs with economic and social security, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

“India has experienced an average growth rate of 7.9% in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, this growth did not lead to substantial increase in employment opportunities due to:

- (i) limited flexibility in managing the workforce;
- (ii) high cost of complying with labour regulations;
- (iii) skill mismatch; and
- (iv) preponderance of the unorganized sector.

The NSSO 66th Round 2009-10 data exhibits a shift in the employment status. As per the NSSO latest quinquennial survey 2009-10, the number of regular salaried workers has increased from 69.7 million in 2004-05 to 75.1 million in 2009-10. On the other hand, the number of self-employed has decreased from 258.4 million in 2004-05 to 232.7 million in 2009-10 while the number of casual labourers increased from 129.7 million in 2004-05 to 151.3 million in 2009-10. In other words the percentage of self-employed among the total workforce decreased from 56.4% in 2004-05 to 50.7% in 2009-10 and the percentage of regular salaried workers increased from 15.2% to 16.4%, while that of the casual labourers increased from 28.3% to 33% during this period.

**Number of Workers According to Usual Status (PS+SS)  
Approach by Broad Employment Status (Million Workers)**

	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10
Self-employed	209.3 (52.6)	258.4 (56.4)	232.7 (50.7)
Regular/Salaried employees	58.2 (14.6)	69.7 (15.2)	75.1 (16.4)
Casual labour	130.3 (32.8)	129.7 (28.3)	151.3 (33.0)

Source: Compiled from NSSO 55th, 61st and 66th rounds, sourced from Twelfth Plan Document.

The employment strategy of the Government spelt out in the 12th Plan Document focusses on:

- Increasing manufacturing sector growth to 12-14 per cent over the medium term to make it the engine of growth, contributing to at least 25% of GDP by 2025;
- Creation of appropriate skills set among rural migrant and urban poor to make growth inclusive;
- Identifying labour intensive sectors for special thrust for generating more employment particularly in industries such as textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery, food processing, etc.;
- Promoting the MSME sector by providing access to risk capital, technology, etc.;
- Encouraging cluster approach by creating National Investment Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ);
- Enhancing skill levels of workers and making training needs conform to industrial requirements through Sector Skills Councils, changing the Apprenticeship Act to make it more relevant to the times, setting up tool rooms through PPP for improving the training capacity both quantitatively and qualitatively; and
- Simplifying and rationalizing labour laws.

Further in the Union Budget Speech 2013-14, the Finance Minister has indicated that a comprehensive and integrated social security package involving life-cum-disability cover, health cover, and maternity assistance and pension benefit would benefit the unorganized sector workers. The Finance Minister has proposed convergence among the various stakeholder Ministries/Departments for evolving a comprehensive social security package."

3.5 As per the Budget speech of Finance Minister 2013-14, the Government has set an ambitious target of skilling 50 million people in the 12th plan period including 9 million in 2013-14. On being asked about the budgetary allocation made by the Government for skill development programme for the year 2013-14, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as follows:

"As skill development initiatives are undertaken by various Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments and private entities, comprehensive allocation of funds for skill development



is not mentioned in the 12th Plan document. The total outlay for 2013-14 in respect of major schemes relating to skill development and vocational training implemented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment and some other Ministries is Rs. 3694.18 crore. In addition, there are schemes of other Ministries/Departments where only a part of the outlay is devoted to skill development; however, the break-up of the training component under such schemes is not available. Moreover, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2013-14 has mentioned that funds will be released by the National Rural Livelihood Mission and the National Urban Livelihood Mission to be spent on skill development activities. He further suggested starting of a new scheme with Rs. 1000 crore to provide monetary reward of Rs. 10,000 to about 10 lakh youth to join skill development programmes under the NSDC to be trained through any institution or body offering training courses.”

3.6 In response to a query as to whether there is any plan to involve private sector in imparting skill training to 50 million people during the 12th Five Year Plan, the Ministry in a written reply stated as follows:

“As part of Coordinated Action on Skill Development, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Finance has been created for catalysing private sector efforts in the skill development and training. As on 31.1.2013, the NSDC Board has approved 77 training proposals and 18 Sectors Skills Councils (SSCs). SSCs consist of representation from Industry Member, Government Bodies, Industry Associations, Business Leader and Training Providers to ensure participation of all ecosystem stakeholders. In addition, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing a scheme for upgradation of 1,396 Government ITIs into Centres of Excellence in PPP mode with the underlying objective of improving the quality of vocational training wherein industry partners are involved through the Institute Management Committees (IMCs).”

3.7 On further being asked as to whether the target of providing and imparting skill training to 50 million people seems unrealistic, keeping in view the past performance of this programme, the Ministry stated as under:

“The target of skilling 50 million persons is based on the target of creation of 50 million job opportunities in the non-farm sector during the 12th Plan period, which has been identified as a core

indicator for the 12th Plan. Planning Commission is urging all Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments to achieve this objective by undertaking necessary action which *inter alia* includes expanding coverage and outreach of skill development schemes, improving the training infrastructure both in terms of quantity and quality and systemic reforms. The NSDC is also initiating Rs. 40 crore national communications campaign to promote skills approved by its Board.”

3.8 In the context of skill targets for 12th Plan, the Plan document mentions as under:—

“During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), 50 million non-farm employment opportunities are proposed to be created and at least equivalent number of people would be provided skill certification. The existing annual training capacity in the country is 4.5 million. It needs to be more than double to achieve the target.”

#### IV. STREAMLINING AND RESTRUCTURING OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSSs)

4.1 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) refer to specific purpose schemes which are funded by the Central Government and implemented by States or other local agencies. These schemes were originally instituted to redress development concerns of national importance. For this purpose through the conduit of CSS, schematic support is provided by the Central Government for subjects that constitutionally fall within the domain of States.

4.2 The Standing Committee on Finance in their 32nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) had *inter alia* recommended that the plethora of schemes and programmes operating should be streamlined and rationalized to manageable proportions. The Committee were informed that Planning Commission had set up a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issues of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Sub-Committee submitted its report on 30 September, 2011. The Committee in their 53rd Report (15th Lok Sabha) desired that 2012-13 being the first year of the 12th Plan, it was the ripe time to restructure and rationalize the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to enhance their efficiency and scale. The Committee were informed that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee were being processed for approvals and would be taken forward in the 12th Five Year Plan. The Committee in their 62nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) expected the Government to restructure the Schemes on the basis of recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

4.3 In the context of the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the 12th Plan document *inter alia* mentions as under:

“In view of the scarcity of resources, it is essential to take bold steps to improve the efficiency of public expenditure through plan programmes. To this end the Planning Commission had established a Committee under Member, B.K. Chaturvedi to make recommendations for rationalisation and to increase efficiency of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and for improving their efficiency. There has been a proliferation of CSS over the years, many of which are quite small. The Chaturvedi Committee had recommended that the number of CSSs should be drastically reduced and the guidelines under which the schemes are implemented should be made much more flexible.

The recommendations have been discussed with the Ministries and the States and have generally been welcomed. It is proposed to implement these recommendations with effect from 2013-14."

4.4 Asked on the status of restructuring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"Planning Commission has considered the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report and a note is being moved by Planning Commission for the approval of the Cabinet."

4.5 In the context of inability of certain States to provide their share to have access of required funds under CSSs, the Chaturvedi Committee Report mentions as under:

"The number of States, particularly the North-East States, Bihar and Jharkhand have often represented that they have limitation of resources and are not able to provide State's share to enable them to access the required funds under CSS. This is particularly important for schemes like SSA, where the counterpart funds are to the extent of 35% and the sector is extremely critical for every State. Simultaneously, it is also important to ensure that the States have adequate financial participation to ensure a sense of ownership of the scheme by them..."

4.6 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2013-14 has also mentioned that Government is concerned about the proliferation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes. They were 173 in number at the end of the 11th Plan. The schemes will be restructured into 70 Schemes and each scheme will be reviewed once in two years. Central funds for the schemes will be given to the States as part of Central plan assistance. In 2013-14, it is expected to transfer resources to the tune of Rs. 5,87,082 crore to the States and UTs under share of taxes, non-plan grants and loans, and Central assistance.

## V. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

5.1 While the 11th Five Year Plan was aimed at 'Faster & More Inclusive Growth', in the 12th Plan 'sustainability' has added to make it 'Faster, More Inclusive & Sustainable Growth'.

5.2 As regards sustainable development, the 12th Plan document *inter alia* mentions as under:

"Sustainable Development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission in 1987, is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

.....Human activities result in significant environmental changes that cause damage to species, ecosystems and ecological processes. Preservation of the integrity of these ecological components is critical, considering they provide the bio-physical base necessary for human life, such as water, land, air, forests, biodiversity and so on.....

India needs to adopt low carbon strategies in order to improve the sustainability of its growth process, while carbon mitigation will be an important co-benefit. The focus areas deserve special attention, and physical achievement targets need to be fixed and monitored at the highest level. We need to sustain over 7 per cent growth for the next twenty years, if we are to meet the rising aspirations of our people and become a genuine middle income country that provides a decent standard of living to all its citizens. To achieve this dream, pursuit of low carbon strategies is essential, as otherwise, sustainability and energy insecurity would itself become a constraint on our growth process.

Globally, India's policy goal of achieving sustainable development is guided by the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility' (CBDR). India is one of the countries that prefer an 'aspirational' rather than a mandatory or 'prescriptive' approach. India feels the issue of sustainable development should be approached with a sense of equity; and the development aspirations of the developing countries should be built into the green economy principles being evolved at the international level.

If development has to be sustainable, we need to innovate, invest and improve our planning processes at the National, State and local levels."

5.3 On being asked as to what extent sustainability is built into the 12th Five Year Plan, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

“Sustainable growth has two dimensions *viz.* the human aspect and the environmental aspect. The first is achieved through improving health, providing education and safe drinking water and the second through protection of environment. A greater attention has been given to both the dimensions in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and clear strategies and policy initiatives have been identified in the Plan to achieve the objective of sustainable growth.

The Planning Commission has undertaken a systematic process of ‘scenario planning’ based on diverse views and disciplines to understand the interplay of the principal forces, internal and external, shaping India’s progress. This analysis suggests three alternative scenarios of how India’s economy might develop titled, ‘Strong Inclusive Growth’, ‘Insufficient Action’ and ‘Policy Logjam’.

.....The Twelfth Plan does not present a single growth projection. Instead, it recognises that growth outcomes will depend upon the extent to which we are able to take the difficult decisions needed to generate inclusive growth. In this context, the Plan identifies an aspirational **Scenario 1** of ‘strong inclusive growth’, in which the economy is projected to grow at about 8 percent per year based on successful policy interventions at multiple leverage points which will generate virtuous circles.

**Scenario 2** of ‘Insufficient Action’ is one where policies move in the right direction, but are not fully implemented: in this case, growth will be limited to between 6 and 6.5 percent with correspondingly lower progress on inclusiveness. The Plan also refers to a **Scenario 3** which is described as “Policy Logjam”. This is the Scenario where there is very little progress on the different decisions identified. In this case, growth will be stuck between 5 and 5.5 percent. The Plan document emphasizes that Scenario 1 is the only scenario that will meet the aspirations of the people.

The projection of 8 per cent growth in the Twelfth Plan period should not be viewed as a ‘business as usual’ outcome that can be realised with relatively little effort. It is in fact a projection of what is possible if we take early steps to reverse the current slowdown and also take other policy actions needed to address other key constraints that will otherwise prevent the economy from returning to a higher growth path. Failure to act firmly on these policies will lead to lower growth and also poorer outcomes on inclusiveness.”

## VI. ENERGY SECTOR

6.1 India is the fourth largest consumer of energy in the world after USA, China and Russia but it is not endowed with abundant energy resources. It must, therefore, meet its development needs by using all available domestic resources of coal, uranium, oil, hydro and other renewable resources, and supplementing domestic production by imports. High reliance on imported energy is costly given the prevailing energy prices which are not likely to soften; it also impinges adversely on energy security.

6.2 Energy is a vital input for production and rapid growth of GDP will need to be supported by an increase in energy consumption. This is especially so in India, where large sections of the population are still without adequate access to energy.

6.3 On being asked about the new approach and direction in the 12th Plan as compared to the 11th Plan regarding energy sector, upon which the growth of the whole economy depends, the Ministry of Planning in a written note stated as under:

“.....According to the Twelfth Plan document, the growth in the commercial energy during the 11th Plan period has been at 6.25% as compared to 5.01% during the previous plan period. In terms of the absolute numbers, it grew from 396.32 MTOE at the end of 10th Plan to 536.59 MTOE at the end of the 11th Plan period. The sector-wise achievements details during the 11th Plan period are as under:

- (i) **Electricity Generation (BU):** The growth in the electricity generation from utilities during the 11th Plan period was at 5.51% against the 9.1% set in the original 11th Plan target. Against a target of electricity generation from utilities of 1,038 Billion Units (BU), the actual generation has been at 876.88 BU during the 11th Plan period, which lead to a shortfall of 16%.
- (ii) **Coal Production (MT):** The target for coal production at the end of the 11th period was initially set at 680 million tonnes and revised downwards to 630 million tonnes at the time of the MTA. However, the actual achievement of coal production was 540 MT. This is 109 MT higher than the

production level of 431 MT in 2006-07. Demand in 2011-12 *i.e.* the terminal year of 11th Plan was 640 MT, leading to a demand supply gap of 100 MT, which was met by imports.

- (iii) **Gas Production (BCM):** The actual natural gas production during the 11th Plan period was 212.54 billion cubic meter (BCM) as against the production target of 250 BCM, implying a shortfall of about 15% in 11th Plan period.

**Twelfth Plan Strategy:** The target of total domestic commercial energy during the 12th Plan terminal year (2016-17) has been projected at 481.84 mtoe with a growth of 6.91% over the 11th Plan period. The sector-wise details for the 12th Plan are as under:

- (i) **Electricity generation:** The electricity generation is likely to grow at 9.1% to 1,403 BU at the end of the 12th Plan period from actual generation of 876.88 BU achieved at the end of the 11th Plan period. The target of electricity generation during the 12th Plan period has taken into considerations the various energy conservation measures and demand supply management.
- (ii) **Coal production:** The incremental coal production in the optimistic scenario in the 12th Plan has been kept at 255 MT over the production level of 540MT during the 11th Plan, raising it overall coal production to 795 MT, by the terminal year end of the 12th Plan period.
- (iii) **Gas production:** The target for the gas production at the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 341.498 BCM with respective breakup (ONGC: 148.298, OIL: 19.82 and Private/JV: 177.38). The projected domestic production of natural gas during the 12th Plan is subjected to output from gas fields under NELP by the various operators."

6.4 On being specifically asked about the reasons for shortfall with respect to achievement of targets in the areas like power generation and coal production, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

**"Power sector:** A capacity addition of 55,000 MW was achieved in the 11th Plan period as compared to the original target of 78,700 MW, leading to a shortfall of 30% and about 12% compared to Mid-Term target of 62,374 MW. Though the capacity addition achieved during the 11th Plan period was less than the target but it was more than the twice addition in the 10th Plan period. The



broad main reasons for the shortfall were attributed to the following factors:

1. Delay in placement of orders for Main Plants.
2. Delay in placement of orders for Civil works.
3. Slow progress of Civil works.
4. Poor Geology.
5. Delay in land Acquisition.
6. Environmental Concerns.
7. Law and Order problem/Local Issues.
8. E&M work critical.
9. Difficult area and accessibility.

**Coal Sector:** ....The actual production of coal during the 11th Plan period was 540 MT against MTA production target of 630 MT. Shortfall in production was both in public and private sector. In case of captive coal blocks, actual production was around 36 MT as against a target of 104 MT. This is mainly because only 29 blocks could start production as against the allocated 195 blocks. The main impediments in achieving the targets were delay in forest and environmental clearance, problems of land acquisition, R & R problem, allocation of a block to more than one user and so on. The strategy to meet the 12th Plan target of 795 MT, efforts has to be made by Ministry of Coal to ensure that the additional captive coal blocks may start production and the gap between demand and supply could be met through larger imports of coal.”

6.5 As regards addition to Generation Capacity, the 12th Plan document mentions that the Working Group on Power has estimated a capacity addition requirement of 75,785 MW corresponding to 9 per cent GDP growth during the Twelfth Plan period. However, in order to bridge the gap between peak demand and peak deficit, and provide for faster retirement of the old energy-inefficient plants, the target for the Twelfth Plan has been fixed at 88,537 MW. The share of the private sector in the additional capacity will be 53 per cent, compared to a target of 19 per cent in the Eleventh Plan.

6.6 The targets and actuals in the 11th Plan and the targets in the 12th Plan in the field of electricity generation, coal production, gas

production and capacity addition in power sector have been summarized as under:—

Item	Target (11th Plan)	Actual (11th Plan)	Shortfall in 11th Plan (%)	Target (12th Plan)
Electricity generation	1038 BU	876.88 BU	16	1403 BU*
Coal production	680 MT	540 MT	20	795 MT <sup>@</sup>
Gas production	250 BCM	212.54 BCM	15	341.498 BCM <sup>^</sup>
Power (Capacity addition)	78,700 MW	55,000 MW	30	88,537 MW <sup>§</sup>

\*BU Billion Units

<sup>@</sup>MT Million Tonnes

<sup>^</sup>BCM Billion Cubic Meter

<sup>§</sup>MW Megawatt

### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)**

6.7 In the context of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the 12th Plan document *inter alia* mentions as under:

“RGGVY was launched by the Government of India in April 2005 as a comprehensive scheme for providing access of electricity to all rural households. The scheme involved electrification of all un-electrified villages plus a free connection for BPL households.....”.

The RGGVY programme has several deficiencies in implementation. Firstly, nearly 6,000 villages electrified till December 2011 were still not energised due to lack of supporting network or other resources. Secondly, access to electricity in rural areas is still limited, especially in smaller hamlets.

.....Thirdly, poor financial health of utilities and high cost of power act as a disincentive for States to give new connections. Fourthly, some States do not have supporting network and are unable to provide energisation. Fifthly, a viable revenue model is yet to emerge. This has hindered larger access to new consumers.

Some of the other areas of concern are:

- In certain States, even the minimum required hours of supply of six hours to eight hours could not be met.
- There is a need to upgrade transformer capacity as the current average demand of BPL and above poverty line

(APL) consumers is in the range of 300 to 500 watts and 0.5 to 1.15 KW, respectively. There have been several complaints of frequent burning of transformers.

- The progress of release of APL connections is slow on account of poor supply of electricity, long delays in processing of applications and inadequate transformer capacity.
- In many States, the distribution company takes a long time for issuing the first bill which can be anywhere between three to six months. Because of this delay, the total bill comes to around Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 which a rural household finds difficult to pay. This leads to a permanent high level of outstanding bills.

## PART II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

#### I. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2013-14)

1. The Committee note that there is better utilization of funds by the Ministry during the last two years. In the year 2010-11, the BE of Rs. 2,000 crore was reduced to Rs. 1,045 crore at RE stage but only Rs. 310 crore was spent. However, in the year 2011-12, BE of Rs. 1,600 crore was reduced to Rs. 1,330 crore at RE stage and Rs. 1,257 crore was spent. Similarly, for the year 2012-13, the BE of Rs. 2,100 crore was reduced to Rs. 1,542 crore at RE stage and the Ministry incurred Rs. 925 crore upto January, 2013. The Committee, recognizing the improvement shown in utilization of funds, desire that the Ministry should continue to ensure financial discipline and accountability of the norms stipulated by the Ministry of Finance.

2. The Committee are, however, constrained to note that recurrent and substantial under-utilization of funds allocated at the stage of Budget Estimates (BE) as well as Revised Estimates (RE) occurred under some of the heads. For instance, Rs. 1,758 crore at the stage of BE 2012-13 for the scheme "Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)" was reduced to Rs. 1,350 crore at the stage of RE and only Rs. 887 crore expended upto January, 2013 whereas the budgetary allocation proposed in BE 2013-14 is to the tune of Rs. 2,620 crore. Similarly, for the scheme "Public Finance Management System", the BE 2012-13 of Rs. 180 crore was reduced to Rs. 79 crore at RE stage but only Rs. 9.4 crore was utilized upto January, 2013 whereas the budgetary allocation proposed in BE 2013-14 is Rs. 253 crore. In another scheme, "Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review", the BE 2012-13 of Rs. 11 crore was reduced to Rs. 10.75 crore at RE stage, however, only Rs. 2.4 crore was utilized upto January, 2013 whereas Rs. 25.89 crore has been proposed for BE 2013-14. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should identify the shortcomings in formulation of budget estimates and effectively monitor utilization of funds. The Committee also desire that periodic/quarterly meetings be held to review and constantly monitor the trend and progress of expenditure and would like to be apprised about the outcome thereof.

3. The Committee also find that no amount has been proposed in BE 2013-14 for the 04 major schemes *viz.* "New Initiative in Skill Development through PPP", "Expertise for Planning Process",

“Strengthening Evaluation Capacity in Government” and “UNDP Assistance for Capacity Development for District Planning”, although in the previous BE and RE, a total amount of Rs. 37.16 crore and Rs. 20.34 crore were provided for these schemes respectively. The Committee desire to be apprised of the reasons for discontinuation of these Schemes. The Committee, however, note that in BE 2013-14, a separate lump sum provision of Rs. 5,000 crore has been made under a head called “New Programmes” without any specific details. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the specific schemes and the provisions thereunder as the amount involved is quite large.

4. The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Ministry of Planning should endeavour to be a role model for other Central Ministries/Departments in preparation of realistic budget estimates.

## II. UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA (UIDAI)

5. The Committee in their earlier reports had urged the Government to reconsider and review the UID Scheme and also the proposals contained in ‘National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010’ with all its ramifications and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament. The Committee note that although 15 months have lapsed after presentation of its report on UIDAI, the Government have not yet brought any fresh legislation before the Parliament. The Committee are concerned to note that during the last three financial years (upto January, 2013), a huge sum of Rs. 2342 crore has been spent on the Scheme and Rs. 2620 crore has been allocated in BE 2013-14, out of which Rs. 1040 crore is earmarked for ‘Enrolment Authentication and Updation’ pending legislative sanction of the Scheme. The Committee strongly feel that in the absence of legislation, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is discharging its functions without any legal basis. The Committee, therefore, insist the Government address the various shortcomings/ issues pointed out in their earlier reports and bring forth a fresh legislation at the latest in the next session of Parliament. The Committee would also like to know the number of aadhar cards issued during the last three years *vis-à-vis* target set therefor along with the number, nature and redressal mechanism of complaints and punishment awarded in the matter of issue of cards. The Committee would further like to be apprised about the cost per card incurred by the Government.

## III. PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

6. The Committee are disillusioned to note that although India has experienced an average growth rate of 7.9% in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the same did not lead to substantial increase in

employment opportunities due to certain factors including limited flexibility in managing the workforce and skill mismatch. The Committee are equally concerned to note that the percentage of self-employed among the total workforce decreased from 56.4% in 2004-05 to 50.7% in 2009-10. The Committee are of the view that skill development is a highly serious area of concern and need to be given priority both at the Central and State level. The Committee feel that the mismatch in terms of demand and supply of skilled workforce is widening rapidly.

7. The Committee also note that the Government has set an ambitious target of skilling 50 million people in the 12th Plan period including 9 million in 2013-14. The Committee have been informed that the target of skilling 50 million persons is based on the target of creation of 50 million job opportunities in the non-farm sector during the 12th Plan period, which has been identified as a core indicator for the 12th Plan. The Committee further note that the existing training capacity in the country is 4.5 million and it needs to be more than doubled to achieve the target. The Committee insist that Government must achieve this objective by increasing the training capacity. The Committee may be apprised about the progress made in this regard. The Committee also recommend that like Right to Education there should be compulsory skill development programme. The Committee further recommend that Backward Region Districts be given priority and skill development programme dovetailed with MNREGA & BRGE.

8. The Committee recommend that immediate steps be taken to overcome the shortfalls noticed during the 11th Plan period in the context of skill development and various schemes relating to skill development and vocational training be implemented in letter and spirit with a view to creating enough productive jobs so that targets for the 12th Plan are fully achieved. The Committee want the Planning Commission to consider establishing a mechanism to ensure monitoring, evaluation and implementation of various skill development initiatives undertaken by various Central Ministries/ Departments as well as State Governments and private entities.

9. The Committee would also like to specifically emphasise upon the issue of gender mainstreaming with empowerment of women and girls who must be supported by actions to improve their access to basic and higher education, training and capacity building.

10. The Committee further recommend that the existing planning model be reviewed with a view to evolving a distinct/indigenous model to suit the requirements of the country considering that, being the second most populous country in the world, we have huge manpower with majority being in productive age.

#### IV. STREAMLINING AND RESTRUCTURING OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSSs)

11. The Committee in their 32nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Appraisal of BPL Criteria' had *inter alia* recommended that the plethora of schemes and programmes operating should be streamlined and rationalized to manageable proportions. The Committee in their subsequent reports had also emphasized on restructuring and rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) to enhance their efficiency and scale. The Committee note that a Sub-Committee set up by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has recommended that the number of CSSs should be drastically reduced. The Ministry have also informed that Planning Commission has considered the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report and a note is being moved by Planning Commission for the approval of the Cabinet.

12. The Committee further note that the Finance Minister in his budget speech 2013-14 has expressed concern of the Government about the proliferation of CSSs & Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes. The Committee are satisfied to note that 173 CSSs at the end of 11th Plan will now be restructured into 70 Schemes and each Scheme will be reviewed once in two years. The Committee feel that further streamlining, restructuring and rationalizing the number of CSSs will only enhance their productiveness. In this context, the Committee would like to emphasise that while reviewing the Schemes, an element of accountability be built in the mechanism.

13. The Committee further note that due to limitation of resources, a number of States, particularly the North-East States, Bihar and Jharkhand are unable to provide State's share to enable them to access the required funds under CSS. The Committee recommend the Government to devise means to ensure equitable distribution of benefits of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the deficient States so that they do not suffer in accessing the funds under CSS.

14. The Committee also note that in 2013-14, resources to the tune of Rs. 5,87,082 crore are expected to be transferred to the States & UTs under share of taxes, non-plan grants and loan, and central assistance. The Committee would like to be apprised of the quantum of funds to be saved by restructuring of CSSs and the manner in which these funds are proposed to be utilized.

## V. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

15. The Committee note that the 11th Five Year Plan was aimed at 'Faster & More Inclusive Growth'. The Committee are happy to note that in the 12th Plan 'sustainability' has added to make it 'Faster, More Inclusive & Sustainable Growth'.

16. The Committee also note that Sustainable Development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and has two dimensions *viz.* the human aspect and the environmental aspect. While the first is achieved through improving health, providing education and safe drinking water, the second through protection of environment.

17. The Committee are of the view that health, education, water and protection of environment continue to be the areas of concern. The Committee note that a number of Schemes are already in existence to address these issues. The Committee feel that health sector needs to be given special attention, the standard of education needs to be improved, safe drinking water is still not available to all, whereas there has been constant damage to environment. With a view to achieving the objectives of sustainable growth, the Committee suggest that various Schemes in the field of health, education, water and protection of environment be reviewed and made in sync with the philosophy being propagated by the Planning Commission regarding sustainable development. The Committee also recommend the Government to allocate more funds for treatment of cancer.

18. The Committee also note that the Planning Commission has undertaken a systematic process of 'scenario planning' and suggested three alternative scenarios of how India's economy might develop. The Twelfth Plan does not present a single growth projection. The Plan identifies an aspirational Scenario 1 of "strong inclusive growth", in which the economy is projected to grow at about 8 percent per year based on successful policy interventions at multiple leverage points which will generate virtuous circles. Scenario 2 of "Insufficient Action" is one where policies move in the right direction, but are not fully implemented. In this case, growth will be limited to between 6 and 6.5 percent with correspondingly lower progress on inclusiveness whereas Scenario 3 is described as "Policy Logjam" where there is very little progress on the different decisions identified and the growth will be stuck between 5 and 5.5 percent.



19. The Committee are happy to note that the Planning Commission has projected the growth on the basis of Scenarios based on realistic approach. The Committee agree with the emphasis made in the Plan document that Scenario 1 is the only Scenario that will meet the aspirations of the people. The Committee recommend that coordinated efforts be made to ensure fulfilment of aspirational Scenario of "strong inclusive growth".

## VI. ENERGY SECTOR

20. The actual electricity generation from utilities during the 11th Plan period was 876.88 Billion Units (BU) as against the target of 1038 BU, implying a shortfall of about 16% during the 11th Plan period. The target for electricity generation at the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 1403 BU.

21. The target for coal production at the end of the 11th period was initially set at 680 million tonnes. However, the actual achievement of coal production was 540 MT, implying a shortfall of about 20% during the 11th Plan period. The coal production target by the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 795 MT.

22. The actual natural gas production during the 11th Plan period was 212.54 billion cubic meter (BCM) as against the production target of 250 BCM, implying a shortfall of about 15% in 11th Plan period. The target for the gas production at the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 341.498 BCM.

23. In the power sector, a capacity addition of only 55,000 MW could be achieved in the 11th Plan period as compared to the original target of 78,700 MW, leading to a shortfall of 30%. The target for the Twelfth Plan has been fixed at 88,537 MW.

24. The Committee thus note that during the 11th Plan, the targets in the field of electricity generation, coal production and gas production could not be met. The factors responsible for shortfall noticed during the 11th Plan in the case of power sector *inter alia* included delay in placement of orders for main Plants/civil works, slow progress of Civil works, delay in land acquisition, environmental concerns; whereas the main impediments in achieving the targets in the case of coal sector, *inter alia* included delay in forest and environmental clearance, problems of land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) problem, allocation of a block to more than one user. The Committee also note that optimistic targets have been set during the 12th Plan in these areas. The

Committee are concerned as to how the targets in the 12th Plan would be met without addressing the factors responsible for shortfall noticed during the 11th Plan. The Committee expect that the Government would take immediate steps in this regard. The Committee also expect that all out efforts be made to expand domestic production in the field of petroleum, gas and coal so that requirement of imports is kept at the minimum. The Committee also desire that an Action Plan may be formulated for giving thrust to renewable energy as an alternate source of power, since it has remained under-developed despite its vast potential in the country.

*Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)*

25. The Committee note that Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in April, 2005 as a comprehensive scheme for providing access of electricity to all rural households. The scheme involved electrification of all un-electrified villages and a free connection for BPL households. The Committee further note that several deficiencies have been noticed in implementation of the Scheme which *inter alia* include villages electrified being not energised due to lack of supporting network or other resources, limited duration of electricity supply in rural areas especially in smaller hamlets, poor financial health of utilities and high cost of power. The Committee also note that in certain States, even the minimum required hours of supply of six hours to eight hours could not be met and there were several complaints of frequent burning of transformers, poor supply of electricity, long delays in processing of applications. The Committee feel that RGGVY has not been able to fulfil the primary objective of providing access to electricity to all rural households on account of certain inherent weaknesses in its design. The Committee, therefore, recommend for the comprehensive review of the Scheme and rectification of deficiencies noticed with a view to ensure energisation of villages electrified, increased access to electricity, upgradation of transformer capacity, improvement in supply of electricity, etc.

NEW DELHI;  
16 April, 2013  

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26 Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on Finance.

## APPENDIX

### MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 20th March, 2013 from 1500 hrs. to 1915 hrs.

#### PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha—*Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
4. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
5. Dr. Chinta Mohan
6. Shri Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam
7. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
8. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
9. Adv. A. Sampath
10. Shri Thakur Anurag Singh
11. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

#### *Rajya Sabha*

12. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
13. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
14. Shri Piyush Goyal
15. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
16. Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi

#### SECRETARIAT

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Shri A.K. Singh              | — <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | — <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 3. Shri Sanjay Sethi            | — <i>Deputy Secretary</i>    |

**Part I**  
**(1500 hrs. to 1625 hrs.)**

WITNESSES

**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

1. Ms. Sindhueshree Khullar, Secretary
2. Shri P.K. Pujari, Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor
3. Smt. Vandana Kumari Jena, Pr. Adviser, WCD/VAC
4. Ms. Vinita Kumar, Sr. Advisor, Transport/LEM
5. Dr. C. Muralikrishna Kumar, Sr. Adviser, CIT&I
6. Smt. Sunita Sanghi, Advisor, LEM/PC&GBS/Parliament
7. Shri T.K. Pandey, Advisor, FR
8. Shri Ravi Mittal, Advisor, Infra./PPP
9. Shri Madan Mohan, Advisor, Agriculture, SJ&E, IEO
10. Shri Surinder Singh, Advisor, Agriculture
11. Ms. Nidhi Khare, Advisor, Administration/UIDAI/DBT
12. Smt. Anjali Goyal, Advisor, PAMD
13. Shri P.K. Agarwal, Advisor, HRD

2. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Planning in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2013-14). The major issues discussed during the sitting broadly related to status of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), seeking legislative sanction for Aadhaar cards; shortfall in achieving the targets in energy sector; effectiveness of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and plans for JNNURM-II; flagship programme and new framework for Public Private Partnership (PPP), development of water bodies; allocation of funds for water depletion and soil conservation in new programmes; inadequate productive jobs; current account deficit; improvement in quality education; allotment of funds for cancer control; criteria for determining benchmark for Below Poverty Line (BPL); decrease in cultivation area, skill development, etc. The Chairman directed the representatives of Ministry of Planning to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within a week.

The witnesses then withdrew.



MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 16th April, 2013 from 1500 hrs.  
to 1705 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
4. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
6. Dr. Chinta Mohan
7. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
8. Adv. A. Sampath
9. Dr. M. Thambidurai

*Rajya Sabha*

10. Shri Naresh Agrawal
11. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
12. Shri Piyush Goyal
13. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
14. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
15. Shri P. Rajeeve
16. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal

SECRETARIAT

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Shri A.K. Singh              | — <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | — <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 3. Shri Sanjay Sethi            | — <i>Deputy Secretary</i>    |
| 4. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora    | — <i>Under Secretary</i>     |

2. The Committee took up following draft Reports for consideration and adoption:—

- (i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Planning;
- (iv) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
- (v) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3. The Committee adopted the draft reports at Sl. Nos. (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) with minor modifications and at Sl. No. (iv) without modification. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports in the light of the modifications suggested and present these Reports to Parliament.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

