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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2021-22)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2022-23)**

FORTY THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2022 / Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 22 March, 2022

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22 March, 2022



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2022 / Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2021-22)

Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal
4. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
5. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
6. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
7. Smt. Sunita Duggal
8. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
9. Shri Sudheer Gupta
10. Shri Manoj Kotak
11. Shri Pinaki Misra
12. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
13. Prof. Sougata Ray
14. Shri P.V Midhun Reddy
15. Shri Gopal Shetty
16. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
17. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
18. Shri Manish Tewari
19. Shri Bala Showry Vallabhaneni
20. Shri Rajesh Verma
21. *Vacant*

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Ahmad Ashfaque Karim
23. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi
24. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
25. Shri Praful Patel
26. Dr. Amar Patnaik
27. Shri Mahesh Poddar
28. Dr. C.M. Ramesh
29. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
30. Dr. Manmohan Singh
31. Smt. Ambika Soni

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Siddhart Mahajan - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Director
3. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora - Additional Director
4. Shri Kh. Ginalal Chung - Deputy Secretary
5. Ms. Madhumita - Assistant Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Forty Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' of the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Planning were laid on the Table of the House on 9 February, 2022 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 24 February, 2022. 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 (2022-23).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 14 March, 2022.

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

New Delhi;
14 March, 2022
23 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Finance

PART - I

CHAPTER I

Introductory

1.1 National Institution for Transforming India, also known as NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1st January 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, providing directional and policy inputs. Apart from designing strategic and long-term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant strategic and technical advice to the Centre, States and Union Territories (UTs). NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform for the Government of India to bring states to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters cooperative federalism.

1.2 The Institution develops mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of the government. It pays special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress. On areas that are specifically referred to it, NITI Aayog ensures that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.

1.3 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 probability of success and scope of delivery.

1.4 The Institution provides advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded think tanks, as well as educational and policy-research institutions. It creates a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.

1.5 As a premier think tank of the country, NITI Aayog strives to maintain a state-of-the-art resource centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders. It focuses on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.

1.6 NITI Aayog is supported by two attached offices— Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)—and an autonomous body, National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD). NITI Aayog's entire gamut of activities can be divided into four main heads:

- (a) Policy and Programme Framework
- (b) Cooperative Federalism
- (c) Monitoring and Evaluation
- (d) Think Tank, and Knowledge and Innovation Hub

CHAPTER II

Analysis of Demands for Grants (2022-23)

2.1 The Ministry of Planning presented their detailed Demands for Grants (2022-23, Demand No. 77) in the Lok Sabha on 9th February, 2022. The total allocation of Ministry of Planning for the year 2022-23 is Rs. 321.42 crore. The Demands in respect of Revenue Section and Capital Section are Rs. 310.67 crore and Rs. 10.75 crore respectively. The Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) for 2021-22 were Rs. 1062.77 crore and Rs. 1070.78 crore respectively. The Actuals for the year 2020-21 was Rs. 748.68 crore. The BE for 2022-23 (Rs. 321.42 crore) has been decreased by Rs. 741.35 crore, which is a decrease of 69.76% over the BE of 2021-22 (Rs. 1062.77 crore). The BE for 2022-23 (Rs. 321.42 crore) has been decreased by Rs. 427.26 crore, which is a decrease of 57.07% over the Actuals of 2020-21 (Rs. 748.68 crore). The Revenue Section for the year 2022-23 (Rs. 310.67 crore) has seen a decrease of Rs. 751.32 crore (70.75%) over the Revenue Section of BE (2021-22), where an amount of Rs. 1061.99 crore was allocated, which subsequently got revised to Rs. 1070.01 crore at RE stage. In the Capital Section, an allocation of Rs. 10.75 crore has been provided in BE (2022-23) against an allocation of Rs. 0.78 crore in BE (2021-22), which subsequently got reduced to Rs. 0.77 crore at RE stage. As compared to BE (2021-22), Capital Head in BE (2022-23) has seen a significant rise of Rs. 9.97 crore (1278.21%) in budgetary allocation.

2.2 The outlay for Establishment Expenditure has been provided at Rs. 149.49 crore in BE (2022-23), which is an increase of Rs. 51.39 crore (52.39%) over BE (2021-22) of Rs. 98.10 crore. In the case of Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), an allocation of Rs. 17.00 crore has been sought in BE (2022-23) against an earlier allocation of Rs. 16.00 crore in BE (2021-22), which is an increase of only Rs. 1 crore (6.25%) in BE (2022-23) over BE (2021-22). Similarly, based on the pace of expenditure, the requirement of National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD) has been kept at Rs. 9.86 crore in BE (2022-23), which is an increase of Rs. 0.19 crore (1.96%) against an earlier allocation of Rs. 9.67 crore in BE (2021-22). In the case of Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister, the allocation remains same at Rs. 3.00 crore in BE (2022-23) as compared to BE (2021-22), to meet the day to day requirements of the Council.

2.3 The outlay for the Central Sector Schemes has been provided at Rs. 162.07 crore in BE (2022-23), which is a decrease of Rs. 792.93 crore (83.03%) over BE (2021-22), where an allocation of Rs. 955 crore was made. In respect of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), against an allocation of Rs. 342 crore in BE (2021-22), an amount of Rs. 155.31 crore only has been sought in BE (2022-23). This is a decrease of Rs. 186.69 crore (54.59%) in BE (2022-23) as compared to BE (2021-22). As informed by NITI Aayog, AIM will be focusing on consolidation of its existing beneficiaries under Atal Tinkering Lab (ATL) and there is no plan of establishing new ATLs as per the current mandate. Establishing new ATLs used to consume major chunk of budget estimates. As such, AIM projects a reduced BE (2022-23) just to establish some new beneficiaries under the other programs – Atal Incubation Center (AIC)/ Atal Community Innovation Center (ACIC) and Atal New India Challenge (ANIC) along with continuing support for the existing beneficiaries including ATLs.

2.4 For the Official Development Assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 115 Aspirational Districts, an amount of Rs. 500 crore has been sought in BE (2022-23) against an earlier allocation of Rs. 581 crore in BE (2021-22). But due to non-submission of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), a token budget provision of only Rs. 0.01 crore has been allocated for BE (2022-23) by Budget Division, Ministry of Finance, which is a decrease of Rs. 580.99 crore (100%) over BE (2021-22). The Aspirational Districts Programme was launched in January 2018. The EAP-SDG (Externally Aided Project for Sustainable Development Goals) was approved by EFC in January 2019 for 20 months for an amount of Rs. 974 crore (Japan International Cooperation Agency loan under Official Development Assistance). In Financial Year (FY) 2019-20 only Rs. 126 crore was allocated despite JICA having released Rs. 485 crore approx. (7.5 billion Yen) in March 2019. The entire amount of Rs. 126 crore was spent in FY 2019-20. Thereafter, in FY 2020-21, Rs. 267 crore was allocated against a projected demand of Rs. 480 crore (JICA had released the 2nd tranche of 3.75 billion Yen i.e., Rs. 245 crore approx. in Feb 2020 and 3rd tranche of 3.75 billion Yen i.e., Rs. 22 crore in Feb 2021). The entire amount of Rs. 267 crore for FY 2020-21 was spent. In FY 2021-22, the remaining amount of Rs. 581 crore was allocated in the budget for this programme. Till February

02, 2022, expenditure is Rs. 207.97 crore (approx.) and an amount of Rs. 87.9 crore (approx.) has been sanctioned and is under process to be disbursed.

Details with regard to analysis of Demands for Grants for the last three years (2019-22) under Demand No. 77- Ministry of Planning can be seen at **Annexure I**.

2.5 (a) The actual expenditure incurred in 2020-21, Budget Estimates (BE) / Revised Estimates (RE) 2021-22, Budget Estimates 2022-23 are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Actual (2020-21)	BE (2021-22)	RE (2021-22)	BE (2022-23)
Total	Total	Total	Total
748.68	1062.77	1070.78	321.42

(b) The Budget Estimates (BE) 2022-23, Revenue Section 2022-23 and Capital Section 2022-23 are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)		
BE (2022-23)	Revenue Section (2022-23)	Capital Section (2022-23)
Total	Total	Total
321.42	310.67	10.75

2.6 When asked to specify the reasons for a decrease of 69.76% in BE (2022-23), where an allocation of Rs. 321.42 crore has been sought as compared to Rs. 1062.77 crore allocated in BE (2021-22), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"The reasons for a decrease of 69.76% in BE (2022-23) as compared to the BE (2021-22) is due to lower projections made by the concerned Divisions in NITI Aayog for BE 2022-23. Atal Innovation Mission has projected Rs.155.31 crore against the BE 2021-22 of Rs.342 crore and Official Development Assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals has projected a token provision of Rs.0.01 crore against the BE 2021-22 of Rs.581 crore."

2.7 When asked to provide the rationale for a decrease of 70.75% in Revenue Head of BE (2022-23), where an allocation of Rs. 310.67 crore has been sought as compared to Rs. 1061.99 crore allocated in Revenue Head of BE (2021-22), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"The rationale for a decrease of 70.75% in BE (2022-23) in Revenue Head in BE (2022-23) over BE (2021-2022) is also due to lower projections made by the concerned Divisions in NITI Aayog for BE 2022-23. Atal Innovation Mission has projected Rs.145.31 crore against the BE 2021-22 of Rs.342 crore and Official Development Assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals has projected a token provision of Rs.0.01 crore only against the BE 2021-22 of Rs.581 crore."

2.8 Similarly, when asked to provide reasons for a whopping increase of 1278.21% in Capital Head of BE (2022-23), where an allocation of Rs. 10.75 crore has been sought as compared to Rs. 0.78 crore allocated in Capital Head of BE (2021-22), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"Reasons for the increase of 1278.21% in Capital Head in BE (2022-23) over BE (2021-22) is due to the budget allocated to Atal New India Challenge (ANIC)/ Applied Research and Innovation in Small Enterprises (ARISE) of Rs.10 crore under Investments head to provide for equity stake in ANIC/ARISE startups in the form of convertible notes of equity."

2.9 Activities proposed during the year 2022-23

Various activities proposed to be undertaken in the Financial Year 2022-23 in the terms of the Expenditure projected are as under:

(a) Establishment Related Expenditure:

(i) Department of Planning

Under this the expenditure to be incurred to meet Salary and allowances and other related expenditure on Travel and Other Administrative Expenditure as well as Professional Services related expenditure in respect of the Office of the Minister of State for Planning are being projected.

(ii) NITI Aayog

Under this the expenditure to be incurred to meet Salary and allowances and other related expenditure on Travel and Other Administrative Expenditure as well as Professional Services related expenditure in respect of the Vice Chairman,

Members, CEO and other Officials of the NITI Aayog and also the Expenditure to be met in respect of various activities being carried out various verticals/ divisions of NITI Aayog.

(iii) Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister

Under this the expenditure to be incurred to meet Salary and allowances and other related expenditure on Travel and Other Administrative Expenditure as well as Professional Services related expenditure in respect of the Chairman and other Officials of the Council.

(iv) Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

As the apex Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) office of the Government of India and an attached office of NITI Aayog, DMEO during 2022-23 would carry its mandated and emerging activities in Monitoring and Evaluation to strengthen evidence-based policymaking both at the Centre and States, in line with the larger objective of cooperative and competitive federalism.

The annual plan activities will be accomplished by the team of lateral and government staff led by the Director General, DMEO. In addition, the DMEO would procure consultancy and survey services of external agencies to carry out its mandate efficiently and effectively. DMEO's budgetary expenditure goes towards the salaries and professional fees of personnel engaged through various modes to carry out its Monitoring and Evaluation mandate, apart from essential office expenditure towards maintenance of dashboards, information technology and others.

(v) National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD)

NILERD is an Autonomous Institution under the NITI Aayog which is being supported through Budgetary grants in the form of Grants-in-Aid Salaries, Grants-in-Aid General and Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets.

(b) Scheme related Expenditure:

NITI Aayog runs three schemes which are being carried forward beyond the 14th Finance Commission period into the 15th Finance Commission period which primarily caters their scheme related expenditure, the details are as under:

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

Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog is Government of India's flagship initiative to promote the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country and was setup in 2016. Towards this end AIM has taken a holistic approach and is ensuring creation of a problem-solving innovative mindset in schools and creating an ecosystem of entrepreneurship in universities, research institutions, corporate and MSME sector. All the initiatives of AIM are currently monitored and managed by a Mission High Level Committee (MHLC) comprising of secretaries of various departments, innovation and ecosystem experts from academia and industry under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.

(ii) Ongoing programs and Schemes

Under this, the expenditure in respect of Research & Study is being met. The Research & Study is a Central Sector Scheme and the scheme has financial outlay of Rs. 6.00 cr (B.E.) for the year 2022-23. The objective of the scheme is to stimulate research on issues of economic/social development and need assessment which have a direct bearing on plan formation or implementation of policies, plan, schemes of government in the process of development planning. The Scheme is primarily utilized to meet the expenditure involved in funding for extramural research conducted by NITI Aayog by payment of consultation fee. In addition, seminars/conferences/workshops etc. organized by the reputed organizations also supported under the Scheme. Besides, various organisations also extended non-financial support under this scheme by permitting them to use NITI Aayog Logo for the events such as seminars / conferences / workshops / summits / symposium / exhibitions / annual functions. Details with regard to Research and Study scheme for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 can be seen at Annexure II.

(iii) The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP)

The Aspirational Districts Programme aims at rapid transformation of the 112 relatively underdeveloped districts in India, and in a short span of time, the Programme has resulted in improved performance among these districts through its unique governance model. Key constituents of the Programme include selection of key performance indicators across sectors which are critical for improving quality of life and economic productivity of citizens. In this regard, 49 indicators have been selected across five sectors viz., Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure. A district's performance is constantly monitored on the basis of progress made on these indicators. This progress is used to rank districts which have shown improvement on the above mentioned indicators, on a monthly basis. This has been successful in instilling a sense of competition among the district teams. Another strategy of the program is to enable collaboration between the Centre and State through appointment of Prabhari Officers at both levels for each Aspirational District. This approach of real-time monitoring of key indicators along with inculcation of a competitive spirit among districts has led to significant rise in performance of districts, especially those in remote and challenging regions.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICE (DMEO)

3.1 DMEO is the apex monitoring and evaluation (M&E) office of the Government of India. Its ambit of work also includes technical advice to the States, under NITI Aayog's mandate of cooperative and competitive federalism. DMEO's role is to: (a) monitor the progress and efficacy of strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks as well as initiatives to facilitate their improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections; and (b) actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.

DMEO's major projects in 2021–22 included:

- (a) Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework
- (b) Data Governance Quality Index
- (c) Global Indices for Reforms and Growth
- (d) Infrastructure Sector Review
- (e) Institutionalizing and Promoting Evaluations
- (f) Engagement with States (Cooperative Federalism)
- (g) Partnerships with Academic Institutions
- (h) Capacity-Building
- (i) Other Activities for Institutional Strengthening

3.2 Since 2018, DMEO has been undertaking a rigorous process to compile the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF). The framework has nearly 5,000 output and outcome indicators for around 500 Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), which form the primary mode of Government service delivery to beneficiaries. The CS and CSSs in the OOMF exercise together cover Rs 12 lakh crore of the total Union Budget of over Rs 34 lakh crore in 2021–22. By juxtaposing this financial outlay with quantitative measurements of scheme performance, more judicious use of and greater accountability to public expenditure are intended. DMEO has worked closely with 67 Ministries and Departments in setting quantitative targets for measurable output and outcome indicators, tracked quarterly progress with the help of

dashboards, collected scheme performance data for FY20, FY21 and FY22, and facilitated review meetings.

3.3 Since 2017, DMEO under its 'sector reviews' initiative has been facilitating regular monitoring and review of key infrastructure and social sectors. These reviews, held in coordination with the concerned Ministries/Departments, have played a crucial role in broadening the policy dialogue, developing tailored policies, facilitating critical reforms, and resolving inter-ministerial issues. As part of the reviews, key performance metrics have been defined for every sector, and annual targets agreed upon in consultation with the respective Ministries/Departments. The progress on these metrics is tracked through a web-based interactive sector review dashboard maintained by DMEO. In June–July 2021, power and energy, transport and telecom sectors were reviewed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Sector performance notes for FY 2021–22 have also been prepared and shared with the PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Expenditure and Department of Economic Affairs.

3.4 DMEO is undertaking evaluations of various subsidy programmes of the Government related to fertilizers, petroleum, agricultural credit, crop insurance as well as the National Food Security Act. These evaluations assume particular importance as subsidy programmes account for a large share of the Government's budgetary allocation. Further, survey-based evaluations of Central Sector Schemes in the areas of education, health, culture, and sports are also being undertaken.

3.5 DMEO has drafted a dedicated M&E curriculum and competency framework for Government officers in consultation with key knowledge partners, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Sambodhi, Evaluation Community of India (ECOI), and the Indian School of Business (Mohali). DMEO has also been building a repository of key resources, both in-house and external, for supporting M&E practitioners. Various guidelines and toolkits have been developed and made available on the DMEO website for practitioners, Government officials, and other stakeholders to access tools and knowledge in the M&E domain.

3.6 Since 2021, DMEO has been facilitating the measurement and monitoring of India's performance across States/UTs on select 30 Global Indices (GIs). The objective is to use the indices for proactive reforms in policies and processes of government agencies and financial institutions while creating a conducive ecosystem for foreign and domestic investment flow to make India globally competitive, while also improving the quality of life for its citizens. DMEO has developed an interactive dashboard to monitor the indices and reforms to enable this.

3.7 DMEO has developed a Data Governance Quality Index to assess the data preparedness levels and use of IT-based systems for scheme monitoring across 74 Ministries/Departments on various parameters, including data generation, data quality, data analysis, use & dissemination, use of technology, data security & HR capacity and case studies. Data Strategy units are being set up, and Action Plan prepared in each Ministry/Department to further strengthen and improve data capabilities.

(Rs. in Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl. No.	Major Head	Name of the Scheme	BE (2019-20)	Actuals (2019-20)	BE (2020-21)	Actuals (2020-21)	BE (2021-22)	Actuals (2021-22) (upto Dec 2021)	BE (2022-23)
1	3475	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)	11.00	14.26	14.00	24.44	16.00	9.81	17.00

3.8 When asked to specify with reasons, as to why only a meagre increase of Rs. 1 crore has been sought in BE (2022-23) where an amount of Rs. 17.00 crore has been sought as compared to Rs. 16.00 crore allocated in BE (2021-22), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"While placing the demand for BE DMEO had sought Rs. 36.44 crore including Rs.25 crore under head Professional Services for undertaking evaluation studies as per mandate from the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC), the payment to NICSI for Dashboard and maintenance, payment of remuneration of YPs etc. Besides this an expenditure of Rs. 10 crore was envisaged under the head of salary. Against the demands of allocation of Rs. 36.44 crore for 2022-23, the office has been allocated Rs.

17.00 crore overall. Based on progress achieved in the planned activities as per DMEO mandate, supplementary demand will be raised as per requirements.”

3.9 To a pointed query about whether the findings of third-party evaluation studies are included in improving existing schemes and designing new schemes in a better manner and if so, provide their details with examples, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

“Yes, the concerned Ministry/Department has used the findings of evaluation studies in further improvement of the schemes. For illustration, under Package 2 pertaining to Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana which aims to provide partial wage compensation so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child. And also encourages improved health seeking behaviour among pregnant women and lactating mothers. In order to increase coverage under scheme, the EFC document of the scheme mentions following changes as suggested by the evaluation study:

1. Scheme to cover second girl child birth
2. Entitlement increased in EFC note, Rs. 5000 for first birth and Rs. 6000 for second birth provided female is born
3. Requirement for husband's details to be removed entirely as a pre-requisite for receiving any instalment to cover Rape Survivors, Single mothers etc. Similarly, under Package-10, an EFC proposal, incorporating recommendations of evaluation study, have been received from the Ministry of Home Affairs for continuation of Modernization of Police Forces and Border Area Development Program schemes. For instance, based on interim recommendations of the evaluation study, conduct of social audits have been included in the BADP scheme guidelines, 2020. The evaluation study for Law & Justice suggested to promote virtual courts to facilitate greater digitalization of the infrastructure as well as reduce litigant hardship for vulnerable groups. The department has taken action and seventeen virtual Courts have been set up in 13 States / UTs. As on 19.01.2022, these courts have handled more than Rs. 1.20 crore cases and in more than 20 lakhs (20,40,003) cases online fine of more than Rs. 212 (212.01) crore has been realized. The evaluation study for Social Justice & Empowerment suggested that

all the scholarship schemes being implemented by the Ministry for SCs, OBCs should be merged, as the schemes share similar objectives, implementation capacities and backward linkages with other scholarship schemes under the Ministry. The department has been working upon it."

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

4.1 Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is the Government of India's flagship initiative to create and promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country. It was set up in 2016. AIM has taken holistic approach to nurture a problem-solving innovative mindset among school children and create an ecosystem of entrepreneurship in Universities, research institutions, private sector and MSME.

4.2 All the initiatives of AIM are currently being monitored and managed systematically using real-time MIS systems and through dynamic dashboards. To ensure continuous improvements, AIM has its programmes regularly reviewed by third-party agencies.

4.3 AIM is focused to develop the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem via its various Programmes such as Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs), Atal Incubation Centres (AICs), Atal New India Challenges (ANICs), Applied Research for Small Enterprises (ARISE), Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACICs) and ecosystem development activities etc., all this coupled together provide the plan of action for AIM.

4.4 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) is a flagship initiative of AIM to nurture an innovative mindset amongst high-school students. ATLs encourage students to come up with out-of-the-box ideas. The programme is designed to equip students with skills such as design thinking, critical thinking, computational thinking, and digital fabrication. Under the ATL scheme, grant-in-aid of up to Rs 20 lakh is provided to select schools to set up an Atal Tinkering Lab.

4.5 Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) aim to foster the entrepreneurial spirit while creating a supportive ecosystem for start-ups and entrepreneurs in India. AIM has been tasked with establishing and supporting world-class incubators. Under this initiative, AIM supports 59 greenfield AICs and nine established incubation centres (EICs). Nineteen

subsequent tranches, with a total outlay of Rs 38.05 crore, have been processed in 2021–22.

4.6 Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACICs) are a means to drive innovations towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through novel solutions.

ACICs seek to promote and propagate the benefit of technology-led innovations through:

- (a) Suitable infrastructure for operating facilities;
- (b) Financial support through AIM grant- in-aid fund of Rs 2.5 crore, provided matching contribution is offered;
- (c) Knowledge and capacity support (training and workshops, detailed operations manual, and networking connections); and
- (d) Youth-centric community innovator fellowship.

4.7 Atal New India Challenge (ANIC) is an initiative aimed towards selecting, supporting, and nurturing innovations based on advanced technologies in areas of national importance and social relevance, through a grant-based mechanism, while addressing bottlenecks due to which innovators are unable to access resources for piloting, testing, and market creation. The grant entails funding of up to Rs 1 crore for product development and early-stage commercialization of deep-tech products. Each subsequent tranche is dependent upon the achievement of goals and deliverables and adherence to the budget, along with the established SoP of the programme. The support is extended for a period of 12–18 months with the objective of taking the prototype to the commercialization stage. A total of 30 projects were approved for the final grant-in-aid and associated support from AIM.

4.8 The Aatmanirbhar Bharat ARISE (Applied Research and Innovation in Small Enterprises)–Atal New India Challenges programme seeks to proactively collaborate with Union Ministries and associated industries to catalyse research and innovation and facilitate innovative solutions to sectoral problems. The objective is also to provide a steady stream of innovative products and solutions for which the Central

Ministries/Departments can become the potential first-buyers. So far, AIM has identified 15 critical challenge statements with five Ministries/Departments.

4.9 AIM has forged over 50 partnerships with various corporates and foundations and engaged with industry leaders and faculty that support AIM beneficiaries through infrastructure and technology, market and investor access, creation of modules, and adoption of ATLS.

Details with regard to the actual physical and financial targets fixed and achieved during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 for the scheme Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) can be seen at **Annexure III** whereas it's Output and Outcome targets for the year 2022-23 can be seen at **Annexure IV**.

(Rs. in Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl. No.	Major Head	Name of the Scheme	BE (2019-20)	Actuals (2019-20)	BE (2020-21)	Actuals (2020-21)	BE (2021-22)	Actuals (2021-22) (upto Dec 2021)	BE (2022-23)
1	3475	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) (Revenue)	303.74	308.30	300.00	332.41	342.00	320.81	145.31
	3475	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) (Capital)	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.00

4.10 When asked to specify the reasons for a decreased allocation of 54.59% in BE (2022-23), where an allocation of only Rs. 155.31 crore has been sought against Rs. 342 crore allocated in BE (2021-22), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"The major component of AIM's spends over the years has been establishing Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLS) in schools. AIM will be completing the mandate of establishing 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs in the year 2021-22. In 2022-23, there is no plan of establishing new ATLS as per the current mandate. AIM will be focusing on consolidation of its existing beneficiaries under ATL. AIM will also establish some new

beneficiaries under the other programs – AIC / ACIC and ANIC along with continuing support for the existing beneficiaries.”

4.11 When asked to elucidate about the progress and the manner in which Applied Research and Innovation challenges for Small Enterprises (ARISE) aims to create and promote early-stage Make in India MSME innovations from advanced research, ideas and prototypes, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

“The Applied Research and Innovation for Small Enterprises (ARISE) program is a national initiative to promote research & innovation and increase competitiveness of early-stage Make in India start-ups and MSMEs. The construct of the ARISE program is to support innovations from the Concept stage to the working Prototype stage.

The first cohort of the ARISE program involved 5 central government ministries seeking solutions to 15 key sectoral problems. Partner ministries involved – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Defence and Department of Space.

Following a competitive process involving detailed call for application and 3 rounds of screening and selection, 25 innovations from start-ups / MSMEs spanning across 13 challenge areas were selected for grant-in-aid and other associated support under the ARISE program.

The total grant-in-aid approved is of INR 11.60 crores to be disbursed in 3 tranches - with achievable goals and deliverables - across 12 months.

After a detailed due-diligence process conforming to the guidelines of the program and the GFR, 19 start-ups/MSMEs have been disbursed 1st tranche of the grant-in-aid amounting to INR 3.48 crores while the remaining 6 start-up / MSMEs are under due-diligence approval.

The selected start-ups / MSMEs are currently in different phases of their concept to prototype journey – some undergoing R&D to establish proof of concept while others are actively building the working prototype. Some start-ups / MSMEs have gone ahead and raised additional funding from the private sector for R&D as well as filed for IPR.

ARISE program is promoting innovation and entrepreneurship in the MSME sector by –

- *Bringing together central government ministries, prioritizing the sectoral challenges that require make-in-India solutions and then taking it to the start-up / MSMEs and further selecting and nurturing the best innovations.*
- *Providing grant-in-aid support to deserving early-stage start-ups / MSMEs to cross-over the first valley of death involving very high risk of technology failure. ARISE program funds at the concept development stage – even before a prototype is built where funding through private institutions is very unlikely. Surviving the valley of death marks a significant milestone in the life of a start-up signalling to the investors that it has survived its technology risk phase and stands a better chance of reaching commercialization.*
- *Providing handholding support through AIM's innovation ecosystem comprising Atal Incubation Centres, central pool of mentors and through various AIM programs aiding capacity building and showcasing of the start-up / MSMEs."*

CHAPTER V

ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS PROGRAMME (ADP)

5.1 The Aspirational Districts Programme aims at rapid transformation of 112 backward districts across sectors which are critical for improving quality of life or economic productivity of citizens. These identified sectors are Health and Nutrition, School Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure. 49 key performance indicators have been selected across these sectors and a district's performance is monitored on the basis of progress made on these indicators. Since its launch, the Programme has been devising strategies to work with the Districts based on its three 'Cs' approach: studying ways to enable *convergence* of District, State and Central-level initiatives; facilitating *collaborations* between civil society organizations, communities and District Administrations towards a common goal; and fostering a healthy spirit of *competition* by releasing monthly ranks on the Districts' performances.

5.2 The Champions of Change dashboard—which monitors the performance of all 112 Aspirational Districts—in its upgraded version facilitates advanced data analytics and additionally provides monthly performance and data quality reports to the Districts. As per this monitoring mechanism, every month, districts are assessed on the basis of monthly progress and the best performing District in overall terms and in each of the five sectors is identified and granted additional allocation as per their performance. Based on the additional allocation, Districts are encouraged to bring forth project proposals to address any critical gaps in implementation of schemes and to achieve the desired levels on the Key Performance Indicators.

5.3 The ADP has also been striving towards bridging the uneven growth among the Districts. The Programme has consequently emerged as a platform for collaboration with the community, including civil society organizations, NGOs, and development partners, to resolve District-specific issues. Whether it is the improvement of foundational literacy and numeracy or health and nutrition outcomes, the ADP has enabled focused efforts towards long-standing development goals. Identification of a core set of indicators has facilitated the alignment of priorities of the Government as well

as non-government organizations. The Programme has been focusing on outreach activities and the involvement of communities in bringing about transformation in these Districts. This has resulted in the creation of the Aspirational Districts Collaborative by involving hyper-local contributors and community stakeholders to drive social-behaviour change at scale, and to achieve better results in the parameters of 'Education' and 'Health and Nutrition'. The initiative involves association with local institutional players (like local NGOs, colleges, media, women self-help groups, panchayat samitis and faith leaders) to leverage deep community knowledge and facilitate behaviour change at the community level. To date, 914 NGOs have been onboarded to channelize their efforts towards meeting the emerging needs of the Districts and to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts.

5.4 Another direction in which the Programme will continue to focus its efforts is towards guiding all State Governments in replicating the ADP template at the block level. Special focus on development at the block level is crucial for the rapid and sustainable transformation of these Districts—but sustainably. While block-level governance has been a matter of discussion for decades, the Programme's focus on the same in some of the most backward Districts, along with enabling them to build technological capacity, holds immense potential. NITI Aayog has created a handbook for the transformation of under-developed blocks, which has been shared with the Chief Secretaries of all the States and the District Magistrates/Collectors of all the Aspirational Districts.

5.5 In September 2020, the Programme was independently appraised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which released its report on the ADP in June 2021. The appraisal was largely positive and reaffirmed several key strategies deployed. The UNDP said that the Programme was 'proving to be a successful model for stimulating local development' and recommended replication across the globe to attain Sustainable Development Goals equitably at the grassroots level. The report's evaluation further concluded that the Aspirational Districts, on average, have been on an upward trajectory since the inception of the Programme and have even outperformed other Districts. Capacity-Building at the grassroots level and improvement in the quality of data were highlighted as areas that require further work.

5.6 When asked to specify the reasons for the huge decrease of 100% in BE (2022-23), where out of Rs. 500 crore sought, only a token budget provision of Rs. 0.01 crore has been allocated against Rs. 581 crore allocated in BE (2021-22), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"In the last three Financial Years (FYs), funds for incentivizing Aspirational Districts on the basis of performance were received under an Externally Aided Project (EAP) funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). In the last three FYs, this fund was 15 billion Yen (approx. INR 974 crore). This fund has come to NITI Aayog as Pass Through Assistance (PTA) and as such the budgetary provision for this has been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Budgeted Amount (INR)</i>
<i>2019-2020</i>	<i>126 crores</i>
<i>2020-2021</i>	<i>267 crores</i>
<i>2021-2022</i>	<i>581 crores</i>

It is seen that this project will end in the current FY.

In view of the critical role played by this project in instilling a sense of competition among the districts, NITI Aayog proposed to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Expenditure (DoE) to take up Phase II of the EAP involving an ODA of JICA for about INR 933 crore. Particularly, an amount of INR 500cr was budgeted for FY 2022-23 on the expectation that this would be approved before the budget for the next FY (2022-23) was released.

This proposal is under consideration of the Government. Pending its approval the DoE has made a token allocation of INR 0.01 crore. It is expected that once the proposal is approved by the Competent Authority, this fund would be made available to NITI Aayog under the Budget Head which already exists."

5.7 When asked to provide reasons for the slow rate of expenditure of the allocated funds, as out of Rs. 581 crore allocated in BE (2021-22), only Rs. 199.97 crore (34.42%) has been spent till December 2021 while a huge amount of Rs. 381.03 crore (65.58%) still remain unspent, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"The extant procedure of providing funds to the District is as follows. Every month, Aspirational Districts are ranked on the basis of their performance. The best performing district receives an additional allocation upto Rs. 10cr (Overall Rank 1), the second-best performing district receives Rs. 5 cr (Overall Rank 2) and districts performing well in the five sectors (i.e., Rank 1 in each of the following sectors viz. Health and Nutrition, Education, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, Agriculture & Water Resources and Basic Infrastructure) receive Rs. 3cr each. As per the project guidelines, once the districts concerned become eligible for the additional allocation on basis of performance, they are to formulate a plan of action by listing projects to be funded by such grant. These plans of actions are vetted by a project management unit at NITI Aayog, which also assists the Districts in preparation of such proposals. Finally, these proposals are brought before an Empowered Committee of Secretaries for approval, and funds are disbursed.

This procedure has been kept for enabling a careful selection of projects under this window which would either fill up a critical gap in the district or are innovative in nature. In the initial few months of the current FY, due to the 2nd wave of COVID (March – May 2021), districts could not finalize the plans of action. As the pandemic receded, efforts were made to get the projects formulated by the districts and implement the same after receiving approval from the Empowered Committee of Secretaries.

It has been rightly observed that the expenditure under this head was only INR 199.97 crore as of December 2021. It is to be informed that currently a large number of projects are under consideration of the competent authority and the expenditure due to recent approval of projects has increased from INR 199.97 crore to INR 364.21 crore."

PART - II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis of budget

1. The Committee note that the Budget Estimates (BE) of the Ministry of Planning under Demand No. 77 for the year 2022-23 is Rs. 321.42 crore. Similarly for the year 2021-22, the BE and RE stood at Rs. 1062.77 crore and Rs. 1070.78 crore respectively, while the Actuals for the year 2020-21 stood at Rs. 748.68 crore. The scrutiny of the Budget of the Ministry of Planning reveal that the BE (2022-23) has decreased by 69.76% and 57.07% with respect to BE (2021-22) and Actuals (2020-21) respectively. During the course of the deliberations, the Ministry of Planning informed the Committee that they are expecting an allocation of Rs. 500 crore under Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Aspirational Districts in the next Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) meeting. The Ministry further informed the Committee that once the fund becomes available, BE for 2022-23 will rise to more than Rs. 800 crore. The Committee while hoping this fund to be released soon, would also like to highlight the fact that even after including this additional fund to BE (2022-23), the total amount still falls short of BE (2021-22) by about Rs. 200 crore. The Committee are of the opinion that NITI Aayog being the premier think tank of the Government should have adequate funds to carry out their important task of designing long term policies and programmes for the Government while at the same time, providing relevant strategic and technical advice to the Centre, States and Union Territories.

2. The Committee note that the budgetary allocation under Revenue Head and Capital head of BE (2022-23) are Rs. 310.67 crore and Rs. 10.75 crore respectively, while in BE (2021-22), these allocations were Rs. 1061.99 crore and Rs. 0.78 crore respectively. The Committee note the huge difference in allocations this year as compared to last year, where the Revenue Head of BE (2022-23) has seen a significant decrease of 70.75% over Revenue Head of BE (2021-22). Similarly, the Capital Head of BE (2022-23) has seen a whopping increase of 1278.21% over the Capital Head of BE (2021-22). The Ministry of Planning informed the Committee that the increase in the Capital Section for the year 2022-23 is due to the Budget allocated to Atal New India Challenge (ANIC) / Applied Research and Innovation in Small Enterprises (ARISE) of Rs. 10 crore under Investments head to provide for equity stake in ANIC/ARISE startups. The Committee are of the view that such allocations should be made gradually and not abruptly. The Committee may also be informed whether such equity participation as distinct from a grant falls within the mandate of the Aayog. The details of this pilot project may be furnished to the Committee.

Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

3. The Committee note that there has been a meagre increase of Rs. 1 crore in allocation towards DMEO in BE (2022-23), where an amount of Rs. 17 crore has been sought as compared to Rs. 16 crore allocated in BE (2021-22). The Ministry of Planning in a written submission have informed the Committee that they had sought an allocation of Rs. 36.44 crore but only Rs. 17.00 crore was allocated. The Committee believe that with lesser allocation of funds to DMEO, the important task of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) being performed by DMEO

through a number of initiatives such as Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF), Infrastructure Sector Reviews, Third-Party Evaluation of Umbrella Centrally Sponsored Schemes (UCSSs), Capacity Building exercises, Research and Analysis work etc. may be compromised. Therefore, the Committee recommend that Ministry of Planning should earnestly pursue for enhancement of funds to DMEO as projected by them.

Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

4. The Committee note that there has been a huge decrease of 54.59% in allocation towards the major scheme of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), whereby an allocation of only Rs. 155.31 crore has been sought in BE (2022-23) against the earlier allocation of Rs. 342 crore in BE(2021-22). The Ministry of Planning in a written submission, informed the Committee that the major component of AIM's expenditure over the years has been for establishing Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) in schools and since AIM is accomplishing their mandate of establishing 10,000 ATLs in the year 2021-22, they have sought only a reduced allocation. However, the Committee feel that the objective of AIM to create an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country is far from over and much more efforts are needed to make India truly an innovation hub of the world. Further, the Committee note that AIM is continuously developing new initiatives like the recently launched Aatmanirbhar Bharat ARISE (Applied Research and Innovation in Small Enterprises) – Atal New India Challenges programme that seeks to proactively collaborate with Union Ministries and associated industries to catalyse research and innovation and facilitate innovative solutions to sectoral problems. In such a scenario, the Committee believe that instead of lowering the

budget allocation for AIM, NITI Aayog should use remaining funds to effectively implement AIM's other initiatives. The Committee also believe that apart from establishing ATLS, their upkeep is also an important part in nurturing an innovative mindset amongst school-students. Therefore, the Committee recommend that AIM funds be optimally used to ensure strict monitoring of all ATLS by NITI Aayog. In order to do so, the Committee desire that use of latest technologies be made and regular visits of NITI Officials to these schools be organized. The Committee believe that the Atal Innovation Mission also needs to be extended to universities in a meaningful manner. There does not appear to be sufficient funding set aside to sponsor incubators and startup prize competitions among India's universities. Niti should prepare an aggressive program for universities and seek to get that funded in the Supplementary request.

Aspitational Districts Programme (ADP)

5. The Committee note that budgetary allocation for Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in BE (2022-23) is only Rs. 0.01 crore. This is a huge decrease of about 100% over BE (2021-22), where an allocation of Rs. 581 crore was made. The Ministry of Planning have informed the Committee that they had sought an allocation of Rs. 500 crore but due to non-submission of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) a token budget provision of only Rs. 0.01 crore has been allocated for BE (2022-23) by Budget Division, Ministry of Finance. The Ministry further informed the Committee that the proposal of Rs. 500 crore is still under consideration of the Government and it is expected that once this proposal is approved by the Competent Authority, the fund would be made

available to NITI Aayog under the Budget Head which already exists. However, the Committee are of the opinion that whatever allocation is to be made, it should be made at the Budget Estimate itself as far as possible, so that the expenditure can be planned and incurred on a timely basis and no scheme should suffer for lack of funds.

6. The Committee note that NITI Aayog under its Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) is focusing its efforts towards guiding State Governments in replicating the ADP template at the block level and it has also created a handbook for the transformation of under- developed blocks. However, the Committee find that several States are yet to actively undertake this initiative and work towards developing the backward blocks in their States, on the lines of ADP. The Committee, therefore, recommend NITI Aayog to further encourage and nudge States to develop their own templates for blocks, keeping in mind the uniqueness of each block and implement them effectively on the ground. The Committee are of the firm view that such decentralization would enable these blocks to improve their socio-economic and technological capabilities. The Committee also believe that development of backward blocks is crucial for the development of backward districts in the State. The Committee would also like to recommend that such a programme be extended further to the grassroots level viz. Municipalities and Panchayats, so as to enable holistic and sustainable development in the State along with citizen participation.

7. The Committee note that, recently the ADP has been independently appraised by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In its report, the UNDP while acknowledging and highlighting the positive aspects of the

programme, also pointed out that Capacity Building at the grassroots level and improvement in the quality of data are areas that require further work. This Committee in their earlier reports have continuously highlighted their concerns regarding the staff crunch and quality of data that is being collected by NITI Aayog. The Committee would thus like to reiterate their earlier recommendation that more emphasis needs to be placed and concrete steps undertaken to improve the quality of data. The Committee further desire that greater use of technology be made in data collection and such data be verified through actual fieldworkers. In addition, the Committee recommend that NITI Aayog should have necessary and qualified staff at the district level to ensure that high-quality data is supplied for evaluating and ranking the backward districts under ADP. The Committee would also like the NITI Aayog to provide/share all their reports/studies with Members of Parliament through the Parliament Library portal.

8. Niti Aayog has begun to build its modeling capacity and hopes to build its ability to do macroeconomic modeling in the next year or so. Given the challenges that India is facing in its transition to green energy and electric vehicles as well as the requirements to improve our labour force participation rate, these types of modeling studies will be an invaluable guide to policy-making.

New Delhi;
17 March, 2022

23 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,
Chairperson

Standing Committee on Finance

Demand No.77 - Ministry of Planning

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	Name of the Schemes	BE 2019-20	Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	Actuals 2020-21	%Increase/Decrease of BE 2020-21 over BE 2019-20	BE 2021-22	Actuals 2021-22 (@)	%Increase/Decrease of BE 2021-22 over BE 2020-21	BE 2022-23	% Increase/Decrease of BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
1. Establishment Expenditure												
1	3451	Department of Planning	15000	9958	15000	10940	--	15000	10430	--	15500	(+3.33%
2	3451	NITI Aayog (Headquarters) (&)	706100	681236	740200	665111	(+)4.83%	670000	749414	(-)9.48%	1172900	(+)75.06%
3	3451	Renovation and Alteration(#)	--	--	--	11698	--	70000	22337	--	75000	(+)7.14%
4	3451	Information Technology (Revenue)(#)	--	--	--	10487	--	30000	14450	--	25000	(-)16.67%
5	3451	Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister	15000	42452	30000	29283	(+)100.00%	30000	14390	--	30000	--
6	3451	Departmental Canteen	7000	5374	7000	5360	--	6000	4697	(-)14.29%	6500	(+)8.33%
7	3475	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office	110000	142680	140000	244449	(+)27.27%	160000	98113	(+)14.29%	170000	(+)6.25%
		Total- Establishment Expenditure	853100	881700	932200	977328	(+)9.27%	981000	913831	(+)5.23%	1494900	(+)52.39%
2. Other Central Expenditure												
1	3475	Grants-in-aid to National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development	93500	114300	90000	95000	(-)3.74%	96700	66500	(+)7.44%	98600	(+)1.96%
		Total- Other Central Expenditure	93500	114300	90000	95000	(-)3.74%	96700	66500	(+)7.44%	98600	(+)1.96%
3. Central Sector Schemes												
1	3475	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) (Revenue)	3037400	3082989	3000000	3324092	(-)1.23%	3420000	3208108	(+)14.00%	1453100	(-)57.51%
	3475	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) (Capital) (*)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100000	--
2	3475	Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review(^)	480000	342192	500000	334666	(+)4.17%	--	--	(-)100.00%	--	--
3	3475	Renovation & Alteration (#)	90000	16940	90000	26920	--	--	--	(-)100.00%	--	--
4	3475	Research and Study (&)	40000	34738	50000	49551	(+)25.00%	312200	20085	(+)524.40%	60000	(-)80.78%
6	3475	United Nation- NITI Aayog Strategic Partnership Project (\$)	1000	--	--	--	(-)100.00%	--	--	--	--	--
7	3475	Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	1200000	1250050	1800000	2667563	(+)50.00%	5810000	1999738	(+)222.78%	100	(-)100.00%
8	3475	Information Technology (Revenue)(#)	27900	17439	30000	15008	(+)7.53%	0	0	(-)100.00%	--	--

@ The expenditure is upto December 2021

(\$)SMD has surrendered the budget provision in the RE state for the financial year 2019-20

(#) Two detailed heads namely 1. Renovation & Alteration 2. Information Technology (Revenue) has been shifted from Scheme to Establishment at RE stage during the FY 2020-21

(&) An amount of Rs.25.22 crore is being parked under Research and Study scheme which has been re-appropriated to NITI Aayog- Headquarters during on 29.04.2021.

(^) The scheme - Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review has been discontinued from the financial year 2021-22.

(Rs. In thousands)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Name of the Schemes	BE 2019-20	Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	Actuals 2020-21	%Increase/ Decrease of BE 2020-21 over BE 2019-20	BE 2021-22	Actuals 2021-22 (@)	%Increase/ Decrease of BE 2020-21 over BE 2019-20	BE 2022-23	% Increase/ Decrease of BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
10	5475	Information Technology (Capital)	11100	--	7800	2819	(-)29.73%	7800	--	--	7500	(-)3.85%
		Total- Central Sector Schemes	4887400	4744348	5477800	6420619	(+)12.08%	9550000	5227931	(+)74.34%	1620700	(-)83.03%
		GRAND TOTAL	5834000	5740348	6500000	7492947	(+)11.42%	10627700	6208262	(+)63.50%	3214200	(-)69.76%
	3451	Deduct Recoveries		(-) 4764								
	3454	Deduct Recoveries		(-) 34974								
	3475	Deduct Recoveries		(-) 10838		(-) 6051						
				5689772		7486896						

Details of Research and Study Scheme

Name Schemes /Programs projects	Outlay (Crore)	Physical Target		Physical Achievement		Shortfall for achieving targets, if any	Reasons of shortfall	Steps for Improvement
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22			
Research and Study Scheme	6.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Research Study Proposals • 5 Seminar workshop proposals 30 Logo Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Research Study Proposals • 5 Seminar workshop proposals • 30 Logo Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Research studies completed 11 New Studies Approved and 1st installment to 13 organisations was released • 2nd installment to 25 organisations was released • 2 national seminars proposals approved • 38 Logo Support proposals approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 Research studies completed 15New Studies Approved and 1st installment to 11 organisations was released • 2nd installment to 5 organisations was released • 31 Logo Support proposals approved 	NA	<p>Due to Covid-19 pandemic, there is delay in completion of ongoing research studies and also finalization of new study proposals.</p> <p>As regards seminar grants, due to pandemic there are not many high quality physical conferences/ seminars being held.</p>	<p>As the pandemic eases, the number of research studies are expected to increase and more studies will be completed. Besides, the guidelines have been modified during the year to make the scheme more attractive.</p>

Annexure III

Demand No. 77: Ministry of Planning, Details of the actual physical and financial targets fixed and achieved during the years 2020-21 and 2021-2022 for Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU).

Name of the Schemes/ Programmes/ Projects	Outlay 2021-22 (Rs. in Crores)			Physical Target			Physical Achievement			Shortfall for achieving Targets, if any	Reasons for achieving targets, if any	Steps taken for improvement
	Allocation		Expenditure Actual Up to 31.12.2021	Total Target	2020-21	2021-22	Total Achievement	2020-21	2021-22			
	BE	RE										
1. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU)	342	342	320.8	Setting up of 10000+ Atal Tinkering Labs	Disbursement of 2000 ATL schools to achieve the total target of 10000+ ATLS as per budget availability	Disbursement of 2500+ ATL schools to achieve the total target of 10000+ ATLS as per budget availability	Total 10000+ schools have been selected. Total 9600+ ATLS have been funded.	2268 ATLS were established taking the total funded schools to 7246 ATLS	2360 ATLS were established taking the total funded schools to 9606 ATLS	394 ATLS remaining to be funded to achieve the total target of 10000 ATLS	Based on the budget approved by Ministry of Finance, budgetary provision of Rs. 342 crores has been made in the FY 2021-22. RS 320 Crores for grants-in-aid has been sanctioned to meet the targeted expenditure.	
				Setting up of 101 Atal Nucbat ion Centres	Setting up of 25 Atal Incubation Centres. However, the budget made available was lesser and hence target was revised to 4 AICs.	Setting up of 4 new Atal Incubation Centres as per budget availability.	Total of 102 AICs have been shortlisted/identified. 69 AICs have already been operationalized. 2 applicants are undergoing due diligence. 31 applicants have been dropped.	4 AICs have been provided grant-in-aid support this year. A total of 69 (one AIC has refunded the full amount plus interest) AICs have been	10 applications for AICs are undergoing due diligence. A total of 68 AICs have been operationalized till date.			

				Launch of ACICs and setting up 50 ACICs	Provide support to 25 ACICs with grant-in-aid.	Provide support to 25 ACICs with grant-in-aid.	12 ACICs have been provided grant-in-aid support. Selection of second cohort is under progress.	Applicants are undergoing due diligence and compliance. 8 ACIC applicants have been provided Grant-in-Aid support. 11 Applicants are undergoing due diligence process.	Applicants are undergoing due diligence and compliance. 4 ACIC applicants have been provided Grant-in-Aid support. 7 Applicants are undergoing due diligence process. SSC meeting is being conducted to select new applicants to meet the target.	38 ACICs have to be provided grant-in-aid to meet the target of 50 ACICs . The due diligence process and selection process is underway to meet the target.	
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Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Cr)	OUTPUTS 2022-23			OUTCOME 2022-23					
	2022-23	Output	Indicators	Targets 2022-23	Outcome	Indicators	Targets 2022-23		
155.31	a. Atal Incubation Centre								
	1.	To Build the platform for innovation and entrepreneurship	1.1	Number of AICs established	8	1. Promote a culture of entrepreneurship & innovation in India	1.1.	Number of start-ups incubated (physical and virtual)	500
			1.2	Number of Incubator / Startup excellence sessions facilitated by AIM Incubators	350		1.2.	No. of jobs created by AIM startups (direct/indirect)	2500
			1.3	Number of values adding partnerships established by AICs	60		1.3.	Leveraged external funding for startups through AIM incubators (x is amount of seed funding through AIM grant)	8x

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Cr)	OUTPUTS 2022-23			OUTCOME 2022-23		
2022-23	Output	Indicators	Targets 2022-23	Outcome	Indicators	Targets 2022-23
		1.4 Number of mentors in AICs	120		1.4. Number of Intellectual Properties (IP) filed by AIC incubates	60
	b. Atal Tinkering Lab					
	1. To Build the platform for innovation and entrepreneurship	1.1 Number of ATLs to be established.	500	1. Promote a culture of and ecosystem for entrepreneurship & innovation in India	1.1. Number of students engaged in ATL innovation projects	3000
		1.2 Number of school staff/teachers engaged in ATLs (in total schools)	3000		1.2. Number of ATL student prototype innovations created	3000
		1.3 Number of ATL Innovation Challenges Initiated	5		1.3. Number of Students recognized through SIP/SEP/Partnership Recognition programs	300
	c. Atal New India Challenge					
	1. Atal New India Challenge	1.1. No of ANIC challenges launched with ministries	25	1. Products based on cutting edge technology relevant to the Indian context	1.1 No of innovations entries through challenges	500
		1.2. No of Innovation challenges launched with Partners (pvt/intl/others)	5			
		1.3. No of ANIC winners			1.2 No of new ANIC innovations created	40

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Cr)	OUTPUTS 2022-23			OUTCOME 2022-23		
	Output	Indicators	Targets 2022-23	Outcome	Indicators	Targets 2022-23
		connected to potential buyers at Central, State, and local levels	8		1.3 No of ANIC winners connected to government and private sector investors	3
d. Atal Community Innovation Centers						
	1. Atal Community Innovation Centers	1.1 No. of Atal Community Innovation Centers supported	15	1. Create a culture of inclusive innovations through Atal Community Innovation Centers	1.1 Number of ACIC start-ups incubated (physical and virtual)	250
		1.2 Number of Innovation knowledge sharing sessions conducted by ACIC	125		1.2 Number of local community jobs created by ACICs	750
					1.3 Number of Intellectual Properties (IP) filed by ACIC incubates	50
e. Atal Innovation Mission						
	1. To create an umbrella structure to oversee Innovation ecosystem of the country	1.1 Number of volunteers/mentors of change enrolled with AIM	500	1. Creating Beneficiaries from Innovation Ecosystem created by AIM	1.1 Number of sessions conducted by mentors	500
		1.2 Collaborations and advisory with ministries and departments	5		1.2 Number of capacity building sessions conducted by AIM to pilot innovations in ministries	5

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Cr)	OUTPUTS 2022-23			OUTCOME 2022-23				
	2022-23	Output	Indicators	Targets 2022-23	Outcome	Indicators	Targets 2022-23	
		1.3	Number of Vernacular Innovation Task Force Created	22		1.3 Number of beneficiaries of knowledge sharing sessions conducted by Vernacular Task Force	500	
	2. Strategic programs and partnerships to identify and fill the gaps in the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem of the country (i.e. programs open to AIM beneficiaries and beyond)	1.1	No. of programs ongoing/introduced for linking the different stakeholders in the ecosystem (e.g. AIM iLEAP, AIM PRIME, AIM ICDK Challenges etc.)	3	1. Connect different stakeholders of national ecosystem such as startups, investors, corporate, innovators, academia, enablers through various forums 2. Facilitate showcasing of Innovative solutions by solution providers (students/startups/entrepreneurs) to solution seekers (investors/corporate/MSME/not-for-profits etc) 3. Facilitating transactions between solutions seekers (potential buyers) with innovative solutions (products/technologies) that are showcased (e.g. POCs, Commercial Orders, Pilot Implementations etc.) 4. Provide strategic value to AIM and its beneficiaries through partners	1.1 No. of connections made between different stakeholders	100	
			1.2	Ongoing and new partnerships forged		40	1.2 Number of Innovation solutions showcased at national / international forums	30
							1.3 No. of transactions facilitated between solution providers (students/startups) and solution seekers (Government/investors/corporate/MSME/not-for-profits etc)	8
							1.4 Number of beneficiaries benefitted through capacity development, knowledge modules developed, access to specialized infrastructure through the partners	50

Minutes of the Eleventh sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2021-22)
The Committee sat on Thursday, the 24th February, 2022 from 1100hrs. to 1330
hrs in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha – Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
4. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
5. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
6. Shri Manoj Kotak
7. Shri Pinaki Misra
8. Shri Gopal Shetty
9. Shri Manish Tewari

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Ahmad Ashfaque Karim
11. Dr. Amar Patnaik
12. Shri Mahesh Poddar
13. Dr. C.M. Ramesh
14. Smt. Ambika Soni

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Siddharth Mahajan | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri Kh. Ginlal Chung | - | Deputy Secretary |

PART I

1100 hrs – 1200 hrs

2.	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX.

PART II

1200 hrs – 1330 hrs

WITNESSES

Ministry of Planning (NITI)

1. Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO
2. Dr. K. Rajeswara Rao, Special Secretary
3. Dr. Rakesh Sarwal, Additional Secretary
4. Dr. Chintan Vaishnav, MD, AIM
5. Dr. Sekhar Bonu, DG, DME0
6. Dr. Yogesh Suri, Sr. Adviser
7. Dr. Neelam Patel, Sr. Adviser
8. Shri Anurag Goyal, Sr. Adviser
9. Shri Rakesh Ranjan, MD (ADP)
10. Shri Ajit Pai, Distinguished Expert
11. Dr. Prem Singh, Adviser
12. Shri Kundan Kumar, Adviser

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the witnesses to the sitting of the Committee. After the customary introduction of the witnesses and their introductory remarks, the CEO (NITI Aayog) made a PowerPoint Presentation before the Committee. The Committee then deliberated upon the Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) and the overall mission and scope of NITI Aayog. The major issues discussed during the sitting related to the need for timely

disbursement of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) allocations to backward districts under Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP), successful convergence of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with other Ministries' programmes to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in the country and highlighting specific Government policies and legislations that have been shaped by NITI Aayog's inputs. The Committee further deliberated upon the need for collecting real-time data by actual field workers for compiling various indices of NITI Aayog, making all reports public at the earliest, organizing regular capacity building programmes for Central, State and Municipality/Panchayat level officer and enhancing model/scenario building capabilities of NITI Aayog against different socio-economic and geopolitical scenarios to forecast their impact on India's growth efforts. The Committee also discussed issues related to water management and the problem of arsenic pollution, National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), online education and need for developing child friendly gadgets/platforms to bridge digital divide and measures needed to improve the poor health facilities of the country, so as to meet WHO benchmarks/standards.

3. The witnesses responded to the queries raised by the Members and the Chairperson then directed the representatives of the Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members which could not be readily replied by them during the discussion within a week to the Secretariat.

The witnesses then withdrew.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

Minutes of the Thirteenth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2021-22)
The Committee sat on Monday, the 14th March, 2022 from 1500hrs. to 1630 hrs. in
Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha – Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
4. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
5. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
6. Smt. Sunita Duggal
7. Shri Manoj Kotak
8. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
9. Shri Gopal Shetty
10. Shri Manish Tewari
11. Shri Rajesh Verma

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi
13. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
14. Shri Praful Patel
15. Dr. Amar Patnaik
16. Shri Mahesh Poddar
17. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Siddharth Mahajan | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Kh. Ginalal Chung | - | Deputy Secretary |

3. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up the following draft reports for consideration and adoption:

- (i) Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services, Investment & Public Asset Management and Public Enterprises).
- (ii) Forty-First Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (iii) Forty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (iv) Forty-Third Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Planning.
- (v) Forty-Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the 40th to 44th draft Reports on DFG (2022-23) and authorised the Chairperson to finalise them and present the Reports to the Parliament. The Committee decided to defer adoption of the Report on 'the Chartered Accountants, the Cost and Works Accountants and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2021' as some Members sought more time to consider the various issues related to the Bill.

The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.