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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
(2019-20)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2019-20)**

**FOURTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)**

# **FOURTH REPORT**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
(2019-20)**

**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2019-20)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 10 December, 2019

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 10 December, 2019

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)**

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## **COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2019-20)**

### **Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson**

#### **MEMBERS**

##### **LOK SABHA**

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
4. Shri Vallabhaneni Balashowry
5. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
6. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
7. Smt. Sunita Duggal
8. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
9. Shri Sudheer Gupta
10. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
11. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
12. Shri Pinaki Misra
13. Shri P.V Midhun Reddy
14. Prof. Saugata Roy
15. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
16. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
17. Shri Manish Tewari
18. Shri P. Velusamy
19. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
20. Shri Rajesh Verma
21. Shri Giridhari Yadav

##### **RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
23. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
24. Shri Praful Patel
25. Shri Amar Patnaik
26. Shri Mahesh Poddar
27. Shri C.M. Ramesh
28. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
29. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
30. Dr. Manmohan Singh
31. Smt. Ambika Soni

#### **SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri. Vinod Kumar Tripathi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Director
3. Shri Tenzin Gyaltsen - Under Secretary
4. Ms Madhumita - Assistant Executive Officer

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Fourth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Planning were laid on the Table of the House on 10 July 2019 under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Planning on 08 November, 2019. 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 (2019-20).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 04 December, 2019.

6. For facility of reference, the Observations / Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold at the end of the Report.

**New Delhi;  
04 December, 2019  
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)**

**SHRI JAYANT SINHA,  
Chairperson  
Standing Committee on Finance**

## **Report**

### **PART - I**

#### **CHAPTER I**

##### **Introductory**

1.1 The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The Governing Council of NITI, with The Prime Minister as its Chairman, comprises Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories (UTs). NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism. On 7 June 2018, the Prime Minister approved the reconstitution of NITI Aayog to include Ex-officio member and special invitees.

1.2 The institution plays a leadership role in policymaking in the central government, works closely with state governments, serves as a knowledge hub and monitors progress in the implementation of policies and programmes of the Government of India. The institution provides the Central and State Governments with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum on key policy elements. These include matters of national and international importance on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country and from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support.

1.3 As the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, NITI Aayog aims to evolve a shared vision of national development with the active involvement of States. Through consultative and other mechanisms, it endeavours to inform of the best practices developed in one or more States or in other parts of the world to all States for possible adoption. It fosters cooperative federalism through structured support and policy guidance to the States on a continuous basis.

1.4 The institution designs strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives and monitors their progress and their efficacy regularly. It uses the lessons learnt from monitoring and feedback to make innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections. Also, NITI Aayog actively monitors and evaluates the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the prospects of success of the latter

1.5 NITI Aayog's entire gamut of activities is divided into two main hubs-Team India Hub and Knowledge and Innovation Hub. The two hubs are at the core of NITI's efficient functioning. Team India Hub carries out the mandate of fostering 'Cooperative Federalism' and 'Designing Policy and Programme Frameworks'. It provides requisite coordination and support framework to NITI Aayog in its engagement with the States. Knowledge & Innovation Hub ensures fulfilling the mandate of maintaining a State-of-the-Art Resource Centre; to be a repository of research of good governance and best practices and their dissemination to stakeholders; and to provide advice and encourage partnerships across key stakeholders including colleges, universities, thinktanks and non-governmental organizations at home and abroad.

## CHAPTER II

### Analysis of Demands for Grants (2019-20)

2.1 The Ministry of Planning presented their detailed Demands for Grants (2019-20 Demand No. 75) in the Lok Sabha on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2019. The total allocation of Ministry of Planning for the year 2019-20 is Rs. 583.40 crore. The Budget Estimates (BE) for 2019-20 has been increased by Rs. 243.75 crore over the Budget Estimates (BE) of 2018-19 of Rs. 339.65 crore. The Revised Estimates (RE) of 2018-19 was placed at Rs 486.51 crore rising by a sum of Rs. 146.86 crore. The Actuals of 2017-18 were Rs. 258.15 crore. The allocation for schemes other than Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme has been provided with a budget outlay of Rs. 94.66 crore. The items under this allocation includes viz. Secretariat : Economic Services, NITI Aayog, Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) and Grants-in-Aid for Autonomous bodies. DMEO has been provided with a sum of Rs. 11 crore (BE 2019-20) over the BE and Actuals (2018-19) of Rs. 18 crore and 9.81 crore, respectively. The BE of (2019-20) over (2018-19) of DMEO has seen a fall of 38.89% while the BE (2018-19) over BE (2017-18) saw a rise of 20%. Under the Autonomous Bodies the Grants-in-aid has been provided in respect of National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD) for creation of capital assets which stood at Rs. 50 lakh. A decrease of 66.67% has been made in the BE (2019-20) over BE (2018-19) which stood at Rs. 1.5 crore, for NILERD.

2.2 The outlay for the Central Sector Scheme expenditure has been provided at Rs. 488.74 crore. The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 303.74 crore in BE (2019-20) which is a rise of 51.87% over BE (2018-19) which stood at Rs. 200 crore. The Ongoing Programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15 [SOPS, EPP(IC), R&S, PFAR, UNDP-HDBI, UNDP-SCDP] has been given a sum of Rs. 185 crore which is a significant increase of 372.90% over BE (2018-19) which stood at Rs. 39.12 crore. It provides for the expenditure in respect of erstwhile Planning Commission ongoing programme and schemes such as Strengthening Office Processes and Systems (SOPS), Research and Study (R&S), Plan Formulation Appraisal and Review (PFAR), United Nations – NITI Aayog Strategic Partnership Project.



- 2.3 (a) The actual expenditure incurred in 2017-18, Budget Estimate (BE) / Revised Estimate (RE) 2018-19, Budget Estimates 2019-20 are given below:-

*(Rs. in crore)*

Actual 2017-18	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Total 258.15	Total 339.65	Total 486.51	Total 583.40

#### 2.4 **A Brief Summary of Demands For Grants For The Year 2019-2020**

Notes On Expenditure Other (Other Than Centrally Sponsored And Central Sector Schemes (Outlay Rs. 94.66 Crore)

(a) Secretariat: Economic Services

This has a provision for the Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Planning.

(b) Niti Aayog

This has a provision for the expenditure of NITI Aayog including Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and Departmental Canteen.

(c) Development Monitoring And Evaluation Office

The objective of this new scheme is to provide for the expenditure in respect of Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office under Ministry of Planning.

(d) Autonomous Bodies

Provides for support to National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD).

#### 2.5 **Notes On Central Sector Scheme Expenditure (Outlay Rs. 488.74 Crore)**

(a) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) (Outlay Rs. 303.74 crore) :

The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) will be an Innovation promotion platform involving academics, entrepreneurs and researchers and draw upon national and international experiences to foster a culture of innovation, R&D and Scientific research in India. AIM will create mechanisms to incentivize innovators through grants, awards and challenge programs. Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) will be a Techno-Financial, Incubation and Facilitation Programme to support all aspects of start-up

businesses, and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology-driven areas.

**Demand No.75: Ministry of Planning**

**Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU)(CS)**

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Cr)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOME 2019-20		
	2019-20	Output	Indicators	Targets 2019-20	Outcome	Indicators
303.74	1.To Build the platform for innovatio n and entrepren eurship	1.1. Atal Incubation Centres: Number of AICs built/ established	90	1. Promote a culture of entrepreneu rship & innovation in India	1.1. Number of start-ups incubated (Physical and virtual)	840
		1.2. Atal Incubation Centres: Number of events conducted and estimated participation/ engagement.	480		1.2. Number of start-ups funded / acquired/acqui- hired.	26
		1.3 Atal Incubation Centres: Number of Incubatees In AICs.	840		1.3 Number of External Investment in AICs.	38
		1.4 Atal Incubation Centres: Number of trainings and I&D workshops conducted and the estimated attendance	200		1.4 No. of jobs created	1450
		1.5 Atal Incubation Centres: Number of partnerships established by AICs	300		1.5 Number of students completing the Innovation Challenge	300
		1.6 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of ATLs to be established.	10500		1.6 number of technologies patented (by ATL students and the	*
		1.7 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of enrolled students in ATLs (in total schools and number of community students.	418800		1.7 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of innovation awards won by students of ATL	*
1.8 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of teachers engaged in	21000	1.8 Atal Tinkering Labs Number of patents/publications/pap	*			

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Cr)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOME 2019-20		
	2019-20	Output	Indicators	Targets 2019-20	Outcome	Indicators
		ATLs (in total schools)			ers filed by students	
		1.9 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of ATL Innovation Challenges Initiated.	18			
		1.10 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of innovation workshops/mentoring sessions held by ATLs	750			
	2. To create an umbrella structure to oversee Innovation ecosystem of the country	2.1 Number of volunteers/mentors of change enrolled with AIM	9600			
		2.2 Number of events/challenges organized (Global, Regional National)	60			
		2.3 Number of people engaged in the challenges (participated applicants, winners)	3000			

(b) Ongoing Programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15 [SOPS, EPP(IC), R&S, PFAR, UNDP-HDBI, UNDP-SCDP] (Outlay Rs. 185.00 crore) :

Provides for the expenditure in respect of erstwhile Planning Commission ongoing programme and schemes such as Strengthening Office Processes and Systems (SOPS), Research and Study (R&S), Plan Formulation Appraisal and Review (PFAR), and United Nations - NITI Aayog Strategic Partnership Project.

**Ministry of Planning, Demand No. 75**

**ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS i.e. PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN VARIOUS HEADS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS**

(Rs. In thousands)												
Sl. No	Major Head	PLAN SCHEME	BE 2016-17	Actuals 2016-17	BE 2017-18	Actuals 2017-18	%Increase/Decrease of BE 2017-18 over BE 2016-17	BE 2018-19	Actuals 2018-19	%Increase/Decrease of BE 2018-19 over BE 2017-18	BE 2019-20	% Increase/Decrease of BE 2019-20 over BE 2018-19
		<b>REVENUE SECTION</b>										
1	3451	Economic Advisory Council to the P.M	--	--	--	553	--	30000	9071	--	15000	-50.00%
2	3475	New Programmes - Central Plan										
		(1) New Programme - Central Plan	40000	7510	35000	--	-12.50%	--	--	--	--	--
		(2) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU)	1500000	755747	1120000	1393203	-25.33%	2000000	3138774	78.57%	3037400	51.87%
3	3475	Ongoing programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE-2014-15 [SOPS, EPP (IC), R&S, PFAR, UNDP-HDBI, UNDP-SCDP]	311000	179024	390700	319096	25.63%	391200	551744	0.13%	1850000	372.90%
4	3475	Other Attached Offices / Autonomous Bodies										
		National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development and Evaluation Office	10000	500000	15000	15000	50.00%	15000	--	0.00%	5000	-66.67%
		Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office	134000	105852	150000	113881	11.94%	180000	98157	20.00%	110000	-38.89%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1995000</b>	<b>1548133</b>	<b>1710700</b>	<b>1841733</b>	<b>-14.25%</b>	<b>2616200</b>	<b>3797746</b>	<b>52.93%</b>	<b>5017400</b>	<b>91.78%</b>
		<b>CAPITAL SECTION</b>										
1	5475	Ongoing programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE-2014-15 [SOPS, & New Programme - Central Plan]	5000	2673	4300	3800	-14.00%	6800	4832		11100	63.24%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>4300</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>-14.00%</b>	<b>6800</b>	<b>4832</b>		<b>11100</b>	<b>63.24%</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2000000</b>	<b>1550806</b>	<b>1715000</b>	<b>1845533</b>	<b>-14.25%</b>	<b>2623000</b>	<b>3802578</b>		<b>5028500</b>	<b>91.71%</b>

## CHAPTER III

### DEVELOPMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICE (DMEO)

3.1 The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) has been constituted on 18th September, 2015 by merging the erstwhile Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) and the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). It is an attached office under the aegis of NITI Aayog for fulfilling the mandate of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) assigned to NITI Aayog and building the M&E ecosystem in India.

3.2 The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office has an ongoing and effective mechanism to monitor and control its performance. The Director General (DMEO) who is the administrative head of DMEO, periodically has review meetings with DMEO teams on various ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities. The progress of each important tasks are also reviewed in the weekly review meetings held under the chairmanship of VC, NITI Aayog. Keeping the functional requirements and changed priorities in view, the 15 regional offices located across the country were closed w.e.f. 30-Sep-2018 and all the staff posted in these regional offices were brought to the DMEO Headquarters in New Delhi. Further, in tandem with the priorities of the Government of India, more focus is being given to the monitoring of programmes and initiatives. To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of monitoring activities, DMEO has been making good use of the available technologies. All the major monitoring activities are being carried out through web-based interactive dashboards which have also been made accessible to the concerned Departments/Ministries so that they are able to upload programme information on online and real-time basis. Finally, DMEO also has an Annual Action Plan (AAP) and the implementation of the same is regularly reviewed by the DG (DMEO), CEO NITI Aayog and Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.

(Rs. in Thousands)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl. No.	Major Head	Plan Scheme	BE (2016-17)	Actuals (2016-17)	BE (2017-18)	Actuals (2017-18)	BE (2018-19)	Actuals (2018-19)	BE (2019-20)
1	3475	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)	134000	105852	150000	113881	180000	98157	110000

3.3 When asked to specify the reasons for variation of about 50% in the Actuals of 2018-19 (Rs. 9.8 crore) over BE of 2018-19 (Rs. 18 crore), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, as regards the reasons for the variation of expenditure over actuals from the accounts section point of view during the year 2018-19 are as under :

- (a) Transfer of a large number of RO/SRO to other departments by the cadre during the year 2018-19 & non filling up of posts of DG/DDG/Director/ROs & other regular posts during the year 2018-19 for which provisions were kept in the salary head of the budget demands (BE 2018-19).
- (b) Non conduct of conferences/ meetings proposed for the year 2018-19 resulted in very minimal booking under the head OAE for the year 2018-19.
- (c) Due to non-receipt of bills of contingent expenditure or non-submission of bills by the agencies/ vendors from/to the administrative division during the first 8 months of the Financial Year led to decrease in the budget at RE stage.
- (d) Effective studies related to evaluation or monitoring were not conducted during the year 2018-19 for which provisions were made in the budget.
- (e) At RE stage the budget of this office was reduced from Rs.18.00 crores to Rs.10.31 crores in view of the actual trends of expenditure up to Nov 2018.

3.4 To a pointed query with regard to the status of the duties envisaged for DMEO in today's dynamic and challenging economic atmosphere, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, DMEO was constituted in September 2015 by merging the erstwhile Program Evaluation Office (PEO) and the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). It is an attached office under NITI Aayog, aimed at fulfilling the organization's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mandate and building the M&E ecosystem in India.

According to the Cabinet Note that constitutes NITI Aayog, the organization is entrusted with development M&E functions including:

- (a) to monitor progress and efficacy of strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives to help innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections; and
- (b) to actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.

DMEO's vision is to improve sustainable outcomes and impacts of the government. It aims to enable high-quality monitoring and evaluation of government programs to improve effectiveness, efficiency, equity and sustainability of service delivery, outcomes and impacts.

The objectives of DMEO are :

- (a) To enable data-driven policy making; to enable a culture of deep learning from regular self-evaluation in all the tiers of the government;
- (b) To institutionalize rigorous tracking of performance metrics and comprehensive program evaluations;
- (c) To strengthen the whole ecosystem to mainstream rigorous outcome monitoring and evaluation;
- (d) To introduce and expand use of cutting edge technologies and data analytical tools for real time monitoring of government programs;
- (e) To provide data and tools to drive effectiveness and efficiency of government programs; and
- (f) To help identify weaknesses and bottlenecks for necessary course correction.

As a part of NITI Aayog, DMEO has advisory powers across the Ministries and Departments of the Union Government and is one of few institutions within the government to provide a cross- and inter-ministerial perspective. Its mandate also expands to technical advisory to States, under NITI Aayog's mandate of cooperative and competitive federalism. DMEO also has the ability to share reports and reviews directly with key decision makers in the government to initiate action. This institutional positioning also gives the organization convening power, to create a platform for M&E advancement in the country. Since 2015, DMEO has worked largely on intra-governmental initiatives for outcome monitoring, including sectoral reviews by the Prime Minister and an Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework covering 591 schemes across 67 Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**ATAL INNOVATION MISSION (AIM) & SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND TALENT**  
**UTILISATION (SETU)**

4.1 Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is a flagship initiative of the Government of India to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. Its objective is to serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Start-up businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas. AIM has been launched to create an innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystem in India by establishing new incubation centres, scaling up established incubation centres and setting up new tinkering labs in schools.

4.2 A Mission High Level Committee (MHLC) under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and comprising Secretaries of the various Departments and experts on innovation and entrepreneurships from academia and industry is guiding the implementation of Atal Innovation Mission. The MHLC advises, monitors and reviews the progress against plan of AIM in a periodic manner.

(Rs. in Thousands)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl. No.	Major Head	Plan Scheme	BE (2016-17)	Actuals (2016-17)	BE (2017-18)	Actuals (2017-18)	BE (2018-19)	Actuals (2018-19)	BE (2019-20)
1	3475 (II)	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU)	1500000	755747	1120000	1393203	2000000	3138774	3037400

4.3 When asked about the current status of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) in terms of specifying the number of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL), Atal Incubation Centres (AIC) and Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACIC) established and number of Atal Challenge Programmes conducted till date, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, the current status of various programmes under Atal Innovation Mission is as under:

- (a) 8878 Atal Tinkering Labs are being established in schools nationwide with 4685 + operational in 650+ districts and over 2 million students having access to ATLs.
- (b) AIM has selected 102 universities / institutions / private players to establish world class Incubators each of which will foster creation and nurturing of 40-50 world



class Startups every four years. 47+ of them are already operational and the remaining will be operationalised during this year.

- (c) To create product and service innovations having national socio-economic impact, AIM has launched over 24 Atal New India Challenges in partnership with five different ministries and departments of central government. 52 winners have been selected for grant aid and hand holding by Incubators / mentors of AIM out of 950+ applications received for the same.
- (d) To enable all the initiatives to succeed AIM has launched one of the largest mentor engagement and management program 'Mentor India - The mentors of Change'. To date AIM has over 10000+ registrations nationwide on the AIM 'Innonet' portal with 4000+ of them allocated to ATLS and AICs.
- (e) Atal Community Innovation Centre- To stimulate community centric innovation and ideas in the unserved /underserved regions of the country including Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.

4.4 When asked to specify the reasons for non identification of such Non-Government bodies for setting up of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL), Atal Incubation Centres (AICs), providing support to Established Incubation Centres, Atal Community Innovation Centres and for launching Atal New India Challenges and Atal Grand Challenges, till the preparation of the budget, for which a provision of Rs. 286 crores as Grants-in-aids has been made in BE of 2019-20, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, at the time of the budget preparation, the beneficiaries were short listed and undergoing the process of due diligence before disbursement of the Grants. The provisioned bodies listed as "Not Identified Yet" have subsequently been identified as on date for FY 2019-20. The standing committee is hereby being updated that the process of shortlisting/identifying the Atal Tinkering Labs, Incubation Centres and Atal New India Challenges in question for the FY 2019-20 has been completed. All these lists are available in the public domain on the aim website ([aim.gov.in](http://aim.gov.in)).

## CHAPTER V

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) INDIA INDEX

5.1 India played a prominent role in the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and much of the country's National Development Agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The progress of the world to meet the SDGs largely depends on India's progress. However, with 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 306 National indicators, the SDGs might be difficult to grasp and understand, and defining and measuring success poses a challenge.

5.2 While countries around the world have been considering how to implement and measure success against the Goals, NITI Aayog has taken the lead by bringing out the SDG India Index – Baseline Report 2018, and showing how SDGs will be measured in India. The NITI Aayog released the Baseline Report of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index, which comprehensively documents the progress made by India's States and Union Territories towards implementing the 2030 SDG targets.

5.3 NITI Aayog has constructed the SDG India Index spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17). The Index tracks the progress of all the States and Union Territories (UTs) on a set of 62 National Indicators, measuring their progress on the outcomes of the interventions and schemes of the Government of India. The SDG India Index is intended to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and UTs.

5.4 The SDG India Index is an aggregate measure which can be understood and used by everyone—policymakers, businesses, civil society and the general public. It has been designed to provide an aggregate assessment of the performance of all Indian States and UTs, and to help leaders and change makers evaluate their performance on social, economic and environmental parameters. It aims to measure India and its States' progress towards the SDGs for 2030.

#### 5.5 **Key features of SDG India Index, 2018**

Guided by MoSPI's National Indicator Framework and based on consultations with Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs, NITI Aayog has constructed a list of Sixty two priority indicators for computation of the SDG India Index after extensive discussions with 38 Central Ministries and Departments and States and UTs. Being the

baseline report, this report does not consider time series comparison of data. As a result, the SDG India Index tells us where a State/UT currently stands on each of the indicators considered, and will present incremental change in subsequent versions. The SDG India Index 2018 report provides critical insights on the status of SDGs in the country even though it may not be a comprehensive representation of overall baseline since it is constrained by limited data availability. As data availability improves and new estimation techniques become available, subsequent reports of SDG India Index will become more comprehensive with additional indicators, and also help to measure incremental progress. Despite these gaps and limitations, the SDG Index can be useful to States/UTs in assessing their starting point on the SDGs in the following ways:

- (a) Support States/UTs to benchmark their progress
- (b) Support States/UTs to identify priority areas
- (c) Highlight data gaps related across SDGs

A composite SDG India Index score was computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs. The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets. The score ranges between 0 and 100 percent. If a State achieves a score of 100 percent, it signifies that the State has achieved the national target set for 2030. On the other hand, if a State achieves a score of 0, it signifies that the State was the worst performer. The higher the score of a State, the greater the distance to target achieved. Based on the score, the States and UTs were classified into four categories, namely Achiever, Front Runner, Performer and Aspirant. This criteria of classification is as follows:

- (a) Achiever – when SDG India Index score is equal to 100
- (b) Front Runner – when SDG India Index score is less than 100 but greater than or equal to 65
- (c) Performer – when SDG India Index score is less than 65 but greater than or equal to 50
- (d) Aspirant – when SDG India Index score is less than 50

5.6 When asked to elaborate on the steps being taken by the NITI to help the country move towards successfully achieving the SDGs and the impact that the publishing of SDG dashboard and index have on performance of states on key Human Development Index (HDI) indexes, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, the vast array of steps taken by NITI Aayog to drive the SDGs in the country can be categorised into four – leadership, SDG mapping, SDG localisation, and monitoring and review. NITI Aayog is responsible for the overall coordination of SDGs in the country, working closely with the central ministries and the State/ UT governments. It has mapped all SDGs and their associated targets to the corresponding ministries, and schemes, policies, and programmes of the government so that the responsibilities of SDG adoption, implementation, and monitoring are clearly assigned. In the area of SDG localisation, NITI Aayog has taken a number of initiatives, owing to the cooperative and competitive federal structure of the country's administration. 24 regional consultations were conducted in different parts of the country with the active participation of the central ministries, State/ UT governments, civil society organisations, think tanks, academia, private sector, and other stakeholders. These consultations have resulted in valuable feedback and suggestions which have been incorporated by NITI Aayog in its work on SDGs. As an outcome of continuous push of NITI Aayog, the State/ UT governments have put in various institutional mechanisms to steer the SDG agenda. Nodal departments have been identified in each State/ UT to coordinate SDG localisation; in most cases, this is the Planning Department. Some States/ UTs have instituted dedicated units/ cells to help the government in accelerating their various SDG initiatives. Other institutional structures which some States/ UTs have put in place include SDG nodal officers in each relevant department, district-level monitoring, and high-level review led by Chief Secretary or Chief Minister. In July 2019, NITI Aayog in association with UN in India, published a compendium on learning from all States/ UTs on SDG localisation, which was launched at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in UN headquarters in New York. The publication has received a heap of praise from the international development community and governments.

SDG monitoring is one of the most important areas of work of NITI Aayog regarding SDGs. The SDG India Index, which ranks all States/ UTs based on their performance in SDGs and the SDG India Index dashboard are powerful tools which

enable the States/ UTs to identify where do they stand in their journey towards achieving the SDGs and their associated targets. For the purpose of effective monitoring, NITI Aayog has been encouraging the States/ UTs to design their own State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF), and set up SDG monitoring dashboards. Furthermore, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has created the National Indicator Framework (NIF) to enable SDG monitoring at the national level. NITI Aayog is currently developing training modules for building capacities of the government officials at various levels to accelerate SDG implementation and monitoring.

The Human Development Index (HDI) consists of four indicators – life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling, and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. Life expectancy at birth is directly correlated to SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 3 (Good Health and Well-being). The education indicators are relevant from the perspective of SDG 4 (Quality Education). GNI per capita is an outcome of all activities in the economy; SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) has direct bearing on this subject. The progress under all these goals, in addition to the other SDGs are directly monitored and reviewed under the SDG India Index and dashboard. The various government schemes, policies, and programmes, coupled with effective monitoring by NITI Aayog using the instruments of SDG India Index and dashboard will improve the performance of the country and the States/ UTs in HDI. The first edition of the SDG India Index and dashboard was launched in December 2018. It covered 14 SDGs, 39 of their associated targets, and 62 high priority indicators.

## PART - II

### OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Analysis of Demands for Grants (2019-20) :

1. The Committee note that the total budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2019-20 stands at Rs. 583.40 crore. This includes Revenue and Capital portions of Rs. 582.29 crore and Rs. 1.11 crore, respectively. Similarly for the year 2018-19, the Budget Estimates (BE) and the Revised Estimates (RE) stood at Rs. 339.65 crore and Rs. 486.51 crore respectively, while for the year 2017-18 the Actuals stood at Rs. 258.15 crore. The scrutiny of the Budget of the Ministry of Planning reveal that the BE of 2019-20 has increased by 71.76 per cent and 125.99 per cent with respect to the BE of 2018-19 and Actuals of 2017-18 respectively. The Committee further note that under the major head 3475 “Ongoing Programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15”, the BE of 2019-20 and 2018-19 stand at Rs. 185 crore and Rs. 39.12 crore respectively. This is thus a substantial jump of 372.90 per cent in BE of 2019-20 over BE of 2018-19.

The Committee, however, note that under the major head 5475 “Ongoing Programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15 [Strengthening Office Processes and Systems (SOPS) & New Programme – Central Plan]”, the BE and Actuals of 2018-19 stood at Rs. 68 lakh and Rs. 48.32 lakh respectively. Further, the BE of 2019-20 stands at Rs. 1.11 crore, which is a rise of 63.24 per cent. Similarly, for DMEO, the BE and Actuals of 2018-19 stood at Rs. 18 crore and Rs. 9.8 crore, while the BE of 2019-20 stands at Rs. 11 crore, which is a drop of 38.89 per cent.

The Committee are of the view that such persistent under-utilisation of budgetary allocation indicates inadequate financial management on the part of the Ministry of Planning. The Committee desire that the Ministry and the NITI Aayog as the premier think tank of the Government, should effectively utilize their enhanced budgetary allocations in a time bound manner and avoid such divergence between allocations and utilization so that the efficacy of the organization is not adversely impacted.

#### Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

2. The Committee in their previous reports had flagged the issue of under-utilisation of the budgetary allocation by DMEO and had recommended the need for periodical appraisal. The Committee note that the trend still persists, as only Rs. 9.8 crore has been utilized in 2018-19 against the BE of Rs. 18 crore for fiscal year 2018-19 and the reasons for the same include a transfer of large number of Research Officers (ROs) / Senior Research Officers (SROs) to other departments during the year 2018-19 and non filling up of various posts during the year 2018-19. The Committee are of the view that DMEO should have an effective mechanism during the budget preparation stage itself, so that funds are fully utilised for the intended purpose. The Committee are of the view that an important task as monitoring and evaluation requires competent manpower at its disposal with requisite expertise. The Committee expect better monitoring and evaluation on the part of DMEO and recommend that the DMEO should provide real-time monitoring data for all the schemes.

The Committee while appreciating the DMEO team for carrying out field visits in agricultural mandis in about 8 States in March – April, 2018, desire that

more of such visits be conducted in other fields like education, health, sanitation, nutrition etc as well, while also engaging experts from different fields. If the Ministry does not believe that DMEO can provide adequate monitoring and evaluation, then the Ministry should consider restructuring the office in a comprehensive manner to either undertake these services or else consider alternate mechanisms. The Committee also recommend that a credible mechanism should be developed to assess development outcomes in States.

### **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU)**

3. The Committee note that Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is one of the main scheme operated by NITI with a relatively substantial financial outlay of Rs. 303.74 crore for the fiscal 2019-20. Further, a provision of Rs. 286 crore as Grants-in-aid was made to 'Not yet identified' Non-Government bodies for setting up of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL), Atal Incubation Centres (AICs), providing support to Established Incubation Centres, Atal Community Innovation Centres and for launching Atal New India Challenges and Atal Grand Challenges. The Committee are of the view that the identification/selection of such bodies in the future should be completed before the preparation of budgetary estimates so that the allocated budget is utilized in an efficient and timely manner. The Committee further desire that funds should be evenly distributed so that the educationally backward areas get top priority and also an opportunity to innovate and progress side-by-side with the relatively better off areas.

The Committee appreciate schemes like AIM for designing 'ATL Community Day' event, wherein the selected schools have been mandated to engage children from all walks of life and nearby communities to be introduced to



workshops, events, sessions and futuristic technologies. The Committee therefore desire that such initiatives and challenges may be designed in such a way that they are fully inclusive and cater to children / students from all walks of life including the specially-abled children. The Committee note with satisfaction that AIM has also engaged with a third party (Quality Council of India) for an on-ground review and evaluation of ATLs which shall be concluded soon. The Committee expect that all such third party evaluation will be completed soon and a report of the results and consequential follow-up action may be shared with the Committee at the earliest. The Committee are of the view that with respect to the ATL Dashboard (My ATL), the schools should be invariably encouraged to update their data regularly so that such information becomes available on the dashboard, on a real-time basis.

#### **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Index**

4. The Committee note that the NITI Aayog has come up with the Baseline Report of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index, which comprehensively documents the progress made by India's States and Union Territories towards implementing the 2030 SDG targets. Further, the NITI Aayog have constructed the SDG India Index that spans across 13 out of 17 SDGs. The Committee recommend that availability of such data should be constantly improved and new estimation techniques be regularly employed, to make the SDG India Index more comprehensive and tangible in times to come.

The Committee appreciate the publication of a compendium or learning from all States / UTs on SDG localization, which was launched at the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in UN Headquarters in New

York and was well received by the international communities and Governments. At the same time, the Committee suggest faster completion of local monitoring tools by the States viz. State Indicator Framework (SIF), District Indicator Framework (DIF) and SDG monitoring dashboards. Further, the Committee desire that the NITI should develop mechanisms to assist poor performing States and suggest remedies for them to improve their performance and do well in the rankings.

The Committee suggest that while monitoring the progress of States with respect to SDGs, the NITI Aayog should further expand their monitoring and evaluation function by including the Human Development Index (HDI) and other such indices to quantify the progress of States. This process of monitoring and the associated inputs thereof would help in speedier implementation of various schemes and programmes meant to improve the HDIs. The Committee are of the view that HDIs being closely related to SDGs, any progress with regard to one would greatly benefit in achieving the other goal. Further, when it comes to devising ways to achieve the SDG targets, more and more stakeholders, particularly the civil society and domain experts may be engaged more extensively. This may be achieved by releasing quarterly progress reports and placing all the underlying data in the public domain.

New Delhi;  
04 December, 2019  
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,  
Chairperson  
Standing Committee on Finance.

**Minutes of the Third sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20)**  
**The Committee sat on Friday, the 08 November, 2019 from 1100 hrs. to 1730 hrs.**  
**in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.**

**PRESENT**

**Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
4. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
5. Smt. Sunita Duggal
6. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
7. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
8. Shri Pinaki Misra
9. Prof. Saugata Roy
10. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
11. Shri Manish Tewari
12. Shri Rajesh Verma
13. Shri Giridhari Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

14. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
15. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
16. Shri Praful Patel
17. Shri Amar Patnaik
18. Shri Mahesh Poddar
19. Shri C.M. Ramesh
20. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
21. Smt. Ambika Soni

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                              |   |                     |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.K Tripathi            | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director            |
| 3. | Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora    | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen         | - | Under Secretary     |

**PART I (1100 hrs - 1430 hrs)**

**WITNESSES**

2.   XX           XX           XX           XX           XX           XX

      XX           XX           XX           XX           XX           XX.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

The Committee then adjourned for Lunch.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept

**PART II (1500 hrs - 1630 hrs)**

**WITNESSES**

**NITI Aayog**

1.   Shri Amitabh Kant, Chief Executive Officer
2.   Shri Yaduvendra Mathur, Special Secretary
3.   Shri R.P.Gupta, Additional Secretary
4.   Shri R.Ramanan, MD, Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

3.   At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Witnesses to the sitting of the Committee. After the customary introduction of the Witnesses and their introductory remarks, the CEO (NITI) made a Power Point Presentation (PPT) before the Committee. The Committee then deliberated upon issues related to the subject 'State of Indian Economy' and Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Planning (NITI). The Major issues discussed during the sitting related to the vision and perspective of NITI for achieving a \$5 Trillion economy; various aspects of agricultural growth and structural reforms required for the Indian economy; steps required to reduce Government debt and increase revenue collection; issues related to the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM); electricity generation and its role in infrastructure growth and various systemic issues concerning the Indian economy. The Committee further deliberated upon issues related to land holdings, land acquisition and land reforms; need for greater investment in infrastructure sector; construction and maintenance of new Highways; issues related to railways such as track modernization; steps required to increase per-capita income and labour reforms; various issues related to Goods and Service Tax (GST) and unemployment, especially disguised unemployment and need for a boost in investment on Research and Development (R&D) in various fields. The Chairperson

then directed the representatives of Ministry of Planning (NITI) to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion at the earliest to the Secretariat.

The witnesses then withdrew.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept

The Committee then adjourned for Tea

**PART III (1630 hrs - 1730 hrs)**

**WITNESSES**

4.	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**Minutes of the Fourth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20) The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 4th December, 2019 from 1500hrs. to 1545 hrs in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.**

**PRESENT**

**Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
3. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
4. Smt. Sunita Duggal
5. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
6. Shri Sudheer Gupta
7. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
8. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
9. Shri Pinaki Misra
10. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
11. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
12. Shri P. Velusamy
13. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
14. Shri Rajesh Verma
15. Shri Giridhari Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

16. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
17. Shri Praful Patel
18. Shri Amar Patnaik
19. Shri Mahesh Poddar
20. Shri C.M. Ramesh
21. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
22. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
23. Dr. Manmohan Singh

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                              |   |                     |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.K Tripathi            | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director            |
| 3. | Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora    | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen         | - | Under Secretary     |
| 5. | Kh. Ginlal Chung             | - | Under Secretary     |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed Dr Manmohan Singh for his nomination in the Committee. He then welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee, thereafter, took up the following draft Reports for consideration and adoption :

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment & Public Asset Management).
- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (iii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (iv) Forth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Planning.
- (v) Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the above draft Reports with minor modifications and authorised the Chairperson to finalise them and present the Reports to Parliament. The Committee also decided to undertake Study Tour during the second or third week of January, 2020.

The Committee then adjourned.