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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2017-18)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Sixtieth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)']

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2018/ Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

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(2017-2018)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Sixtieth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)']

Presented to Lok Sabha on 09 August, 2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 09 August, 2018



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 2018 / Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

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Contained in the Sixtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing
Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2018-19)

* Not appended in the cyclostyled copy

COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE – 2017-18

Dr. M. Veerappa Moily - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
3. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya
4. Shri Nishikant Dubey
5. Shri Venkatesh Babu T. G.
6. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
7. Shri C. Gopalakrishnan
8. Shri Shyama Charan Gupta
9. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria
10. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
12. Shri Prem Das Rai
13. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
14. Prof. Saugata Roy
15. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
16. Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia
17. Shri Gopal Shetty
18. Dr. Kiritbhai P. Solanki
19. Dr. Kirit Somaiya
20. Shri Dinesh Trivedi
21. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
23. Shri Anil Desai
24. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
25. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
26. Shri Mahesh Poddar
27. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
28. Shri C.M. Ramesh
29. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
30. Shri Digvijaya Singh
31. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Rajesh Ranjan Kumar | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen | - | Committee Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorized by the Committee, present this Sixty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Sixtieth Report was presented to Lok Sabha / laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on 09 March, 2018. The Action Taken Notes on the Recommendations were received from the Government *vide* their communication dated 26 July, 2018.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 06 August, 2018.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Committee is given in the Appendix.

5. For facility of reference, the observations / recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI

06 August, 2018
15 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY,

Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Finance

REPORT

CHAPTER – I

This Report of the Standing Committee on Finance deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in their 60th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Planning which was presented to Lok Sabha / Laid in Rajya Sabha on 09 March, 2018.

2. The Action Taken Notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 9 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been analyzed and categorized as follows:

- (i) Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by the Government:

Recommendation Nos. 2,3,5,6 and 8 (Total 5)
(Chapter- II)

- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies:

1, 7 and 9 (Total 3)
(Chapter- III)

- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Recommendation No. 4 (Total 01)
(Chapter -IV)

- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies by the Government are still awaited:

NIL (Total - NIL)
(Chapter- V)

3. The Committee desire that the replies to the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-I may be furnished to them expeditiously.

4. The Committee will now deal with and comment upon the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations.

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

5. The Committee noted that the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) was established in September 2015 as an attached office of NITI, in sync with the priorities of the Government focusing on various aspects related to the monitoring of programmes and initiatives. DMEO was mandated with monitoring the implementation of the Output Outcome Budget of the Government for 2017-18. Moreover, the Committee were informed that DMEO had recently completed an exercise to improve the quality of Outcome Budget document by identifying quantifiable and measurable outputs and outcomes and relevant indicators to monitor 750 schemes across 72 Ministries / Departments. It also monitored the implementation of action points agreed during the discussions held quarterly by PMO to review the various sectors, with no role in allocation of funds. The Committee noted that allocation for DMEO increased by 20% during the fiscal and the same appeared to be in line with the expansive work profile proposed to be undertaken by it. The Committee in their previous reports had flagged the issue of underutilisation of the budgetary allocation at its inception stage and had recommended the need for an appraisal of the same. The trend was persistent as only Rs. 9.90 crore had been utilised upto January 2018 against the BE of Rs. 15 crore for 2017-18. The Committee were of the view that delegation of such an important task as monitoring the implementation of Outcome Budget of the Government required an effective and competent manpower at its disposal with requisite expertise. The Committee were of the view that DMEO should institute comparative outcomes at Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actuals stage over the foregoing years. Furthermore, a proper evaluation and analysis was needed for monitoring and follow up action especially regarding 12 infrastructure sectors and 3 social sectors viz. Road (Highway), Civil Aviation, Digital, Health, Education, Petroleum and Rural livelihoods, Rural housing, Rural roads, Railways, Power (including Coal) and Urban Housing besides other major activities contributing to the economy. They desired that DMEO evaluate and finalise its core requirements in quantitative and qualitative terms for fulfilling its mandate and accordingly strengthen and reinforce it without any further delay. The Committee acknowledged the important role being played by DMEO within the overarching work profile of NITI and urged them for a proper budgetary utilization and consequent steps for dynamic implementation and outcome. The details of its progress and outcomes may be shared with the Committee at the earliest.

6. In their Action Taken Replies the Ministry of Planning have submitted as follows:-

"The reasons for underutilization of fund by DMEO have already been underlined in reply to Recommendation Serial No.1 above. As advised by the Committee, efforts have been in DMEO to engage effective and competent manpower with requisite expertise. Action points w.r.t. the 15 sectors are being monitored in DMEO through a web-based interactive dashboard and the compliance is periodically reviewed. Similarly, the Output- interactive dashboard. This will enable tracking of outputs and outcomes on a quarterly/annual basis, as the case may be. The Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Finance will have access to the dashboard and data can be updated on real-time basis by them. This would enable Ministry of Finance to use the data for assessing the performance while deciding Budget estimate and Revised Estimate. As desired by the Committee, a copy of the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework: 2018-19 prepared by DMEO is enclosed for the perusal of Committee."

7. The Committee note that there has been gradual increase in the budget allocation for Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) with regard to its proposed work profile and mandate. However, the Committee are dismayed to note that despite flagging their concern time and again regarding the under utilisation of budgetary allocation at its inception stage, the appropriate sincerity on part of DMEO and NITI seems to be lacking. Furthermore, the Committee had previously noted that keeping in view of its role, the DMEO should have been adequately staffed and started functioning at a suitable pace. The trend of underutilisation of funds and DMEO's inability to recruit staff against the vacant posts has become a regular feature, and the reasoning thereof seems to be routine and repetitive. The Committee find it rather disconcerting that the vacancies are not being filled due to various lingering issues, viz. unavailability of requisite and suitable officers / staff, delay in response from various quarters etc. and are of the view that DMEO should have made necessary pre-arrangements with due anticipation of its future requirements. The Committee are unable to comprehend as to how the DMEO will succeed to achieve its mandate with such constraints, which has substantially affected its smooth functioning. The Committee therefore reiterate that all necessary steps must be initiated to fill the vacant positions at different levels within the DMEO without any further delay.

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

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

8. The Committee noted that the Finance Minister had announced two schemes viz. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) during the Budget Speech of 2015-16. Further, the two schemes were combined into a single scheme namely "AIM including SETU", as per the recommendation of the Expenditure Finance Committee and subsequently approved by the cabinet. The scheme proposed to rapidly transform the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country viz. setting up of 600 new Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and support to 21 Established Incubation Centres selected in 2017-18. The Committee further noted that it was one of the main scheme operated by NITI with a relatively substantial financial outlay of Rs 200 crore for the fiscal 2018-19. The Committee appreciated the intent of the government to foster ideas related to start-up culture in schools and colleges, they opined that a lot of ground needed to be covered for a persuasive fruition of such an enabling initiative. They were of the view that although a substantial amount of taxpayers' money was spent on the scheme, the challenge remained as of today with most of the incubators unable to produce any concrete and quantifiable result in form of an authentic startup. The Committee, therefore, recommended that government should do 'due diligence' while providing funds and the same should be systematically distributed so that the educationally backward areas should get top most priority and also get an opportunity to innovate and progress side-by-side with the relatively better-off areas. The Committee further desired that the government continuously evaluate the progress on real time basis against concrete deliverables, in the field of innovation at local level. Further, the schools needed to be pursued vigorously to complete the documentation process.

9. In their Action Taken Replies the Ministry of Planning have submitted as follows:-

"The observations of Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants are noted by Atal Innovation Mission. Effective utilization of AIM funds has been ensured of current BE2017-18/RE2017-18. The status sheet for expenditure as on 28th March 2018 is enclosed which reflects that the grant-in-aid funds made available by MoF as on date are fully utilized in it's program implementation. In 2016-17, AIM's operational activities had just begun, and therefore the actual utilization was on the lower side in terms of RE projected for 2016-17. The operational activities related to the Atal Innovation Mission have picked up significant momentum during 2017-18 resulting in full utilization of not only the BE2017-18 Grant-In funds of 74 crores allocated during the year, but also the enhanced RE2017-18 Grant-In funds of Rs 128 crores allocated.

The detailed AIM expenditure status including Grant-in Aid budgets with actual spending is enclosed for ready review and reference. AIM has selected 2441 schools for establishment of Atal Tinkering Labs and they will get the funding as per ATL Guidelines and compliance to the same. The current ATL selection covers all States of the country and five out of the seven union territories of India. The ATL selection has thus a representation of 93% of the districts of India (including urban, rural, hilly districts), with over 98% named Smart cities also covered. The selection has a 70:30 ratio of Govt / Govt Aided vis-à-vis Private Schools, and furthermore over 80% Schools are girl or co-ed schools. The last round of selection of 1500 Schools was announced on 25th December 2018, wherein as of 28th March 2018, 1295 Schools have submitted their documents out of which 1165 documentations received are in compliance to ATL Guidelines. The remaining 130 schools are required to make corrections to their documentations to comply with the ATL Guidelines. 205 of these 1500 schools are in the process of completing their documentation. The Atal Tinkering Lab students participate in many national Atal Tinkering Challenges and Atal Tinkering Marathons and submit their innovations in response to the challenges posed to them in various sectors of interest to them. In the recently held Atal Tinkering Marathon in Oct 2017, an estimated 35000+ students participated submitting 680+ unique innovations out of which the Top 100 have received recognition. AIM has also selected 19 Atal incubation centres covering 15 states of India. These Atal Incubation centres will foster startups in each of their centres in multiple sectors relevant to the economy. Six of these 19 incubators are Scale Up Incubators and 13 of these are new greenfield incubators. The current set of Atal Incubation Centres have resulted in the creation and support of 380+ startups across the country since they were selected. The second round of Atal Incubator selection is currently in progress and this will further add to the incubation centres in India. Several of these incubators such as TREC STEP, 91Springboard, Amrita TBI, CCAMP have many achievements and received many public recognitions in the establishment and incubation of technology driven enterprises and some of them have received various prestigious awards. A comprehensive real time dashboard of the ATL Labs and Atal Incubators is planned to be launched in the next few months to ensure output/outcome monitoring of the effectiveness of the ATL Labs and Atal Incubators."

RE:2017-18, BE:2018-19 and Actuals: 2017-18

Grant No. 73

Major Head - 3475- Other General Economic Services

(Rs.in Lakhs)

S. No.	Scheme/Controlling Officer	Object Head	Object head wise break up	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	Actual 2016-17	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Exp. Upto28.03.2018	Proposed BE 2018-19
2	3475.00.800-Other Expenditure 3475.00.800.97 - New Programmes (Central Plan) 3475.00.800.97.02 - Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU)	01	Salaries	50.00	10.00	6.37	30.00	15.00	8.43	30.00
		02	Wages	20.00	--	--	20.00	0.00	--	0.00
		03	Overtime Allowance	10.00	--	--	--	1.00	--	0.00
		06	Medical Treatment	20.00	10.00	--	10.00	5.00	--	10.00
		11	Domestic Travel Expenses	50.00	50.00	0.05	50.00	22.00	21.91	90.00
		12	Foreign Travel Expenses	50.00	--	--	100.00	20.00	18.08	50.00
		13	Office Expenses	100.00	23.00	16.06	50.00	35.00	34.39	50.00
		16	Publications	50.00	10.00	--	20.00	0.00	--	20.00
		20	Other Administrative Expenses	150.00	30.00	8.28	220.00	938.00	922.89	500.00
		26	Advertising and Publicity	50.00	50.00	--	250.00	8.00	0.00	300.00
		28	Professional Services	350.00	50.00	37.91	400.00	152.00	139.52	500.00
		31	Grants-in-aid General	7000.00	12000.00	7488.80	7400.00	12800.00	11773.53*	18250.00
			Atal Tinkering Labs(ATL)							
			Incubation Centers (AIC/EIC)							
			Others							
		50	Other Charges	7000.00	482.00	--	2600.00	0.00	--	150.00
		99	Information Technology (OE)	100.00	--	--	50.00	4.00	1.93	50.00
			Total	15000.00	12715.00	7557.47	11200.00	14000.00	12918.75	20000.00

* Bills of Grants-in-aid of Rs.10.12 Crores have been submitted to PAO. Will be paid today itself.

10. The Committee note that the scheme viz. 'Atal Innovation Mission including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation' (AIM) has completed three plus years since its announcement during the budget speech of 2015-16. The Committee are pleased to note that representation with regard to establishment of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) has a comprehensive coverage all over the country including rural-urban-hilly districts with a healthy ratio of Government/ Government aided, private and co-ed schools. The Committee further note that the pace of operational activities related to the AIM has progressively increased which has led to the satisfactory utilization of budgetary grants allocated thereof. The Committee are of the view that effective and timely utilization of AIM funds is paramount and the same needs to be ensured by NITI for rapid transformation of innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country. The Committee reiterate that the remaining round of selection of schools be concluded at the earliest and a complete report of the same may be shared with the Committee. The Committee further reiterate that the number of Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) across the country mandated with fostering start ups in the relevant sectors of the economy may be increased accordingly as the initial achievement and public recognition as per the reply of NITI seems to be constructive and worthwhile. The Committee further desire that the details of all 380+ startups created and supported across the nation may be shared with them at the earliest. The Committee would further like to urge upon NITI for an early launch of the comprehensive real time dashboard on Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) and incubators, so that the Government is able to convincingly evaluate the progress on real time basis against solid results. Furthermore, the specifications involved with respect to such a dashboard to ensure effective outcome, monitoring and effectiveness may be made available to the Committee.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS / OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

The Committee note with dismay that the 'UN-NITI Aayog Strategic Partnership project' has been allocated a meagre sum of Rs 10 lakh only. The Committee are of the view that the allocation of Rs. 10 lakh for a seemingly important initiative aimed at familiarizing the activities planned under the United Nations Sustainable Development framework (2018-22) seems to be inadequate and needs a revisit for likely enhancement keeping in view its bearing on Sustainable Development Goals and National Development Agenda for a new India by 2022. Budgetary allocation under Research and study has been made to an extent of Rs. 3.23 crore only. The Committee feel that in light of NITI's greater role as a think tank, the allocation seems to be minuscule. The long term outcome of such a grant be taken into cognizance seriously and deserving budgetary support may be provided wherever necessary.

Reply of the Government:

Under this budget head, allocation was to be for 2 UNDP supported projects, which have been completed in December 2017 and the next United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022 has not been finalized till now. Therefore the amount kept is just a token amount only for continuation of the budget head. Once the project proposal is ready, necessary arrangements will be made to enhance the budget.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M. No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

The Committee desire that Ministry of Planning methodically go through the details of its Mid-Term Appraisal report and initiate remedial action on inputs gathered and implement the same into the National Development Agenda-2022. They feel that such

dovetailing of inputs may lead to a convenient effectiveness on the programme implementation potential of NITI. The Committee would like the NITI to complete the formalities of the detailed performance - based on outcome budget document and share the details regarding its benefits and outcome. Further, NITI should ensure that the initiative would be able to ensure effective accountability and reliable audit of various schemes and monies, which are to be utilised in a qualitative and measurable way. The Committee feel that an effective and proper implementation of such scheme would assist the Government to ensure appropriate use of scarce resources in times of monetary constraint and fiscal challenges. The Committee desire that although the budgetary allocation has increased to an extent, the Ministry of Planning may impress upon the Government from time to time for higher grants keeping in view NITI's urgent and emerging role. The Committee recommend that the Ministry in the meantime make optimum use of budgetary allocation during the fiscal year.

Reply of the Government:

i. The Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework: 2018-2019

In 2016, the Government of India decided to define measurable medium-term outcomes for each CS/CSS of GoI, up to 2019-20 and consequently, the Outcome budget document for 2017-2018 was prepared. However, it suffered from a limitation of time and was undertaken as a hurried up task. As mentioned on several occasions by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, monitoring of Government spending must move away from expenditure to Outcome based. Keeping this in mind and taking lessons from the experience of 2017-18, NITI Aayog took up the task of improving the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) for 2018-19 based on global best practices. This rigorous exercise has been carried out using a Strategic Outcome Verification Process (SOVP) tool, which is used globally by international experts for Output/Outcome based monitoring. Relevant modifications were made to suit the Indian scenario. This entire exercise has been carried out through regular and multiple consultations with all concerned ministries/departments of the GoI for all CS/CSS schemes. The Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) 2018-2019 was submitted to the Dept. of

Expenditure, MoF in February, 2018 for its inclusion in the budgetary documents of the Government of India.

ii. Key improvements in OOMF: 2018-19 over Outcome Framework: 2017-18

- a. The 2018-2019 document contains clearly demarcated outputs and outcomes, developed using a structured approach based on a results framework.
- b. It also clearly defines measurable indicators against each of the outputs and outcomes.
- c. To ensure exhaustiveness, outputs and outcomes have been defined such that none of the objectives and scheme components in the scheme guidelines are missed out.
- d. The approach adopted has enabled mapping of the results chain of all the schemes to bring out their strategic essence. Underlying risks, assumptions and potential unintended consequences of each of the schemes have been clearly identified. This enables enhanced review and appraisal of the scheme.
- e. Separate columns for baselines, targets and data sources for information tracking have been added in the FY 2018-19. This will enable closer monitoring of quantitative outputs and outcomes during the year.
- f. NITI Aayog has also developed a dashbaord for FY 2018-19 Outcome monitoring which is a much more comprehensive and superior tool for monitoring.

iii. Benefits of OOMF in Governance:

- a. OOMF 2018-19 provides indicators to measure 'Outcomes' (against scheme objectives) as well as the 'Outputs' (of activities undertaken under the scheme). This Framework can be used for actively tracking progress against defined targets.

b. OOMF 2018-19 provides solid basis during EFC and SFC proposal evaluation to take decisions on which schemes to continue and which schemes to discontinue.

c. This exercise lays the foundation for rationalizing the portfolio of Gol's developmental programmes by the end of 14th Finance Commission period. As the framework enables objective measurement of scheme performance, budgetary allocation can be optimized in view of performance: high-performing schemes can be identified and continued/scaled up, and corrective action can be taken for underperforming schemes.

d. Critical data gaps in key output and outcome indicators have been identified, so Ministries/Departments can now be encouraged to develop/improve their data capture mechanisms.

e. OOMF can be used to drive budgetary and administrative convergence among existing schemes/programmes, as a number of them share commonly intended outcomes. This convergence could be achieved, for example, by merging components of different schemes aimed at common outcomes, or by reallocating components or even schemes from one Ministry to another. Deeper analysis may uncover further opportunities and methods for convergence.

f. The approach also enables alignment of scheme impacts with the national goals/SDGs. Thus, a scheme's contribution to the national goals can be considered during its assessment for review/continuation/scale down. Similarly, the achievement of national goals/SDGs can be linked with the specific schemes to improve the national performance. It can also help in broadly determining budget contribution towards attainment of each SDG.

g. Standardization of output and outcome indicators across the various stages of the scheme's life-cycle (design, implementation, review and appraisal) can drive ease of communication between various stakeholders.

Facilitate effective accountability and reliable Audit of various schemes.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

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

The Committee note that the Finance Minister had announced two schemes viz. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) during the Budget Speech of 2015-16. Further, the two schemes were combined into a single scheme namely "AIM including SETU", as per the recommendation of the Expenditure Finance Committee and subsequently approved by the cabinet. The scheme proposes to rapidly transform the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country viz. setting up of 600 new Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and support to 21 Established Incubation Centres selected in 2017-18. The Committee further note that it is one of the main scheme operated by NITI with a relatively substantial financial outlay of Rs 200 crore for the fiscal 2018-19. The Committee while appreciating the intent of the government to foster ideas related to start-up culture in schools and colleges, they opine that a lot of ground needs to be covered for a persuasive fruition of such an enabling initiative. They are of the view that although a substantial amount of taxpayers' money has been spent on the scheme, the challenge remains as of today with most of the incubators unable to produce any concrete and quantifiable result in form of an authentic startup. The Committee, therefore, recommend that government should do 'due diligence' while providing funds and the same should be systematically distributed so that the educationally backward areas should get top most priority and also get an opportunity to innovate and progress side-by-side with the relatively better-off areas. The Committee further desire that the government continuously evaluate the progress on real time basis against concrete deliverables, in the field of innovation at local level. Further, the schools should be pursued vigorously to complete the documentation process.

Reply of the Government:

The observations of Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants are noted by Atal Innovation Mission. Effective utilization of AIM funds has been ensured of current BE2017-18/RE2017-18. The status sheet for expenditure as on 28th March 2018 is enclosed which reflects that the grant-in-aid funds made available by MoF as on date are fully utilized in it's program implementation. In 2016-17, AIM's

operational activities had just begun, and therefore the actual utilization was on the lower side in terms of RE projected for 2016-17. The operational activities related to the Atal Innovation Mission have picked up significant momentum during 2017-18 resulting in full utilization of not only the BE2017-18 Grant-In funds of 74 crores allocated during the year, but also the enhanced RE2017-18 Grant-In funds of Rs 128 crores allocated. The detailed AIM expenditure status including Grant-in Aid budgets with actual spending is enclosed for ready review and reference. AIM has selected 2441 schools for establishment of Atal Tinkering Labs and they will get the funding as per ATL Guidelines and compliance to the same. The current ATL selection covers all States of the country and five out of the seven union territories of India. The ATL selection has thus a representation of 93% of the districts of India (including urban, rural, hilly districts), with over 98% named Smart cities also covered. The selection has a 70:30 ratio of Govt / Govt Aided vis-à-vis Private Schools, and furthermore over 80% Schools are girl or co-ed schools. The last round of selection of 1500 Schools was announced on 25th December 2018, wherein as of 28th March 2018, 1295 Schools have submitted their documents out of which 1165 documentations received are in compliance to ATL Guidelines. The remaining 130 schools are required to make corrections to their documentations to comply with the ATL Guidelines. 205 of these 1500 schools are in the process of completing their documentation. The Atal Tinkering Lab students participate in many national Atal Tinkering Challenges and Atal Tinkering Marathons and submit their innovations in response to the challenges posed to them in various sectors of interest to them. In the recently held Atal Tinkering Marathon in Oct 2017, an estimated 35000+ students participated submitting 680+ unique innovations out of which the Top 100 have received recognition. AIM has also selected 19 Atal incubation centres covering 15 states of India. These Atal Incubation centres will foster startups in each of their centres in multiple sectors relevant to the economy. Six of these 19 incubators are Scale Up Incubators and 13 of these are new greenfield incubators. The current set of Atal Incubation Centres have resulted in the creation and support of 380+ startups across the country since they were selected. The second round of Atal Incubator selection is currently in progress and this will further add to the

incubation centres in India. Several of these incubators such as TREC STEP, 91Springboard, Amrita TBI, CCAMP have many achievements and received many public recognitions in the establishment and incubation of technology driven enterprises and some of them have received various prestigious awards. A comprehensive real time dashboard of the ATL Labs and Atal Incubators is planned to be launched in the next few months to ensure output/outcome monitoring of the effectiveness of the ATL Labs and Atal Incubators.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 10 of Chapter 1)

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

Economically Backward Districts - Appraisal of needs and provision of Special Grants

The Committee note that NITI has launched a program to rapidly transform 115 identified districts in India with an objective of improving the standard of living of the citizens residing in these districts. Further, it is proposed that the steps initiated under this program would result in dramatic rise in ranking of the country in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) and help the country achieve Sustainable Development Goals, a step towards creation of a New India by 2022. The Committee note that NITI through such mechanism would ensure inclusive growth to effectively improve its HDI indices, ushering the transformation of identified backward districts. The Committee are however somewhat apprehensive with respect to the roadmap and parameters of this initiative. The Committee are of the view that since the States are supposed to be main drivers in the transformation of backward districts, they find it difficult to comprehend as to how NITI plans to take onboard the concurrence of States and alleviate their reservations towards the unilateral decision of NITI and Central Government. The Committee therefore desire NITI to systematically address various lingering issues with respect to the coordination between centre and states. The scheme must be designed in way to redress regional

inequities and imbalances by converging development inflows smoothly into the growth ecosystem of the backward districts. The Committee are of the view that there are persistent regional, inter / intra state-district imbalances in development. NITI should strive towards building of a qualitative capacity for effective transformation at both state and district level, which is a key pre-requisite towards successful and time-bound transformation. The Committee recommend that under this programme, NITI should endeavour towards addressing those critical gaps within the developmental agenda that are not being adequately met through the existing schemes. Professional inputs by NITI to improve the delivery of critical ideas and their vision to State governments and district administration and to counter possible efficiency loss on account of inadequate local mechanism also needs to be dealt with on priority basis. Furthermore, concerted efforts must be in place to streamline inter / intra-state and district variations through a sustained effort to propel the country on a higher growth trajectory. However it is not clear to the Committee as to what are the schemes and corresponding allocation and they feel that in absence of any allocation, the meagre involvement of Prabhari Officers without engaging the State Government may not serve the intended purpose. Keeping in view the proposed model of development of 115 backward districts, the Committee desire that they should be apprised of the details of this development model / parameters and mode of funding of the identified 115 backward districts in the country as also the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Reply of the Government:

(a) Partnership with States: In the aspirational district programme, States are the main drivers. They have been requested to form a Committee under Chief Secretary to supervise implementation of this programme, designate a nodal officer to coordinate activities at State level and respective district administration under the concerned District Magistrates are the fulcrum on which the success of this programme hinges. The Central Prabhari Officers, designated for each of the aspirational districts are to act as a bridge between the District administration and centre as well as State Governments. Even in selection of district, after shortlisting the same on the basis of a composite index, States were requested that in case they

suggest any replacement of the district on the basis of an objective criteria, Government of India would be open to such suggestion. Altogether, so far, seven districts in five states have been replaced on the basis of suggestion from the State Governments.

(b) Resource availability under the programme: the programme envisages convergence of the initiatives and schemes of Central and state Government under this programme. Already resources are available under these programmes and the real task is to improve the efficiency of their spending. In order the resources remain well directed, the programme has identified key performance indicators in these districts and is strengthening the mechanism for real time monitoring of progress in these indicators. Similarly, districts have been requested to map the key task and resources available under the existing scheme for ensuing their convergence. The Central Prabharis are guiding the district to making the action plan to improve the indicators in data, strategy being adopted to compare the current status of the district, with best of the State, and subsequently best of the country. For real time monitoring as stated above, mechanism to collect key data and their display on dashboard in sectors under focus in these aspirational districts are being strengthen. This would facilitate the Districts Magistrate, and other districts officers to locate their challenges and find local solution to ensure the improvement in key indicators. In addition, States have been requested to utilise funds like District Mineral funds (wherever available) or enter into partnership with entities/institutions outside the Government to make rapid progress in sectors which are under focus in this programme. In addition, the central Ministries are prioritising these districts in their respective programme. These arrangements would ensure availability of resources for transformation of these districts.

(c) Ensuring regional balance: Districts have been selected on the basis of transparent criteria of relatively lesser progress in achieving key social outcomes. One of the key deprivations enumerated under the Socio-Economic caste census- per cent of households dependent on manual labour(which can be taken as a proxy for poverty) has also been given due weightage while selecting the districts. a rapid

transformation of these districts would not only improve the regional balance in economic development but also inspire the districts in their neighborhood to undertake innovative measures to improve their own performance, thereby further addressing regional imbalance. It is also submitted that the aspirational district programme is in addition to existing schemes of Government of India as well as that of the State Governments. Hence the arrangements of addressing the regional balances through different Schemes of central and state Governments continue. The programme of aspirational district is being implemented in addition to these existing programmes.

Brief note on SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on 11 October, 2014 under which each Member of Parliament is responsible for developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019. The goal of the scheme is to develop three Adarsh Grams or model villages by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. It intends to achieve its objectives through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. Gram Panchayats under SAGY have to prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritized time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village, through convergence of resources. The Hon'ble MPs adopted 703 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under Phase-I, 395 GPs under Phase-II and 145 GPs under Phase-III of the scheme. Across the country, 114 Hon'ble MPs from Lok Sabha and 31 Hon'ble MPs from Rajya Sabha have adopted 145 Gram Panchayats under the Phase-III of SAGY as on 16th March, 2018. An Adarsh Gram evolves out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible which are also context specific. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. In order to keep track of the progress of

activities listed in the VDP, an online Tracking Template is put in place. Approval of the VDP is done by the District level committee headed by the District Collector, in the presence of the MP duly considering his/her comments and suggestions. One of the key objectives of SAGY is to generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt. The Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY are nurtured as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats. The achievement of programme objectives of SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is intended through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds. The Ministry of Rural Development coordinates with other Central Ministries/ Departments to ensure provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY GPs. So far 942 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their Village Development Plans (VDP) on the SAGY web-site (<http://saanjhi.gov.in/>) containing 50,136 projects. Out of these, implementation of 20,830 (42%) projects has been completed as on 12 March 2018. As per the Panchayat Darpan data uploaded by 690 Gram Panchayats on the SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana portal, remarkable achievements have taken place in many of them: 427 Gram Panchayats under SAGY have achieved 100% of Children Immunization (0-6 age group), 252 Gram Panchayats have reported 100% Institutional delivery, 526 Gram Panchayats have 100% of Days Mid-Day Meal (MDM) coverage to schools. Similarly 171 Gram Panchayats reported electricity connection to all Households and 91 Gram Panchayats have safe and secure Housing facility to all Households in the SAGY villages. Likewise, 160 Gram Panchayats have now e-Panchayat Service available at Gram Panchayats Office. Many Gram Panchayats have also made efforts in the area of ensuring social and financial security in their respective Gram Panchayats by enrolling every eligible individual to Government programmes like Jan DhanYojana (174 Gram Panchayats), Atal Pension Yojana (58 Gram Panchayats), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (85 Gram Panchayats), RashtriyaSwasthyaBimaYojna (70 Gram Panchayats), Widow Pension (332 Gram Panchayats), Old Age Pension (323 Gram Panchayats).

Monitoring Mechanism

At the national level, a separate web based monitoring system has been put in place for the scheme which can be accessed from the SAGY website. Dynamic website www.saanjhi.gov.in has been created and the login credentials to this website circulated among all the Members of Parliament, State Nodal Officers, District Collectors and Charge Officers. The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a 35 point impact monitoring tool to gauge the impact of SAGY in the GPs. Progress is measured through outcome indicators broadly covering basic amenities, education, health, sanitation, livelihood, women empowerment, financial inclusion, food security, social security and e-governance. The information are to be updated in the Panchayat Darpan by the GPs on quarterly (22 indicators), half yearly (7 indicators) and yearly basis (6 indicators).

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

The Committee desire that with regard to the roadmap for revitalisation of Agricultural sector and doubling of farmers' income, the NITI should without any delay come out with a workable blue print and a coherent strategy to achieve these goals. The Committee may be apprised at the earliest about the various schemes and projects undertaken and envisaged for this purpose including the funding pattern thereof.

Reply of the Government:

NITI Aayog has taken several initiatives to bring reforms under the agriculture sector, which is aligned with the Government's commitment to double farmer's income by 2022 and addressing farmers' distress. NITI Aayog has constituted a Task Force on January 3, 2018 to develop a business model that will focus on the implementation of the pilot projects in different agro-climatic regions of the country to demonstrate the measures for doubling of farmers' income. The Aayog has also

consultations with States and Central Ministries to provide MSP 50% higher over the cost of production (A2+FL) to all the crops covered under MSP and evolving a mechanism of implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to all the notified agricultural commodities. The States are also being advised for speedy reforms of APMC Act, Land Leasing Laws, felling and transit laws of agro-forestry produce and contract farming. NITI Aayog is also working with States in 150 Aspirational Districts to transform agricultural sector along-with others, by 2022 in these districts. The Ministry of Agriculture is already implementing Umbrella Scheme KrishiUnnatiYojana focusing on development on crops, horticulture, infrastructure, markets; White Revolution for livestock and dairying and Blue Revolution for fisheries. The development of market infrastructure and functioning with GrAMs (with an allocation of Rs. 2,000 crore for 2018-19), and value chain development of perishables with the launch of Pradhan MantriKisan SAMPADA Yojana and Operation Greens are also planned. The Risk Management of farmers and farming is addressed under Pradhan MantriFasalBimaYojana with an allocation of Rs. 13,000 crore during 2018-19. The major issues of Water Management and efficient use is addressed through Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchaiYojana with an allocation of Rs. 4,000 crore for 2018-19. Besides, for the development of livestock and fisheries sector, it is proposed to set up a Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FAIDF) for fisheries sector and an Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) for financing infrastructure requirement of animal husbandry sector with the proposed corpus of these two new funds would be Rs. 10,000 crore.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

CHAPTER - III

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

Analysis of Demands for Grants (2018-19)

The Committee note that the total budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 339.65 crore. This includes Revenue and Capital portions of Rs. 338.97 crore and Rs. 68 lakh respectively. The Budget Estimates of 2018-19 have increased by Rs. 34.5 percent with respect to the Budget Estimates of 2017-18. The scrutiny of the Plan Budget of the Ministry of Planning reveals that against the BE of Rs. 200 crore in the year 2016-17, the actual utilisation was Rs. 155.08 crore. In 2017-18, BE and actual utilisation (upto January 2018) were Rs. 171.50 crore and Rs. 92.92 crore respectively. The Ministry has been allocated Rs. 262.30 crore for the budget year of 2018-19. The Committee further note that under the scheme 'Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU)' there has been a substantial gap of Rs. 74.43 crore and Rs. 52.58 crore between the BE and Actuals during the fiscals of 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. The same trend is visible under the heads of 'Ongoing programme and schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15' and 'DMEO'. The gap under 'Ongoing programme and schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15' stood at Rs. 13.20 and Rs. 15.47 crore between the BE and Actuals for the fiscals 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. The difference under 'DMEO' stood at Rs. 2.81 crore and Rs. 5.09 crore for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively between the Budget Estimates and Actuals. The Committee are of the view that such persistent underutilisation of budgetary allocation reflects poorly upon the financial management of the Ministry of Planning. The Committee desire the Ministry to effectively utilise the allocation in a time bound manner and avoid such divergence in allocation *vis-a-vis* utilisation in future. This reflects on planning especially on part of NITI and its role as the premier think tank of the Government.

Reply of the Government:

Due to the following reasons, the funds allotted during FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 could not be fully utilized. It may be seen that most of the reasons were beyond the control of DMEO:

- a. During the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 various efforts were made in DMEO to fill up the vacant positions at the higher level like Director General, Deputy Director Generals and Directors. However, due to the poor response to the advertisements, the efforts succeeded only partially resulting into the underutilization of funds under “Salary” and “Professional Services” sub-heads.
- b. UPSC and Staff Selection Commission were requested to send dossiers of suitable confidantes for 10 posts of Economic Officer (Group B Gazetted) and 6 posts of Economic Investigator (Group B Non- Gazetted) respectively out of which only SSC has forwarded dossiers of 5 Economic Investigators in the 3rd week of March, 2018. Response from the UPSC is still awaited. The delay in response from UPSC and SSC has resulted into the underutilization of funds.
- c. Keeping the functional requirements in view, DMEO decided to close w.e.f. 30-Sep-2017 all 15 regional offices known as the Regional Development Monitoring and Evaluation Offices (RDMEO). The closure of all field units led to stoppage in expenditure on rent, electricity charges, water charges, minor works, etc.
- d. Due to closure of RDMEOs some of the officers opted for repatriation in their parent cadre and proceeded on deputation, which cause underutilization of funds.
- e. Award of contracts for the work related to dash board for assessment of PMAY and outcome budget were finalized in the last quarter of 2018 and due to the reason vendors could not submitted their bills in the current financial years which is also a main reason for underutilization of funds in DMEO. On closure of RDMEOs, the staff were transferred to DMEO Hqrs in New Delhi. However, many staff have proceeded on deputation to their respective places resulting into underutilization of funds.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog)O.M. No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

With regard to the issue of strategic disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), the Committee are of the view that no profit making PSUs should be sold. They feel that the PSUs with steady and proven track record should not be subject to any strategic disinvestment, but should be systematically strengthened and nurtured to leverage their role to achieve the desired socio-economic objectives and National Development Agenda 2022. The NITI being a think tank should consider this and suggest alternative avenues of non-tax avenues to the Government than adopting this easy way out. For instance, in the case of Air India, the Committee would like to be informed as to why its turnaround is not being considered instead of write-offs of debts.

Reply of the Government:

The Government of India's policy on strategic disinvestment notified by DIPAM does not exempt profit making PSUs from its ambit. However, those PSUs which are considered high priority or strategic for the Government, either because they serve national security purposes or because they perform sovereign function at an arms length or if they address market imperfections and serve a public purpose are not recommended for strategic disinvestment by NITI Aayog. Air India does not fit the criteria for a strategic business for the Government. There is a competitive private sector already operating in the airline space.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

The Committee would also like to be apprised about the initiatives taken by NITI in collaboration and coordination with State Governments and the results achieved with regard to digitalisation of land records, public health records and other such social documentation, which will go a long way towards operationalizing the concept of cooperative federalism.

Reply of the Government:

The subject of Digitalisation of land records is dealt by Department of Land Records; Ministry of Rural Development. Similarly, the digitisation of Public Health records is looked after by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

CHAPTER - IV

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

Recommendation (Serial No.4)

Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

The Committee note that the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) was established in September 2015 as an attached office of NITI, in sync with the priorities of the Government focusing on various aspects related to the monitoring of programmes and initiatives. DMEO has been further mandated with monitoring the implementation of the Output Outcome Budget of the Government for 2017-18. Moreover, the Committee have been informed that DMEO has recently completed an exercise to improve the quality of Outcome Budget document by identifying quantifiable and measurable outputs and outcomes and relevant indicators to monitor 750 schemes across 72 Ministries / Departments. It also monitors the implementation of action points agreed during the discussions held quarterly by PMO to review the various sectors, with no role in allocation of funds. The Committee note that allocation for DMEO has increased by 20% during the fiscal and the same appears to be in line with the expansive work profile proposed to be undertaken by it. The Committee in their previous reports had flagged the issue of underutilisation of the budgetary allocation at its inception stage and had recommended the need for an appraisal of the same. The trend still persists as only Rs. 9.90 crore has been utilised upto January 2018 against the BE of Rs. 15 crore for 2017-18. The Committee are of the view that delegation of such an important task as monitoring the implementation of Outcome Budget of the Government requires an effective and competent manpower at its disposal with requisite expertise. The Committee are of the view that DMEO should institute comparative outcomes at Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actuals stage over the foregoing years. Furthermore, a proper evaluation and analysis be effected for monitoring and follow up action especially regarding 12 infrastructure sectors and 3 social sectors viz. Road (Highway), Civil Aviation, Digital, Health, Education, Petroleum and Rural livelihoods, Rural housing, Rural roads, Railways, Power (including Coal) and Urban Housing besides other major activities contributing to

the economy. They desire that DMEO evaluate and finalise its core requirements in quantitative and qualitative terms for fulfilling its mandate and accordingly strengthen and reinforce it without any further delay. The Committee acknowledge the important role being played by DMEO within the overarching work profile of NITI and urge upon them for a proper budgetary utilization and consequent steps for dynamic implementation and outcome. The details of its progress and outcomes may be shared with the Committee at the earliest.

Reply of the Government:

The reasons for underutilization of fund by DMEO have already been underlined in reply to Recommendation Serial No.1 above. As advised by the Committee, efforts have been in DMEO to engage effective and competent manpower with requisite expertise. Action points w.r.t. the 15 sectors are being monitored in DMEO through a web-based interactive dashboard and the compliance is periodically reviewed. Similarly, the Output- interactive dashboard. This will enable tracking of outputs and outcomes on a quarterly/annual basis, as the case may be. The Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Finance will have access to the dashboard and data can be updated on real-time basis by them. This would enable Ministry of Finance to use the data for assessing the performance while deciding Budget estimate and Revised Estimate. As desired by the Committee, a copy of the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework: 2018-19 prepared by DMEO is enclosed for the perusal of Committee.

[Ministry of Planning (NITI Aayog) O.M No. 18/3/2018-Parl. Dated 07.05.2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 7 of Chapter 1)

CHAPTER - V

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES
BY THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

NIL

**NEW DELHI
06 August, 2018
15 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)**

**DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Finance**

ANNEXURE

Minutes of the Twenty First sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance
The Committee sat on Monday, the 6 August, 2018 from 1500 hrs to 1600 hrs,
Committee Room No. 3, Parliament House Annexe, Extn Block A New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. M. Veerappa Moily - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
3. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya
4. Shri Nishikant Dubey
5. Shri Venkatesh Babu T.G.
6. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
7. Shri Shyama Charan Gupta
8. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
9. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
10. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
11. Prof. Saugata Roy
12. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
13. Shri Gopal Shetty
14. Dr. Kirit Somaiya
15. Shri Dinesh Trivedi
16. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

17. Shri Anil Desai
18. Shri Mahesh Poddar
19. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
20. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri R.C. Tiwari | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Rajesh Ranjan Kumar | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | - | Deputy Secretary |

WITNESSES

2. 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) Draft Report on "The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2018"
- (ii) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 57th Report on Demands For Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economics Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment and Public Asset Management.
- (iii) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 58th Report on Demands For Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (iv) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 59th Report on Demands For Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (v) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 60th Report on Demands For Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Planning.
- (vi) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 61st Report on Demands For Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

After some deliberations the Committee adopted the above draft Reports with some minor modifications as suggested by Members. The Committee authorised the Chairperson to finalise the Reports in the light of the modifications suggested and present the same to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX

(Vide Para 4 of the Introduction)

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SIXTIETH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA) ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-19) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

		Total	% of total
(i)	Total number of Recommendations	09	
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government (vide Recommendation at Sl.Nos. 2,3,5,6,8)	05	55.55%
(iii)	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (vide Recommendation at Sl.Nos. 1,7,9)	03	33.33
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (vide Recommendation at Sl. Nos. 4)	01	11.11%
(v)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final reply of the Government are still awaited	Nil	0.00