

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
(2003]

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2003-2004)

*[Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the  
Forty-Third Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands  
for Grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Planning]*

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 09.12.2003*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 09.12.2003*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*December, 2003/Agrahayana, 1925 (Saka)*

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON FINANCE (2003)

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **REPORT**

1.1 This Report of the Standing Committee on Finance deals with Action taken by Government on all the recommendations/observations contained in their Forty-third Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Planning which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 21 April, 2003.

1.2 The Report contained nine recommendations. Action taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the recommendations contained in the Report. These have been analysed and categorized as follows:

- (i) Recommendations/observations that have been accepted by the Government:  
Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7  
(Total 6) (Chapter II)
- (ii) Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:  
Sl. Nos. 8, 9  
(Total 2) (Chapter III)
- (iii) Recommendation/observation in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee:  
(Sl. No. 3)  
(Total 1) (Chapter IV)
- (iv) Recommendation/observation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited.  
(NIL) (Chapter V)

1.3 The Committee desire that replies in respect of the recommendations contained in Chapter I should be furnished to the Committee expeditiously.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations.

#### A. TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

##### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para Nos. 13 & 14)**

1.5 The Committee were pained to note that as per the advance estimate released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) the rate of growth was estimated to be 4.4 per cent of GDP for the first year of the 10th Plan *i.e.* 2002-03 against the average growth rate of 8 per cent perceived during the plan period. The Committee were given to understand that the main reason for slow growth during the year (2002-03) was due to drought conditions resulting in agriculture sector facing negative growth of 3.1%. They believed that negative growth rate in agriculture sector might not be the only reason for such a dismal performance. Instead, they apprehended that other sectors might have also registered a negative growth rate. The Committee also expressed their apprehension that since during the first year of the Tenth Plan there had been slippages in the average growth rate, it might not be possible to achieve the target of 8 per cent till the GDP grows at an average growth rate of 8.9% per annum during the remaining four years of the plan.

1.6 The Committee desired to know the actual growth rate (sector-wise) achieved during the first year of the Tenth Plan and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to accelerate the growth rate during the remaining 4 years of the plan. They were of the view that unless constraints/deficiencies in the system were identified and corrective measures taken, the targets were difficult to achieve. They were given to understand that an agenda for the same was under preparation in which Planning Commission had been entrusted a major role to play. They wanted the Government to finalise the agenda expeditiously and put a monitoring agency in place who would review the progress made on quarterly basis.

1.7 In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Planning have stated as under:—

“As per the advance estimate released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) the rate of growth is estimated to be 4.4 per cent of GDP for the first year of the 10th Plan *i.e.* 2002-03. The main reason for slow growth during the year 2002-03 is due to drought conditions resulting in agriculture sector achieving a negative growth rate of 3.1% while the growth rate for industry and services sector is likely to be 6.1% and 7.1% respectively. It is expected that there would be normal rainfall in subsequent years leading to improvement in agriculture and overall rate of growth of the economy. The major steps delineated in the Tenth Five Year Plan Document are special emphasis on Agriculture Sector, increasing public investment and better capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector. Major reforms in governance, decentralisation, investor- climate and inter-State trade have also been proposed. The draft Priority Agenda for Action has already been drawn up and is in the process of getting necessary approvals. The Planning Commission has already started the Quarterly Performance Reviews of different Ministries/Departments in which progress of different schemes/ programmes is monitored.”

1.8 The Committee are of the view that though the Tenth Plan Document proposes to lay special emphasis on agriculture sector, increasing public investment, better capacity utilisation reforms in governance, decentralisation, investor-climate, inter-State trade etc., it has to be seen in the backdrop of past performance where the rate of growth has never been near the estimates. Keeping the above in mind they hope that the priority action plan drawn would be pursued vigorously. They would like to be apprised of the details of the action plan and the improvements noticed as a result of its implementation as well as introduction of other reforms.

#### B. FISCAL CORRECTIONS IN THE TENTH PLAN

##### Recommendations (Sl. No. 3, Para Nos. 30 — 33 )

1.9 The Committee noted with serious concern that the fiscal situation both of the Centre and the States had deteriorated sharply since 1990 and

especially during the Ninth Plan. The Committee found that most of the State Governments were borrowing more and more to finance non-plan revenue expenditure rather than capital expenditure and gradually they were falling into a debt trap which might further lead to worsening of the fiscal situation in the coming years. If the trend was not reversed, it was feared that some States might be forced to declare financial emergency.

1.10 The Committee viewed the above situation very seriously and desired that the Planning Commission might play effective role by suggesting measures, required to be adopted for the efficient fiscal management in the Centre and the States.

1.11 The Committee found that the Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Plan (MTFRP) which covered major areas such as fiscal reforms, power sector reforms, PSU reforms, budgetary reforms as well as the reforms on revenue and expenditure side were already in place. They hoped that since the Planning Commission was represented in the monitoring Committee which reviews the MTFRP of the States, it would get the fiscal health improved through its monitoring and implementation of these reforms.

1.12 The Committee, therefore, urged upon the Government to get the reforms implemented by the Centre and the States. The States should also be persuaded to maintain strict fiscal discipline by improving their own resources through appropriate fiscal reforms.

1.13 In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Planning had stated as under:—

“Planning Commission agrees with the assessment of the situation. During the Annual Plan discussions, the States are being advised to keep Non-plan revenue expenditure and their borrowings under tight control. States are encouraged to take up an agreed Medium Term Fiscal Reform Programme with the Ministry of Finance, which is aimed at reversing these trends.”

1.14 The Committee appreciate the concern felt by the Planning Commission with regard to deteriorating fiscal situation particularly of the States and the advice given to them to reverse the trend. They desire that the reforms enlisted in the Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Plan

(MTFRP) as well as the measures suggested by the Planning Commission to bring down the high level of fiscal deficit both at the Centre and the States may be pursued vigorously.

1.15 The Committee would like to be apprised of the impact of these reforms/suggestions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT**

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para No. 12)**

2.1 The Committee find that the overall performance of the economy has seriously suffered during Ninth Five Year Plan and registered an average growth rate of 5.5% against the projected rate of 6.5%. The shortfall in agriculture and manufacturing sectors, public investment, inability to use the capacity utilisation, global slowdown, Kargil war, natural calamities are stated to be the reasons for not attaining the targets.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.2 The Planning Commission agrees with the observations made by the Committee.

[Planning Commission O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm. IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para Nos. 13 & 14)**

2.3 The Committee are pained to note that as per the advance estimate released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) the rate of growth is estimated to be 4.4 per cent of GDP for the first year of the 10th Plan *i.e.* 2002-03 against the average growth rate of 8 per cent perceived during the plan period. The Committee are given to understand that the main reasons for slow growth during the year (2002-03) was due to drought conditions resulting in agriculture sector facing negative growth of 3.1%. They believe that negative growth rate in agriculture sector may not be the only reason for such a dismal performance. Instead, they apprehend that other sectors might have also registered a negative growth rate. The Committee also express their



apprehension that since during the first year of the Tenth Plan there has been slippage in the average growth rate, it might not be possible to achieve the target of 8 per cent till the GDP grow at an average growth rate of 8.9% per annum during the remaining four years of the plan.

2.4 The Committee would like to know the actual growth rate (sector wise) achieved during the first year of the Tenth Plan and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to accelerate the growth rate during the remaining 4 years of the plan. They are of the view that unless constraints/deficiencies in the system are identified and corrective measures taken, the targets are difficult to achieve. They are given to understand that an agenda for the same is under preparation in which Planning Commission has been entrusted a major role to play. They want the Government to finalise the agenda expeditiously and put a monitoring agency in place who will review the progress made on quarterly basis.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.5 The main reason for slow growth during the year 2002-03 is due to drought conditions resulting in agriculture sector achieving a negative growth rate of 3.1%. It is expected that there would be normal rainfall in subsequent years leading to improvement in agriculture and overall rate of growth of the economy. The major steps delineated in the Tenth Five Year Plan Document are special emphasis on Agriculture Sector, increasing public investment and better capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector. Major reforms in governance, decentralisation, investor-climate and inter-State trade have also been proposed.

2.6 As per the advance estimate released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) the rate of growth is estimated to be 4.4 per cent of GDP for the first year of the 10th Plan i.e. 2002-03. The main reason for slow growth during the year 2002-03 is due to drought conditions resulting in agriculture sector achieving a negative growth rate of 3.1% while the growth rate for industry and services sector is likely to be 6.1% and 7.1% respectively. It is expected that there would be normal rainfall in subsequent years leading to improvement in agriculture and overall rate of growth of the economy. The major steps delineated in the Tenth Five Year Plan Document are special emphasis on Agriculture Sector, increasing public investment and better

capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector. Major reforms in governance, decentralisation, investor-climate and inter-State trade have also been proposed. The draft Priority Agenda for Action has already been drawn up and is in the process of getting necessary approvals. The Planning Commission has already started the Quarterly Performance Reviews of different Ministries/ Departments in which progress of different schemes/programmes is monitored.

[Planning Commission O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm. IV  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

**Comments of the Committee**  
(Please see para 1.8 of chapter 1 of the Report)

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 2, Para Nos. 22, 23 & 24)**

2.7 The Committee are concerned to note that there has been a fall in both domestic savings and real investment during the first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan and are of the view that unless steps are taken in the right earnest to step up these, the projected 8 per cent growth as envisaged under the Tenth Five Year Plan does not seem to be feasible.

2.8 • The Committee take note of the fact that revenue deficit both at Centre and States levels is major hurdle that came in way of public sector investments. They feel that unless corrective measures such as utilisation of idle resources available with PSUs, creation of new institutionalised capacities on the lines of National Highway Authority, utilisation of food-stocks for augmenting investment in rural infrastructure, carrying on reforms agenda vigorously and creation of conducive environment to attract more and more foreign direct investments including attracting the Fils are taken, the target of public savings of 24% cannot be achieved. The Committee recommend the Government to take the remedial steps expeditiously, monitor the progress and remove the bottlenecks immediately to achieve the targets.

2.9 Since the task is daunting one, the cooperation as well as sincere efforts by the entire machinery of the Government is essentially required. The Committee, therefore, desire that all Ministries/Departments/Organisations must work in liaison with each other towards achieving the targets set under the Tenth Plan. Efforts should be made by the Planning Commission to implement the plan schemes in order to ensure efficient and timely utilization of funds for development.

### Reply of the Government

2.10 The steps to raise domestic savings and investment are spelt out in the Tenth Plan document. These include, *inter-alia*, increasing public savings, efficient utilisation of resources, reducing the gestation lag, etc. The draft Priority Agenda for Action addresses a number of these concerns.

2.11 In order to remove the bottlenecks so as to achieve the plan targets, the Planning Commission has started the Quarterly Performance Reviews of different Ministries/Departments in which progress of policy reforms and different schemes/programmes are monitored.

2.12 The Schemes are implemented by the respective Ministries/Departments. Planning Commission reviews the performance of the Plan schemes at the time of Annual Plan discussions. Planning Commission has also started the Quarterly Performance Reviews of different Ministries/Departments in which the progress of the schemes is monitored quarterly.

[Planning Commission O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm. IV  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

### Recommendation (SI No. 4, Para Nos. 39, 40, 41 & 42)

2.13 The Committee are pained to note that even after more than 50 years of independence, the country has not been able to achieve the required goals in regard to human development. The Tenth Five Year Plan recognizes that the ultimate objective of all development is human development. Most of the monitorable targets of the Tenth Plan relate to significant improvements in social indicators, particularly in areas of education, health and family welfare.

2.14 Since the task is daunting one, Planning Commission may direct the administrative Ministries/Departments to make effective and efficient use of the available resources for the well being of the people and pursue for improving governance for achieving monitorable targets covering economic, social and environment indicators of human development.

2.15 Besides, efforts should also be made to ensure sufficient increase in the income of the poor and the disadvantaged. Planning Commission should

also take initiative to encourage public investment in the sectors, which are most likely to create gainful employment opportunities to the labour force. Apart from these sectoral programmes of health and education should be implemented which would directly enhance human development especially for the weaker sections of the people.

2.16 The Committee feel that the sectoral reforms together with restructured poverty alleviation programmes delineated to uplift the poor and downtrodden sections of the society, if implemented in right earnest, are bound to produce desired results. The Committee, therefore, urge that the Planning Commission to strive hard to achieve the above goals of human development. To this end, it may involve NGOs, VOs, PRIs etc., which are more near to the people and are accessible to one and all.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.17 Human development defined as the process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being impinges on a wide range of social outcomes and indicators. However, there is a broad based consensus that the core of human development consists of three critical dimensions of well being which relates to Longevity, Education and a decent Standard of Living. These social indicators are essentially subjects in the State and Concurrent list of the Constitution. While the State Governments are primarily responsible for these social sector subjects, keeping in view their importance, Centre *inter-alia* intervenes not only to supplement the resources of the States through Central Assistance to State Plans, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Additional Central Assistance for specific programmes but also lays down the broad policy framework as well as guidelines for programmatic interventions and implementation of various initiatives.

2.18 Planning Commission has taken up this recommendation with the concerned nodal Ministries. However, some of the specific initiatives to be



undertaken towards achieving the objectives of human development especially in the Tenth Plan are as follows:—

### **Education**

Three monitorable targets relating to the Education Sector for the Tenth Plan are as follows:—

1. All children in school by 2003; all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007;
2. Reduction in gender gap in literacy rate by at least 50 per cent by 2007; and
3. Increase in literacy rate to 75 per cent within the Plan period.

Planning Commission in consultation with the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, MHRD, which is implementing the Schemes of Elementary Education and Literacy, have identified actionable points for the annual plan, 2003-04 with an appropriate monitoring mechanism so as to achieve the requisite targets. In addition, steps/actions to be taken for implementing various schemes/policy issues have been identified. The performance of the Department is also reviewed in terms of physical and financial targets during the Quarterly Performance Review Meetings. Similar meetings are also held with the State Governments in which progress of various schemes are assessed. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ( SSA ) envisages bridging all gender and social disparities at the elementary level and has a special focus on the educational need of the girls, SCs and STs and other children in difficult circumstances.

### **Health**

Realizing the importance of health care in human development, a vast health care infrastructure has been created in the country in Government, Private and Voluntary Sectors during the last five decades. The country also has a very large manpower in health care. There has been substantial improvement in the health indices of the population and doubling of life expectancy. However, a number of problems need to be addressed to further improve the actual

delivery of an efficient health care system in the country. Some of the major initiatives during the Tenth Plan would be as follows:—

- improve efficiency of the existing health care system, logistics of supplies of drugs and diagnostics and promotes rational use of drugs,
- improve quality of health care through appropriate quality control system in the country,
- evolve, implement and evaluate systems of health care financing so that essential health care based on need is available to all at affordable cost.
- undertake health sector reforms consisting of structural reforms, functional, financial reforms and governance related reforms.

In so far as Family Welfare services are concerned, the felt needs will be met through restructuring the existing infrastructure, ensuring the skill upgradation of the personnel, providing good quality integrated reproductive and child health services, improving the logistics of supply, operationalising the referral system, involving the PRIs in planning, monitoring and mid-course corrections of the programme at the local level and effective Information, Education, Communication and Motivation.

### **Nutrition**

During the Tenth Plan, there will be focused and comprehensive interventions aimed at improving the nutritional status of the people. Some of the important measures that would be undertaken towards achieving this objective would *inter-alia* include adequate availability and accessibility to foodstuffs through various means, prevention of under-nutrition through nutrition education, operationalising universal screening of vulnerable sections of women and children, nutrition interventions through targeted food supplementation, early detection and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and nutrition monitoring and surveillance.

2.19 Some of the sectoral initiatives in the areas of Education, Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition have been discussed in a detailed manner in reply to Recommendation at Serial No. 12 (Paragraph No. 40). However,

information relating to the creation of gainful employment opportunities for the labour force are as follows:—

Tenth Plan aims at generation of 50 million employment opportunities during the five years 2002-07. Out of this 20 million employment opportunities will be generated through changes made in policies in favour of and by taking up labour intensive activities like greening the country, medicinal plants, ethanol plantation, waste land development, agriculture development, small and medium enterprises, education and health etc.

Schemes have been formulated in the agriculture sector like greening additional land for oil seeds and pulses production, horticulture etc. watershed development projects for rainfed areas, on-farm water management, development of bamboo, energy plantations like casuarinas plantation for bio-mass power generation etc. There are schemes like bio-fuel from sugar cane (ethanol plantation), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), development of small and medium enterprises, Sarva Siksha Avhiyan (SSA), ICDS etc. which will generate additional employment in the 10th Plan.

2.20 The sectoral initiatives which are to be undertaken for ensuring the objectives of human development during the Tenth Plan have already been discussed in reply to the Recommendations Nos.11,12 and 13 (Paragraph Nos. 39, 40 and 41). However, in so far as poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas are concerned, the details are as follows:

#### PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION

##### **Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) envisages an active involvement of Non-Government Organisations (NGO) Community Based Organisations (CBO) for social mobilization, training and capacity building of Self-Help Groups (SHG). While the programme is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), the Banks and the NGOs are also actively associated.

The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in April, 1999 following the restructuring of the erstwhile Integrated Rural



Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Supply of Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS). The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of Bank credit and Government subsidy.

For setting up micro enterprises, it is envisaged that the number of key activities selected in a block should not exceed 10. However, focus is laid on 4-5 key activities identified on the basis of resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets so that the beneficiaries can draw sustainable incomes. The banks and other financial institutions are closely associated in preparing the project reports for the key activities to avoid delays in sanctioning of loans and to ensure adequate and timely provision of credit. The approval of the Panchayat Samitis at the Block level and DRDAs/Zilla Parishads at the district level is necessary. It has been stipulated that the key activities should preferably be taken up in clusters so that the backward and forward linkages can be effectively established.

Fifteen percent of the funds under the SGSY are set apart at the national level for Special Projects. The objective of each Special Project is to ensure a time bound programme for bringing a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line through self-employment. The project may involve different strategies to provide long term sustainable self employment opportunities either in terms of organization of rural poor, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, training etc. or a combination of these.

#### **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) announced by the Prime Minister on 15.8.2001 was launched in September 2001. The schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) & Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been merged under this programme w.e.f. 1.4.2002. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels. The

secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around the village/habitat. The programme is self-targeting in nature. While providing wage employment, preference is given to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, women, members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations, parents of handicapped children or adults with handicapped parents. The programme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Wages under the programme are paid partly in form of foodgrains and partly in cash. Minimum wages fixed by the States are paid under the scheme. Foodgrains are given as part of wages under the SGRY to the rural poor @ of 5 kg. per manday. State Governments can give more than 5 kg. of foodgrains per manday within the existing State allocation (subject to a minimum of 25% of the wages being paid in cash).

Each Zilla Parishad/DRDA, Intermediate level and Village Panchayat prepares Annual Action Plan to include the wages to be undertaken under the Scheme. Priority is given to labour intensive works.

#### **Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

Housing is one of the components considered to be vital for human survival and, therefore, essential for socio-economic development. As part of the efforts to meet the housing needs of the rural poor, Government of India, is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since 1985.

In the Ninth Five Year Plan, under the 'Special Action Plan for Social Infrastructure' Housing was identified as one of the priority areas which aimed at removing shelterlessness in the rural areas. To achieve this, Special Action Plan for Rural Housing was prepared under which a composite multi pronged housing strategy was adopted.

Under this dwelling units are provided free of cost to the rural poor living below the poverty line at the unit cost of Rs.20,000/- in plain areas and Rs.22,000/- in the hilly/difficult areas. It is funded on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between Central Government and States.

**Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)**

The CAPART was set up in 1986 as a supporting and funding agency for voluntary organisations. The CAPART is implementing mainly three schemes *i.e.* Public Cooperation (PC), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB) and Advancement of Rural Technology Schemes (ARTS). Under the Scheme "Public Cooperation", CAPART sanctions projects that are innovative and capable of being replicated, projects integrating various activities in a given geographical area and Watershed Development Projects. The Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS) promotes innovative rural technologies in the village. Organisation of beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programme provides support to community/groups consisting of the poor people who wish to organize themselves for betterment of their economic status and social power.

[Planning Commission O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm. IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 5 , Para Nos. 48, 49)**

2.21 The Committee note that the National Commission on Population (NCP) was set up on 11 May, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as Vice-Chairman alongwith 125 members and permanent invitees primarily to review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the policies and programmes relating to population stabilization set out in the National Population Policy. They consider that the National Commission has a major role to play in respect of stabilization of population in the country. They note with disgust that not to speak of engaging the consultants and professionals even sufficient staff has not been provided/ recruited in the Commission so far. This shows apathy of the Government towards the important issue of national importance. They are given to understand that the funds allocated for the NCP remained underutilized. The Committee deplore the Government's casual approach in this regard and hold that the anticipatory action/measures should have been taken well in advance. They also recommend that adequate staff must be put in place so that NCP becomes fully functional in true sense. At the same time they further desire that Budgetary allocations as far as possible should be made realistically.

2.22 The Committee desire that there should be active participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs, VOs, Self Help Groups and the youth club for achieving the goals and objectives of the National Population Policy, 2000. They, however, caution the Government to be selective while engaging the NGOs, VOs, etc.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.23 Soon after the setting up of the National Commission on Population (NCP), the matter for creation of posts for its Secretariat was taken up with Ministry of Finance. Due to economy measures in force, the Ministry of Finance had suggested for redeployment of staff from the Planning Commission for meeting the requirements of the NCP. The Planning Commission, however, could not provide personnel owing to shortage of officers and staff with them and abolition of some posts already undertaken by them. Later on Ministry of Finance had sanctioned some posts for the NCP towards the end of February, 2002 and some during November, 2002. These posts were filled during second half of 2002. However, due to procedural reasons a few of the officials selected on deputation basis joined the NCP only by June 2003. The Commission has also engaged professional Consultants for demography and media work since June 2001 onwards. As on date, the NCP has filled up the posts sanctioned so far. Further, the recruitment rules for all posts in NCP have since been framed in consultation with UPSC, DoPT and Ministry of Law, which will help in filling up vacancies in future.

2.24 As regards, the involvement of PRIs, NGOs, VOs, SHGs and the Youth Clubs for achieving the goals and objectives of the National Population Policy, it may be stated that the Commission has suggested to the States that the District Family Welfare/RCH societies presided over by the DMs should be broadened by giving representation to such organizations. These societies should be given more autonomy in mobilizing resources and formulating and implementing population stabilization programmes. Some States have already adopted such models with encouraging results.

[Planning Commission O.M. No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm. IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 6, Para Nos. 56 & 57)**

2.25 The Committee find that a number of employment schemes like PMRY, SGRY, SGSY are under implementation to generate either self-employment opportunities for educated youth or providing employment to the workforce. They also find that special emphasis has been laid in the Tenth Plan to create 50 million employment opportunities (30 million in normal growth process and 20 million through policy changes by taking labour intensive activities).

2.26 Though, the Committee appreciate the setting up of Special Group on Targeting 10 million employment opportunities per year over the Tenth Plan period they are not very optimistic about achieving the targets. They are of the view that unless public investment in infrastructure and other labour oriented activities is increased, no significant improvement is going to happen. They therefore, suggest that efforts should be made to increase public investment in the sectors which provide sufficient employment opportunities such as agriculture, irrigation including forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, horticulture, small and medium enterprises, information communication technology and other services. The Committee further suggest that Tenth Plan must emphasize on vocational training and employment oriented courses, which are likely to generate self-employment opportunities.

**Reply of the Government**

2.27 This is a statement of fact. No comments.

2.28 The planning process takes into account the need for development of infrastructure. Tenth Plan aims at infrastructural development like power generation, telecommunication, connectivity through railways and roads etc. Rural road connectivity is an important aspect of rural development. Substantially enhanced rural road accessibility should be achieved in the 10th Plan by linking up villages with all-weather road. Tenth Plan also realizes the need for suitable allocation of funds for the labour intensive sector like agriculture etc. to generate additional employment. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is a potentially important instrument for providing resources to State Government in support of on-going irrigation scheme. Greater attention will also be paid on rainwater harvesting and irrigation potential through scientific watershed development in the Tenth Plan.

The decline in the share of investment in Agriculture as percent of GDP in the 1990s attributed mainly to near stagnation or fall of public investment in agriculture since the early nineties has been reversed. Year 2001-02 is likely to be turning point as public investment in agriculture had touched Rs. 4794 crore which was significantly higher than the previous five years.

Micro credit has emerged as a viable alternative credit channel to the poor as their access to conventional credit channels is constrained by the requirement of collateral and high transaction cost. Micro finance is routed through self-help groups (SHGs). During 2001-02, nearly two lakh new SHGs were extended loans as compared with the target of one lakh SHGs. The amount of loan disbursed was Rs. 545 crore.

#### **Small Scale Industries (SSI)**

Despite the global and domestic recession, small-scale industries registered a higher growth rate than the overall industrial sector in terms of number of units, production, employment and exports. During 2002-03, the number of SSI units was estimated to have increased to 35.72 lakhs from 34.42 lakhs in the previous year, registering an increase of 3.8 percent. Employment went up to 199.65 lakh persons from 192.23 lakh persons during 2002-03.

#### **Vocational Training**

Tenth Plan acknowledges the need for vocational training and employment-oriented courses. These are also likely to generate self-employment opportunities. Implementing a district based vocational training system.

Three new schemes for vocational training are included in the Tenth Plan. These are:

1. Upgrading Training Infrastructure in 100 State Govt. Industrial Training Institutes
2. Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes in States
3. Certification of skills of workers in the informal sector

[Planning Commission O.M. No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm. IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para Nos. 62 & 63)**

2.29 The Committee find that overall literacy situation still continues to be a matter of great concern though a major initiative has been taken under Sarvashiksha Abhiyaan to achieve the objective of 'Education for all' by providing primary schooling by 2007 and eight years of schooling by 2010. The Committee welcome the move and suggest that efforts should be made to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group. Equally important is to raise the level of adult literacy which can be effectively obtained with the help of local bodies and NGOs for management and supervision.

2.30 The Committee further suggested that efforts may also be made to enhance technical education both vocational and professional for generating sufficient employment opportunities and greater use of science and technology. The Committee are of the view that special attention should be given to University and higher education to maintain high standards of education and additional funds should be provided for the qualitative improvement in higher education. Fundamental changes wherever required should be made in the structure and organization of secondary and higher education system.

**Reply of the Government**

2.31 The Tenth Plan calls for a newer approach to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education. The SSA, which was launched in the year 2000-2001 is a comprehensive programme having a holistic and convergent approach, covering the entire country and it will be the main vehicle for achieving the goals of UEE.

The emphasis in the Tenth Plan is to identify the problem areas and have separate strategy for each such problem area, under the overall umbrella of SSA. Special focus would be given on children who have never enrolled or those who have dropped out without completing eight years of elementary schooling. Specific strategies would be devised for difficult to reach groups so that the reasons for their staying away from school system are identified and steps taken to provide them quality elementary education.

The focus would be on decentralized, participative and consultative planning. The SSA calls for community ownership of school-based

interventions through effective decentralisation. Habitation plans, prepared after household survey, micro-planning school mapping and diagnostic studies, form the basis for the District Elementary Education Plans (DEEP). The emphasis would be on capacity building among the Panchayat Raj Institutions, members of Village Education Committees, School Management Committees, Parents' Teacher Associations etc.

Efforts are to be made to bridge all gender and social disparities at elementary level. There will be a special focus on the educational needs of girls, SCs and STs and other children in difficult circumstances. A new scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Swatantrata Vidyalaya for providing residential schooling facility to the girls belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs and Minorities has been started during the Tenth Plan in the educationally backward blocks. Mahila Samakhyas, which promotes women education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly, in socially and economically marginalised groups is also being expanded to cover additional backward districts.

The challenge for providing quality education at the elementary level involves improvements in preparation, motivation and deployment of teachers, the quality of text books and of infrastructural facilities. Education would be made relevant to society's needs and strengthening the management and institutional capacity of educational institutions at State and sub-State levels. The quality of infrastructural facilities, particularly, toilets for girls, equipment and support services, have significant impact on enrolment, retention and quality of education. Efforts will be made to provide all primary schools with pucca buildings and supporting infrastructure facilities.

All these efforts should result in providing useful and quality elementary education to all children in 6-14 age group.

On the Adult Education front, specific strategies are devised so as to attain 75% literacy within the 10th Plan period and reduction in gender gap in literacy rate by at least 50% by 2007. Schemes of Adult Education like Literacy Campaign & Operation Restoration, Continuing Education and Jan Shikshan Sansthan are given enough impetus with an aim to achieve these targets. Involvement of NGOs/VOs/Communities is in-built in the management and/or implementation of these schemes for their success.



2.32 The Ninth plan period witnessed the emergence of separate universities for Science and Technology and Health Sciences, Autonomous Colleges with autonomy/freedom in designing curricula, evolving new methods of teaching, research, learning, framing rules for admission, prescribing courses of study, setting examination papers and conducting examinations, Centres of Excellence and the National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC).

During the Tenth Plan in the Higher (University Sector) & Technical Education Sectors the key issues would be a continuing focus on the quantitative and qualitative expansion/enhancement. Efforts are being made to increase the capacity in colleges and universities and other technical institutes like the IITs, IIMs, RECs, Engineering Colleges and other professional institutes so as to increase the access of higher and technical education.

There has been a significant growth in the number of new universities and institutions of higher learning in specialized areas in the country with 273 Universities/Deemed Universities and 12300 colleges (of which 4683 are in rural areas).

During the Tenth Plan, the basic issue of quality improvement would be addressed and brought about through the modernization of syllabi, increased research, networking of universities and departments and increased allocation of funds. Networking through LAN, WAN, INFLIBNET would also lead to increased academic activities and research. It is expected that the university system would utilize the autonomy it enjoys for innovations in teaching and pursuing high quality research.

At present, there are 130 autonomous colleges spread over 29 Universities of 8 States. The emphasis would be on conferring autonomous status to more colleges, provision of the means to interact across geographical boundaries of institutions, better infrastructure, more rationalized funding of research, integration of teaching, research and evaluation, networking, mutual collaboration and cooperation among universities for optimum utilization of available resources. The management and governance of universities would be improved to better enforce financial and administrative discipline. Decentralization of the university system, greater powers to faculty/departments and student nomination to university bodies on the basis of merit/excellence are issues, which would receive attention. The accreditation process would be

made more transparent, time-bound and be progressively freed of Government regulations and control leading to a situation where the whole procedure would be based on a system of public appraisal/acceptance.

At present, there are nine State Open Universities and 64 Correspondence Courses Institutes /Directorates of Distance Education in conventional universities. The enrolment of distance learners in Open and Distance Education System in the Tenth Plan period is expected to rise significantly. The UGC provides assistance to selected departments of Science Universities for acquiring highly, sophisticated and expensive equipment to enable them to become internationally competitive in key areas of post-graduate teaching and research.

The UGC has a specific programme for promoting employability of students. A major programme of vocationalization at the under-graduate level in about 35 subjects has already been initiated. In the Tenth Plan, new courses, including vocational courses, which have job potential in emerging areas such as information technology, biotechnology, biomedicine, genetic engineering, applied psychology, tourism and travel, physical education and sports would be introduced in more and more universities.

#### **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

At present technical/management education is provided through the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (IITM), Gwalior, Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, 17 Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs), Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi, National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, National Institute of Training and Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, Technical Teachers' Training Institutes (TTTIs), North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST) and Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET) in the central sector and Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges in the states and private sector. The new IIT at Guwahati, new IIMs at Calicut and Indore and the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and IIIT, Allahabad have created necessary infrastructure and have become fully

operational. Besides, the University of Roorkee has been converted into an IIT in the last year of the Ninth Plan.

To ensure quality in Technical Institutes, the AICTE has been taking steps to modernize / replace obsolete laboratories/facilities in these institutes. The focus is on ensuring adequate trained teaching faculty in technical institutes. The AICTE has launched the Early Faculty in Induction Programme (EFIP). To attract bright engineering students towards teaching profession, best training at Post Graduate level in premier institutes are provided. The AICTE expects to create a trained faculty numbering 1100 by the end of the Tenth Plan. The MHRD has upgraded the 17 RECs into National Institutes of Technology by providing them with better facilities. In addition, there will be emphasis on development of new and emerging technology areas like Information Technology, Bio-Technology etc. so as to provide a competitive edge to the country.

The qualitative and quantitative enhancement of technical and higher education institutes are all aimed at increasing the employability of the outgoing students.

The MHRD is revising the vocational education scheme, Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVE & T). It shall be a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme providing assistance directly to the selected institutes. The TVET shall be a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified occupation spanning several areas of activity. The vocational courses shall be provided in identified institutions after Class VIII with flexible duration. Each course structure shall be developed keeping in view two requirements of the vocations (a) knowledge; (b) competencies (actual job performing). The courses shall be modular, credit based, with vertical and lateral mobility. The selection of institutions and the type of vocational courses shall conform to the nationally recommended pattern. The target group shall include dropouts, artisans, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, unemployed youth from the formal system of education etc. The scheme shall be open to all the existing schools/ Industrial Training Institutes/ Polytechnics/Community Polytechnics(Government,Government-aided,NGOs and Private)

[Planning Commission O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm.IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

##### **Recommendation (SI. No. 8, Para Nos. 72 & 73)**

3.1 The Committee find that an outlay of Rs. 50 crore was made during 2000-2001 and a provision of the same amount was kept in 2001-2002 for 'Seed Money for NPSF'. However, the amount could not be utilized and had to be surrendered due to non-approval of the scheme by the Cabinet.

3.2 The Committee fails to understand as to why huge allocations were made consecutively for two years for such a scheme which was yet to be approved by the Cabinet. They, therefore, desire that budgetary exercise should be undertaken with due seriousness.

##### **Reply of the Government**

3.3 The above provision was made for contributions to the seed money of National Population Stabilization Fund. Subsequently, it was decided to locate the Fund in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which has obtained the required approvals for constituting the Fund.

3.4 In view of the decision of the Government to locate the National Population Stabilisation Fund in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the provision made under the NCP budget for contribution to the Fund could not be utilized. At the time of making the provision, such a change in the location of the Fund could not be anticipated.

[Planning Commission, O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm.IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

**Recommendation (SI No. 9, Para Nos. 78 & 79)**

3.5 The Committee are aware that in a decentralized planning, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play an important role. The Committee find that the Panchayats had been in existence even before the enactment of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, but lacked effective powers. The powers were devolved on the PRI through constitutional amendments. To make the Panchayats more responsive, the Committee note that the Planning Commission had set up a task force on PRIs to evolve modalities to ensure that programmes pertaining to 29 subjects listed in XI Schedule to the Constitution come within the jurisdiction of the PRIs. They, however, regret to note that PRIs hesitate to levy and collect local taxes for their functioning. They instead prefer the soft option of receiving grants from Government of India. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the PRIs should be asked to raise their own resources by levying of local taxes etc. for meeting the expenses on their functioning. Further, to make them more responsive, their functioning may be made transparent and accountable. The Committee feel that the four pronged approach viz. public awareness, transparency, participation of rural people and social audits by Gram Sabhas, advised to the State Governments for adoption is in the right direction and should be pursued vigorously. In addition, the execution of work should also be monitored by vigilance and Monitoring Committees from time to time.

3.6 The Committee feels that the voluntary organizations could play an important role in this regard. They feel that these VOs may act in tandem with PRIs for ensuring better co-ordination and achieving desired results.

**Reply of the Government**

3.7 Funds are at present transferred to Panchayats in the form of:

- Local Body grants released by Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
- Funds for implementation of programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development such as Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, Hariyali, Swajaldhara etc.

- Funds released by State Governments on the recommendations of State Finance Commissions.
- The PRIs at present receive funds in the form of a local body grants.

**Additionally, Article 243-H of the Constitution empowers the Legislature of a State, by law, to —**

- authorise a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;
- assign to a panchayat such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;
- provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State; and
- provide for constitution of such Funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the Panchayats and also for the withdrawal of such moneys therefrom.

In many States powers have been granted to PRIs to levy and collect local taxes. The PRIs have not been exercising these powers for various reasons. Explicit powers need to be spelt out by the State Governments for enabling Panchayats to levy local taxes and collect them. Fear of erosion of vote-base is another reason for reluctance of PRIs to raise resources through local taxation. In some States Panchayats collect users charges for irrigation and other facilities which were previously collected by government agencies and retain a portion of the charges collected for their use. States have also encouraged Panchayats to raise own resources by providing matching grants for undertaking development work. The Government is also examining whether some taxes can be mandatorily placed at the disposal of Panchayats. It has been urging the States to create the environment that encourages Panchayats to raise their own resources. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Ministry of Finance, in their guidelines on release of local body Grants have included a provision for 25% funds to be raised as contributory funds by

Panchayats to claim the Eleventh Finance Commission Grants. The Government of India has also repeatedly emphasized the need for the Panchayats to enlarge their fiscal domain if they have to emerge as strong and viable institutions at the local level. The Government have also set up an Empowered Committee of the NDC on Empowerment of PRIs. This Committee would look at the issue of own tax effort by the PRIs and issue necessary guidelines in this regard.

3.8 The Government accord a very high priority to the role that Voluntary Organisations can play in strengthening the capabilities of PRIs to undertake developmental activities. To encourage synergy of efforts between the PRIs and NGOs, the Government has advised the States and the Union Territories to create an enabling environment for NGOs to play a greater role. In many schemes and programmes of the Government, both PRIs and NGOs have been assigned important roles. For example, in the implementation of Watershed Development Projects, which are implemented on the basis of a watershed, NGOs are encouraged to undertake watershed projects as Project implementing Agencies. The guidelines on Watershed Development stipulate that PRIs would have a central role in the implementation of the Projects. Similar efforts need to be made in other areas as well.

[Planning Commission, O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm.IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

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## CHAPTER IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 3, Para Nos. 30, 31, 32 & 33)**

4.1 The Committee note with serious concern that the fiscal situation both of the Centre and the States has deteriorated sharply since 1990 and especially during the Ninth Plan. The Committee find that most of the State Governments are borrowing more and more to finance non-plan revenue expenditure rather than capital expenditure and gradually they are falling into a debt trap which may further lead to worsening of the fiscal situation in the coming years. If the trend is not reversed, it is feared that some States may be forced to declare financial emergency.

4.2 The Committee view this situation very seriously and desire that the Planning Commission may play effective role by suggesting measures, required to be adopted for the efficient fiscal management in the Centre and the States.

4.3 The Committee are given to understand that the Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Plan (MTFRP) which covers major areas such as fiscal reforms, power sector reforms, PSU reforms, budgetary reforms as well as the reforms on revenue and expenditure side is already in place and the Planning Commission is also represented in MTFRP which reviews the MTFRP of the States. The Committee hope that through these monitoring and implementation of various reforms the fiscal health could improve significantly.

4.4 The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Government to get the reforms implemented by the Centre and the States. The States should also be persuaded to maintain strict fiscal discipline by improving their own resources through appropriate fiscal reforms.



**Reply of the Government**

4.5 Planning Commission agrees with the assessment of the situation. During the Annual Plan discussions, the States are being advised to keep Non-plan revenue expenditure and their borrowings under tight control. States are encouraged to take up an agreed Medium Term Fiscal Reform Plan with the Ministry of Finance, which is aimed at reversing these trends.

4.6 The above recommendation is accepted .

4.7 Planning Commission agrees with the observation of the Committee.

4.8 The above recommendation is noted for follow-up.

[Planning Commission, O.M.No. H-11018/1/2003-Adm. IV,  
dated 3rd July, 2003]

**Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para 1.14 & 1.15 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATION/OBSERVATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL  
REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS STILL AWAITED

— NIL —

NEW DELHI;  
03 December, 2003  
12 Agrahayana, 1925 (Saka)

N. JANARDHANA REDDY,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Finance.*

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIFTH SITTING OF  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee sat on Thursday, 13 November, 2003 from 1100 to 1240 hours.

PRESENT

Shri N. Janardhana Reddy — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Raashid Alvi
3. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
4. Shri Ramesh Chennithala
5. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
6. Shri Trilochan Kanungo
7. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria
8. Shri Sudarsana E.M. Natchiappan
9. Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad
10. Shri Prabodh Panda
11. Shri Raj Narain Passi
12. Shri Chada Suresh Reddy
13. Shri Kirit Somaiya

*Rajya Sabha*

14. Shri Murli Deora
15. Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan
16. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
17. Shri Swaraj Kaushal
18. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy

19. Shri Prem Chand Gupta
20. Shri Palden Tsering Gyamtso
21. Shri Praful Patel
22. Shri Dinesh Trivedi

## SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P. D. T. Achary — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri R.K. Jain — *Deputy Secretary*

2. The Chairman, at the outset, welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and requested them to consider the draft report on the Actuaries Bill, 2002 and the following action taken reports:—

- (i) Action taken report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs & Expenditure);
- (ii) Action taken report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Action taken report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of Ministry of Finance (Department of Company Affairs);
- (iv) Action taken report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of Ministry of Disinvestment;
- (v) Action taken report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of Ministry of Planning; and
- (vi) Action taken report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

3. \*\* \*\* \*
4. \*\* \*\* \*
5. \*\* \*\* \*

6.   \*\*                               \*\*                               \*\*                               \*\*

7. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft action taken report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of Ministry of Planning. The Committee after deliberation adopted the draft report without any modification/ amendment.

8.   \*\*                               \*\*                               \*\*                               \*\*

9.   \*\*                               \*\*                               \*\*                               \*\*

10. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports in the light of the amendments/modifications suggested and also to make verbal and other consequential changes and present the reports to both the Houses of Parliament.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

## APPENDIX

(Vide Para 3 of the Introduction)

### ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FORTY THIRD REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA) ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2003-2004) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

	Total	% of Total
(i) Total number of recommendations	9	
(ii) Recommendations/observations which have been accepted by the Government (Vide Recommendations at SI. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7)	6	66.67
(iii) Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (Vide Recommendations at SI. Nos. 8, 9)	2	22.22
(iv) Recommendations/observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (Vide Recommendations at SI. No. 1)	1	11.11
(v) Recommendation/observation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited (Vide Recommendations at SI. No. NIL)	NIL	00.00