

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Tenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Planning were laid on the Table of the House on 5th February, 2020 under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

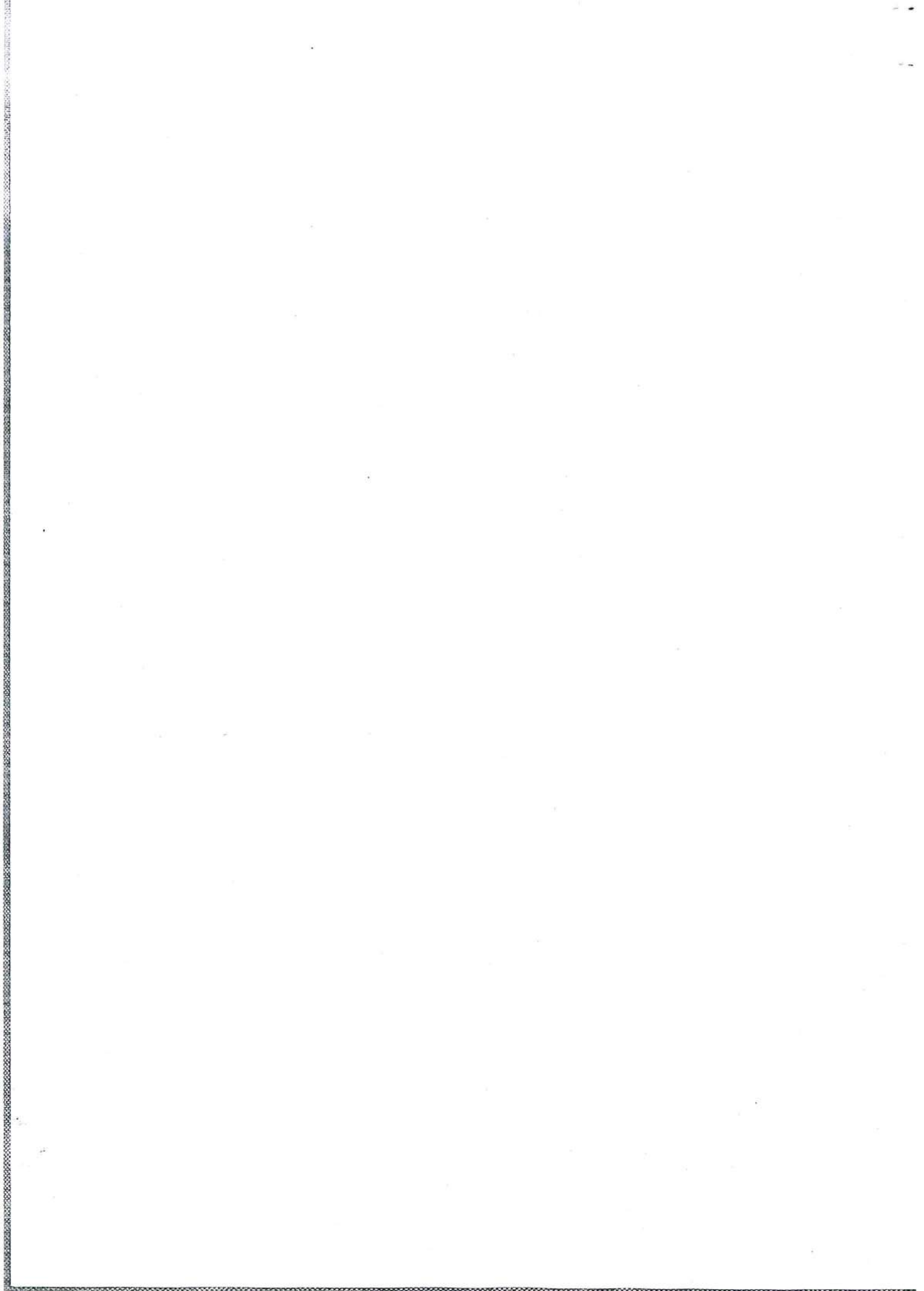
3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Planning on 03 March, 2020. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Planning for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2020-21).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 06 March, 2020.

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

New Delhi;
06 March, 2020
16 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Finance



Report

PART - I

CHAPTER I

Introductory

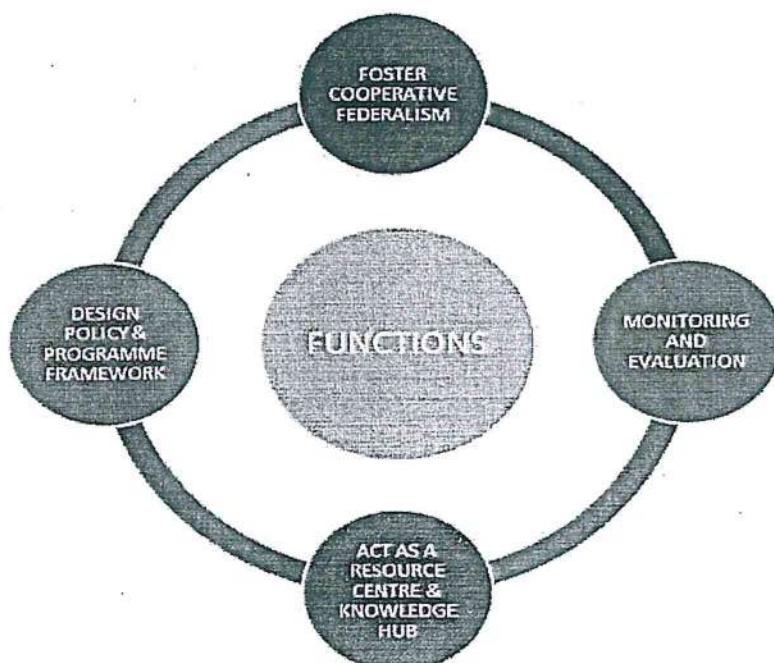
1.1 National Institution for Transforming India, also known as NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, providing directional and policy inputs. Apart from designing strategic and long-term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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER II

Analysis of Demands for Grants (2020-21)

2.1 The Ministry of Planning presented their detailed Demands for Grants (2020-21 Demand No. 76) in the Lok Sabha on 5th February, 2020. The total allocation of Ministry of Planning for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 650 crore. The Demands in respect of Revenue Section and Capital Section are Rs. 649.22 crore and Rs. 0.78 crore respectively. The Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) for 2019-20 were Rs. 583.40 crore and Rs. 579.74 crore respectively. The Actuals for the year 2018-19 was Rs. 446.77 crore. The BE for 2020-21 (Rs. 650 crore) has been increased by Rs. 66.60 crore, which is 11.41% over the BE of 2019-20 (Rs. 583.40 crore). The BE for 2020-21 (Rs. 650 crore) has been increased by Rs. 203.23 crore, which is 45.48% over the Actuals of 2018-19 (Rs. 446.77 crore). The increase in the Revenue Section for the year 2020-21 is about 1.11 % over the year 2019-20 where an amount of Rs. 582.29 crore was allocated which subsequently got revised to Rs. 545.46 crore at RE stage. Similarly, in the Capital Section, an allocation of Rs. 0.78 crore has been provided in BE 2020-21 against an amount of Rs. 1.11 crore allocated in BE 2019-20, which subsequently got reduced to Rs. 0.54 crore which is about 52% less than what was allotted in the earlier year.

The allocation for schemes other than Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme has been provided with a budget outlay of Rs. 102.22 crore, which is an increase of Rs. 7.56 crore (7.98%), over last year's (2019-20) allocation of Rs. 94.66 crore. The items under this allocation include viz. Secretariat : Economic Services, NITI Aayog, Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) and Grants-in-Aid for Autonomous bodies. In the case of DMEO, an allocation of Rs. 14 crore has been provided in the BE 2020-21 against an earlier allocation of Rs. 11 crore in BE 2019-20, which was subsequently revised to Rs. 28.32 crore at RE stage.

2.2 The outlay for the Central Sector Scheme expenditure has been provided at Rs. 547.78 crore. In respect of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU), against an allocation of Rs. 303.74 crore during 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 300 crore has been provided in BE 2020-21. The Ongoing Programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15 [SOPS, EPP(IC), R&S, PFAR, UNDP-HDBI, UNDP-SCDP] has been given a sum of Rs. 274.78 crore in BE

- 2020-21, which is a significant increase of 89.78 crore or 48.52% over BE 2019-20 which stood at Rs. 185 crore. It provides for the expenditure in respect of erstwhile Planning Commission ongoing programme and schemes such as Strengthening Office Processes and Systems (SOPS), Research and Study (R&S), Plan Formulation Appraisal and Review (PFAR). For the Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 115 Aspirational Districts, an amount of Rs. 180 crore has been provided in BE 2020-21. This is a recent initiative of NITI Aayog aimed at raising the Human Development Index in the most backward districts of the country.

- 2.3 (a) The actual expenditure incurred in 2018-19, Budget Estimate (BE) / Revised Estimate (RE) 2019-20, Budget Estimates 2020-21 are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Actual 2018-19	BE 2019-20	RE 2019-20	BE 2020-21
Total	Total	Total	Total
446.77	583.40	579.74	650.00

- (b) The Budget Estimates (BE) 2020-21, Revenue Section 2020-21 and Capital Section 2020-21 are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)		
BE 2020-21	Revenue Section 2020-21	Capital Section 2020-21
Total	Total	Total
650.00	649.22	0.78

2.4 A Brief Summary of Demands For Grants For The Year 2020-21

Notes On Expenditure Other Than Centrally Sponsored And Central Sector Schemes (Outlay Rs. 102.22 Crore)

(a) Secretariat: Economic Services

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

(b) Niti Aayog

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

(c) Development Monitoring And Evaluation Office (DMEO)

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

(d) Autonomous Bodies

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

2.5 **Notes On Central Sector Scheme Expenditure (Outlay Rs. 547.78 Crore)**

(a) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) (Outlay Rs. 300 crore) :

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

Demand No.76: Ministry of Planning

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

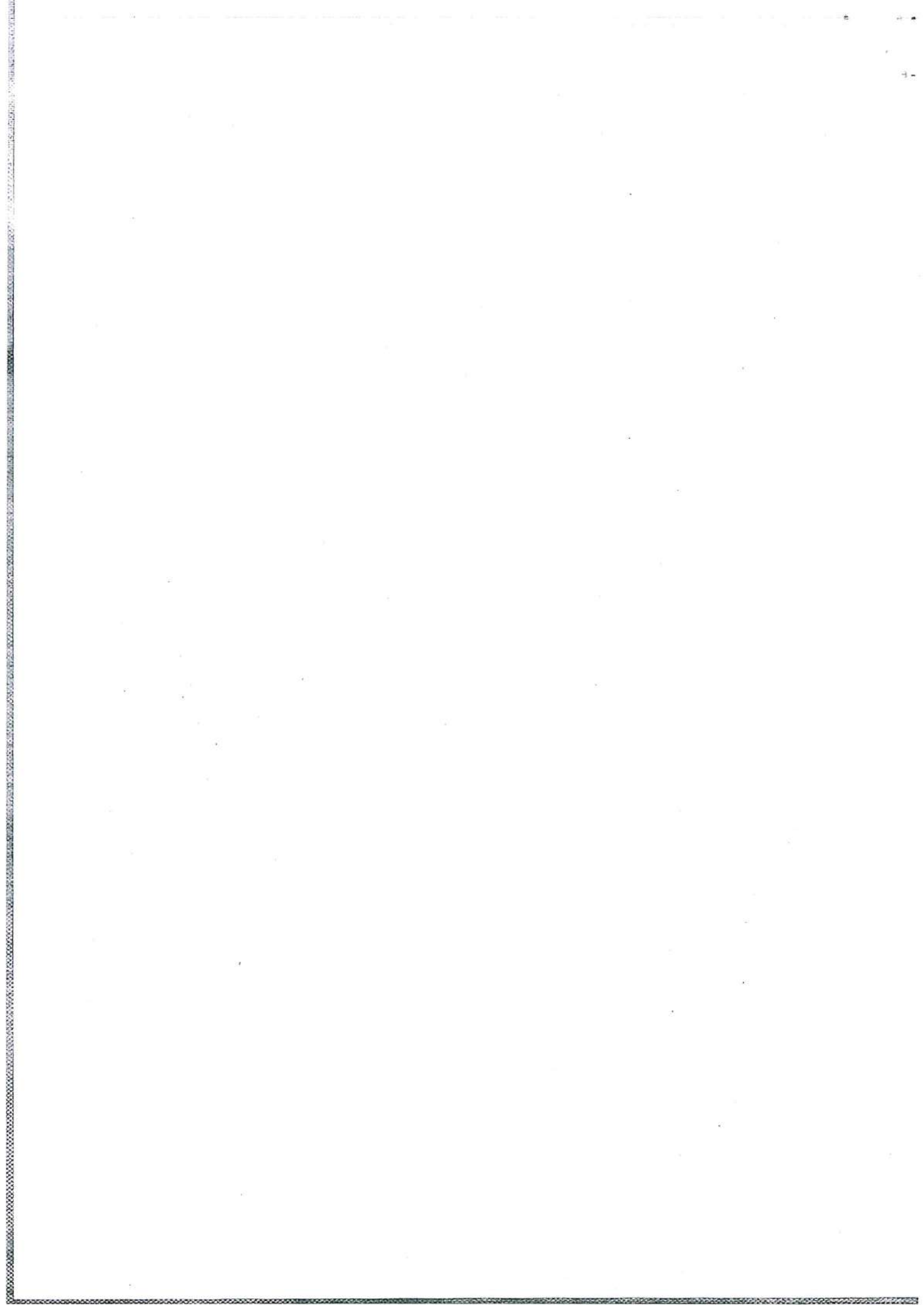
FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Cr)	OUTPUTS 2020-21			OUTCOME 2020-21		
	Output	Indicators	Targets 2020-21	Outcome	Indicators	Targets 2020-21
290.00	1.To Build the platform for innovation and entrepreneurship	1.1. Atal Incubation Centres: Number of AICs built/ established	25	1. Promote a culture of entrepreneurship & innovation in India	1.1. Atal Incubation Centres: Number of start-ups incubated (physical and virtual)	128
		1.2. Atal Incubation Centres: Number of events conducted and estimated participation/ engagement.	94		1.2. Atal Incubation Centres: Number of start-ups funded / acquired/acqui-hired	34
		1.3 Atal Incubation Centres: Number of Incubatees In AICs.	128		1.3 Atal Incubation Centres: Number of External Investment in AICs.	28

		1.4 Atal Incubation Centres: Number of trainings and I&D workshops conducted and the estimated attendance	97		1.4 Atal Incubation Centres: No. of jobs created	640
		1.5 Atal Incubation Centres: Number of partnerships established by AICs	58		1.5 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of students completing the Innovation Challenge	260
		1.6 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of ATLs to be established.	1038		1.6 Atal Tinkering Labs: number of technologies patented (by ATL students and the AICs incubatees)	10
		1.7 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of enrolled students in ATLs (in total schools and number of community students.	4,00,000		1.7 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of innovation awards won by students of ATL	10
		1.8 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of teachers engaged in ATLs (in total schools)	2000		1.8 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of patents/publications/papers filed by students	2
		1.9 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of ATL Innovation Challenges Initiated.	32			
		1.10 Atal Tinkering Labs: Number of innovation workshops/mentoring sessions held by ATLs	350			

	2. To create an umbrella structure to oversee Innovation ecosystem of the country	2.1 Number of volunteers/mentors of change enrolled with AIM	2000			
		2.2 Number of events/challenges organized (global, regional national)	80			
		2.3 Number of people engaged in the challenges (participated applicants, winners)	2000			
	3. Atal New India Challenge	No of selected applicants	50	Atal New India Challenge	No of Centres established	50
		Grant support for prototype to pilot (UptoRs. 1 Cr per applicant)	26			
	4. Atal Community Innovation Centres	Selection of applicants	25	Atal Community Innovation Centres	No of centres established	25
		Grant based support (UptoRs. 2.5 Cr per applicant)	25		No of startups/innovators trained	50
					No of events organised	25

(b) Ongoing Programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15 [SOPS, EPP(IC), R&S, PFAR, UNDP-HDBI, UNDP-SCDP] (Outlay Rs. 274.78 crore) :

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



Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review (PFAR)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs in Crore)	OUTPUTS 2020-21			OUTCOMES 2020-21		
	Output	Indicators	Target 2020-21	Outcome	Indicators	Target 2020-21
50.00	1. Consultants / Sr. Consultants/ Young Professionals will be engaged in NITI Aayog on need basis for highly technical subjects, policy guidance etc.	No. of Professional engaged	i). Young Professionals-20 (Approx). (ii). Sr. Consultants/ Consultants -6 (Approx).	Technical specialization in policy formulation	Utilization of specific expert advice on highly technical subjects, policy guidance etc. in NITI Aayog.	i). Young Professionals-20 (Approx). (ii). Sr. Consultants/ Consultants -6 (Approx).
	2. Engagement of Experts for preparation of Vision Document of NITI Aayog.	Experts engaged.	Based on the requirement as per the guidelines issued by the GCS Division.	Vision Document	Vision Document of NITI Aayog	Vision Document of NITI Aayog
	3.1 Deliberations with States/UTs of various key issues for fostering co-operative federalism	Meetings organized	As per mandate Two Governing Council meetings are proposed	foster the co-operative federalism and Development agenda.	Governing Council meetings	Two Governing Council meetings are envisaged
	3.2 Meeting of NITI Forum & other Working Groups ii. Incorporation of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning in to NGO Darpan.	(i). Meetings convened (ii) Vani Chat Bot & Voice Chat Bot	10-15 meetings	Strategic recommendation to achieve desired results.	1.Participation of agencies, Policy papers, report 2.Ease of doing registration	10-15 meetings.
	4. Annual Report 2020-21 and 15 year "Vision Document"	Publications released	Annual Report 2020-21	Dissemination of policy	Publications released	Annual Report 2020-21

	ent” and other publications of NITI Aayog		Vision Document of NITI Aayog	documents by NITI Aayog		Vision Document of NITI Aayog and other publications of NITI Aayog
	5. Concept development plans and detailed master plan reports on Island Development.	Master Plan reports produced	27 reports on Island Development.	Road-map for holistic development of 17 islands/sites in islands	Facilitated Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep for implementation of identified projects	Identified development projects for holistic development of 17 islands/sites in islands
	6. Creating PPP success stories and rebooting infrastructure project delivery models so that a sustainable infrastructure creation cycle is established.	PPP success stories created Rebooting infrastructure project delivery models	The DSSS Infrastructure initiatives are to provide transaction management support for implementing selected infrastructure projects on ground.	Established Centre- State partnership model for co operation and PPPs as governance tools supporting larger development agenda.	creating a project shelf on high impact Projects.	2020-21- the selected projects will be progressed into the transaction stage, i.e. Phase III. NITI Aayog to agreed to partner with the UT of Ladakh admin to support this initiative under DSSS. Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram ropeway projects would also be done
	7. Legal/ Technical Consultations done for reviewing and vetting of the concession agreement/feasibility report of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects received from various Ministries, States and statutory entities.	Legal/ Technical Consultations for review and vetting	Projects received from various Ministries, States and statutory entities	Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects.	Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects.	Projects received from various Ministries, States and statutory entities

Demand No.76 - Ministry of Planning
ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS i.e. PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN VARIOUS HEADS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

Sl. No.	Major F. I.	Name of the Schemes	BE 2017-18	Actuals 2017-18	BE 2018-19	Actuals 2018-19	%Increase/Decrease of BE 2018-19 over BE 2017-18	BE 2019-20	Actuals 2019-20 (@)	%Increase/Decrease of BE 2019-20 over BE 2018-19	BE 2020-21	% Increase/Decrease of BE 2020-21 over BE 2019-20
(Rs. In thousands)												
1. Establishment Expenditure												
1	3451	Department of Planning	10000	8007	10500	11114	(+).5.00%	15000	8091	(+).42.86%	15000	--
2	3451	NITI Aayog (Headquarters)	718000	659985	680000	684706	(-).5.29%	706100	547445	(+).3.84%	740200	(+).4.83%
3	3451	Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister	--	553	30000	9071	--	15000	8778	(-).50.00%	30000	(+).100.00%
4	3451	Departmental Canteen	8000	5660	8000	5765	--	7000	4394	(-).12.50%	7000	--
5	3475	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office	150000	113881	180000	98149	(+).20.00%	110000	61826	(-).38.89%	140000	(+).27.27%
		Total- Establishment Expenditure	886000	788086	908500	808805	(+).2.54%	853100	630734	(-).6.10%	932200	(+).9.27%
2. Other Central Expenditure												
1	3475	Grants-in-aid to National Institute of Labour	89200	89113	90000	90000	(+).0.90%	93500	58086	(+).3.89%	90000	(-).3.74%
		Total- Other Central Expenditure	89200	89113	90000	90000	(+).0.90%	93500	58086	(+).3.89%	90000	(-).3.74%
3. Central Sector Schemes												
1	3475	New Programmes -Central Plan	35000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	3475	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU)	1120000	1393203	2000000	3138774	(+).78.57%	3037400	2397662	(+).51.87%	3000000	(-).1.23%
3	3475	Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review	300000	247361	488900	370470	(+).62.97%	480000	255265	(-).1.82%	500000	(+).4.17%
4	3475	Renovation & Alteration	13000	12446	47900	121708	(+).268.46%	90000	2513	(+).87.89%	90000	--
5	3475	International Contributions	--	--	--	4000	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	3475	Research and Study	50000	18183	32300	27387	(-).35.40%	40000	25700	(+).23.84%	50000	(+).25.00%
7	3475	UNDP assisted project "Strengthening Capacities Decentralized Planning" (*)	12000	15300	100	345	(-).99.17%	--	--	--	--	--
8	3475	United Nation- NITI Aayog Strategic Partnership Project (\$)	--	--	1000	--	--	1000	--	--	--	--
9	3475	Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)(#)	--	--	--	--	--	1200000	617952	--	1800000	(+).50.00%
10	3475	Information Technology (Revenue)	15700	22006	30000	23001	(+).91.08%	27900	12005	(-).7.00%	30000	(+).7.53%
11	5475	Information Technology (Capital)	4300	3800	6800	4832	(+).58.14%	11100	--	(+).63.24%	7800	(-).29.73%
		Total- Central Sector Schemes	1550000	1712299	2607000	3690517	(+).68.19%	4887400	3311097	(+).87.47%	5477800	(+).12.08%
		GRAND TOTAL	2525200	2589498	3605500	4589322	(+).42.78%	5834000	3999917	(+).61.81%	6500000	(+).11.42%
	3451	Deduct Recoveries	--	(-) 5580	--	(-) 101	--	--	--	--	--	--
	3475	Deduct Recoveries	--	(-) 2400	--	(-) 121480	--	--	--	--	--	--
				2581518		4467741						

@ The expenditure is upto December 2019

(*) The UNDP project has been completed in the financial year 2017-18

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

(#) This is a new scheme started in the financial year 2018-19



CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICE (DMEO)

3.1 The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office was established by the Government on 18 September 2015 as an attached office of NITI Aayog by merging the erstwhile Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). It has mandate to monitor and carryout evaluation of the Central Government funded programmes and initiatives. In addition, it also provides required inputs for infrastructure sector reviews. The DMEO is headed by the Director General who is equivalent to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India. In order to have complete functional autonomy, a separate budgetary allocation has been exclusively provided to DMEO. DMEO's major projects in recent times include, undertaking third-party evaluation of 28 umbrella centrally sponsored schemes, preparation of the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework in 2018-19, 2019-20 and thereafter in 2020-21, supporting the Prime Minister's Infrastructure Sector Review, Conducting quick assessment of schemes and programmes and providing inputs on scheme appraisal proposals.

3.2 As there are 125 schemes under 28 Umbrella CSS, DMEO is undertaking third party evaluation through 10 evaluation study consultant packages: i) agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries ii) women and child development iii) human resource development iv) urban transformation v) rural development vi) drinking water and sanitation vii) health viii) jobs and skills ix) water resources, environment and forest x) social inclusion law and order and justice delivery.

To strengthen outcome-based monitoring in the Government of India, the DMEO team undertook a rigorous process to improve the output–outcome framework in 2019–20 by putting in place nearly 5,000 output and outcome indicators for around 600 outlays for Central sector and centrally sponsored schemes.

The infrastructure sector reviews are held by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 14 infrastructure sectors and three social sectors. DMEO prepares these presentations in consultation with the concerned NITI vertical and ministry. A sector review dashboard is also maintained by DMEO.

In addition to the above, all Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/(Public Investment Board (PIB)/Delegated Investment Board (DIB) proposals, new/appraisal of existing scheme, from all ministries/departments, which are coming to the NITI for comments, are also being examined and commented upon by DMEO from Monitoring and Evaluation perspective.

(Rs. in Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl. No.	Major Head	Name of the Scheme	BE (2017-18)	Actuals (2017-18)	BE (2018-19)	Actuals (2018-19)	BE (2019-20)	Actuals (2019-20) (upto Dec 2019)	BE (2020-21)
1	3475	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)	15.00	11.38	18.00	9.81	11.00	6.18	14.00

3.3 When asked to specify the reasons for low utilization of funds (only Rs. 6.18 crore or 56.18% of the total allocation of Rs. 11 crore upto December, 2019 for BE stage of 2019-20) and justification for increased allocation this year (Rs. 14 crore at BE stage of 2020-21) despite low utilization last year, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, in April, 2019 it was decided that DMEO would undertake the evaluation of 125 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (under 28 Umbrella Schemes). The process to engage consultant firms, to execute this large activities, was initiated in April 2019 through open tender process under ten (10) different packages. The process of engagement of firms was completed in Sep'19 and agreements were signed in most of the packages in Sep-Oct'19. The total cost of this work was around Rs 25 cr. In view of this and fund utilized till Oct'19, the budget requirement was revised to Rs. 28.32 Cr. at R.E. stage.

As enumerated above, the process of engaging consultant firms for evaluation of 125 schemes through open tender, itself was huge and simultaneous evaluations of 28 umbrella schemes (having 125 schemes with annual average outlay of Rs. 3.35 lakh crore) was being undertaken at such large scale for first time. The exercise was conducted in close coordination with NITI Verticals and respective Ministry/Department through a consultative process which took some time. Further, after starting the evaluation in September-October 2019, the exercise is being executed in consultation with all stakeholders, which though has delayed the process a bit, but a quality result is

expected out of it. Due to this, the fund utilization has also delayed. Till Mid Feb'20 around Rs. 9.5 crore have been utilized and more will be utilized till March, 2020.

3.4 When asked to provide the details of recent changes / improvements, if any, made by DMEO in order to effectively track the performance of Central Government schemes and initiatives, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as below :

Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF):

- (i) As mentioned on several occasions by Hon'ble Prime Minister, monitoring of Government spending must move away from expenditure to Outcome based. Keeping this in mind NITI Aayog took up the task of preparing the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) for Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) 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 Govt. of India and framework finalized under their approval.
- (ii) This framework, made separately for each of CS/CSS scheme, contains :
 - a. Yearly outlay,
 - b. Key Outputs and outcomes expected from the scheme/program,
 - c. Relevant, objective and measurable indicators for each of outputs and outcomes
 - d. Further, for each of output and outcome indicators, the targets are set by the concerned Ministry/Department.
- (iii) NITI Aayog has also developed a dashboard for updating the progress on those indicators which is a comprehensive and superior tool for monitoring. A web based online access has been given to all ministries/Departments and they can update their real time progress on those indicators. This dashboard can also be used by other stakeholders viz Ministry of Finance etc to have a glimpse of progress and utilization of resources and allocate/release budget, based on scheme performance.

Key highlights:

- (i) DMEO worked closely with 68 Ministries and Departments to developing a deeper understanding of outputs and outcomes, setting quantitative targets for measurable output and outcome indicators, training and troubleshooting for operation of the online dashboard, and collecting scheme performance data for FY20.
- (ii) DMEO undertook this rigorous process in 2018–19 and then again for 2019–2020. It has now been done for 2020-21.
- (iii) The framework aims to strengthen the effective management of limited public resources and achieve a deeper and broader impact of scheme interventions.
- (iv) It puts in place nearly 5,000 Output and Outcome indicators for around 600 outlays for Central sector and centrally sponsored schemes.
- (v) This framework was tabled in the Parliament along with the Union Budget 2019–20 and thereafter with the Union Budget 2020-21 for schemes having annual outlay of more than Rs. 500 Cr. For rest schemes, it was laid along with the Detailed Demand for Grants.
- (vi) These schemes formed the primary mode of government-service delivery to beneficiaries, covering Rs 12 lakh crore out of the total budget of Rs 27.9 lakh crores in 2019–20.
- (vii) By juxtaposing this financial outlay with a quantitative measurement of scheme performance, it is expected that more judicious use and greater accountability can be encouraged.
- (viii) DMEO also worked extensively on the technical capacity of the online dashboard, allowing for API linkage with existing online Ministry MISs, and is in the process of completing API linkage for 7 MISs.

In addition to above, all Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/(Public Investment Board (PIB)/Delegated Investment Board (DIB) proposals, new/appraisal of existing scheme, from all ministries/departments, which are coming to the NITI for comments, are also being examined and commented upon by DMEO from Monitoring and Evaluation perspective. In last two years, DMEO has given inputs on around 400 such proposals. In these DMEO has been suggesting the key monitoring indicators on outputs and outcomes expected out of program proposed,

using and implementing technological solutions to capture performance data against the targets set, provision of periodic evaluations etc. among others. Further DMEQ, time to time, has been undertaking the evaluations/study of schemes based on requests from PMO/Ministry etc through outsourcing or in-house team.



CHAPTER IV

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

4.1 The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is the Government of India's flagship initiative to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country. AIM's objective is to develop new programmes and policies for fostering innovation in different sectors of the economy, provide a platform and collaboration opportunities for different stakeholders, and create awareness and an umbrella structure to oversee the innovation ecosystem of the country.

Six major initiatives taken by AIM are:

- (i) Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs): Creating a problem-solving mindset across schools in India.
- (ii) Atal Incubation Centres (AICs): Fostering world class start-ups and adding a new dimension to the incubator model.
- (iii) Atal New India Challenges: Fostering product innovations and aligning them to the needs of various sectors/ministries.
- (iv) Mentor India Campaign: A national mentor network in collaboration with the public sector, corporates and institutions to support all the initiatives of the mission.
- (v) Atal Community Innovation Centre (ACIC): To stimulate community-centric innovation and ideas in the unserved/underserved regions of the country, including tier-2 and tier-3 cities.
- (vi) ARISE: To stimulate innovation and research in the MSME industry.

4.2 AIM has deployed realtime dashboards for ATLs and AICs that enables the capturing of operational data from the schools and incubators and also analyse the same for monitoring and continuous improvements, it has also deployed Mentor of change portal for enabling mentor mentee interactions.

(Rs. in Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl. No.	Major Head	Name of the Scheme	BE (2017-18)	Actuals (2017-18)	BE (2018-19)	Actuals (2018-19)	BE (2019-20)	Actuals (2019-20) (upto Dec 2019)	BE (2020-21)
1	3475	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU)	112.00	139.32	200.00	313.87	303.74	239.76	300.00

4.3 To a pointed query with regard to the progress and the extend to which the Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) scheme has achieved its objective of supporting all aspects of start-up business and other self-employment activities, the Ministry in their written reply stated that, the Mission has undertaken many bold and forward-looking initiatives, which have received great traction. Many Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have initiated innovation related activities, with the help and the technical support of the AIM. The various initiatives, under the Mission, would help in nurturing start-ups, that would grow to become enterprises and, thus, create employment. As the initiatives of the AIM are subject agnostic and are across the country, the potential employment generation would also be across the country. Each AIC is expected to foster 50-60 technology-driven innovative start-ups every four years. The 100+ AICs set-up would, thus, foster 5000-6000 innovative start-ups, which would create jobs as they would, progressively, grow into enterprises.

4.4 When asked to provide the details of Applied Research and Innovation for Small Enterprises (ARISE) initiative under the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, ARISE is a new initiative yet to be launched by AIM, NITI Aayog to encourage Indian Innovators, MSMEs, and startups to engage in research & Innovation activities, directed at finding solutions to sectoral problems through support of central Government ministries/departments. ARISE aims at funding innovations having commercialization potential, through a competitive challenge-based mechanism, and to promote fast track development of the proposed technology solutions.

This is work in progress and AIM, NITI Aayog is in discussion with multiple ministries regarding their participation in the upcoming ARISE program. Implementation is likely to start in the next financial year, in partnership with 4-5 ministries/departments.



CHAPTER V

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

5.1 With NITI Aayog moving forward on its stewardship of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), existing initiatives are undergoing intensification, while new ones are getting launched year after year.

5.2 The process of localization of SDGs has matured with states and Union Territories (UTs) stepping up their efforts by undertaking awareness campaigns, preparing vision documents and action plans and aligning local development plans and the State budgets with SDGs. To achieve the SDG objective of 'leaving no one behind', the States and the UTs are reinforcing people's participation in various development programmes and building partnerships with various stakeholders.

5.3 The monitoring system on SDGs has struck deeper roots with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) getting approved, states attempting to construct their own indicators and NITI Aayog releasing the SDG India Index. The SDG India Index reveals the performance status of each state and union territory, and that of the country as a whole on each SDG as well as on all SDGs on a composite basis. The performance is measured on a scale of 0 to 100, where 100 implies full achievement of the target concerned and 0 none at all. The composite score for India as per the index 2019 is 60, which is an improvement from the 2018 score of 57. The highest score was achieved in SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation): 88, the lowest in SDG 2 (nutrition and zero hunger): 35.

5.4 NITI Aayog regularly joins SDG stocktaking processes at the regional and international levels, promoting the global implementation of SDGs. It presented India's Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2017. It will present the 2nd VNR at the UN HLPF in 2020. The VNR provides the basis for international review of progress on SDGs. NITI Aayog also regularly participates in the regional review process being held by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP).

5.6 To a query with regard to NITI's understanding of localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the steps taken by it to ensure SDGs localization in the country, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated that, Localisation of SDGs is

the process of understanding, adapting, planning, implementing and monitoring the SDGs from national to local levels by relevant institutions. It begins by defining the national/subnational context of the 2030 agenda, and moving forward to adopting goals and targets, working out indicators and monitoring framework from national to local levels and identifying/establishing the means and structures of implementation.

NITI has taken the following steps to ensure SDGs localization in the country:

- (i) It conducted a series of 25 national and regional consultations for sensitization and awareness development of a range of stakeholders – Central Ministries, State governments, UT administrations, civil society, academia, UN and other organisations as well as other stakeholders.
- (ii) NITI mapped SDGs and associated targets on Central Ministries and centrally sponsored/central sector schemes being implemented by them. This enables focusing of the whole range of programme implementation on SDGs.
- (iii) With NITI Aayog's guidance, most of the States have also mapped the SDGs and associated targets on their departments and schemes/programmes.
- (iv) It has supported the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to devise the National Indicator Framework on SDGs.
- (v) In 2018, NITI Aayog prepared the 1st SDG India Index and Baseline Report to rank the States and UTs on their performance on the SDGs. In 2019, the more refined and comprehensive edition of SDG India Index and Dashboard was also released. This has given a head start to the monitoring of implementation of SDGs in the country, both at the national and the sub-national level.
- (vi) NITI Aayog regularly reviews implementation of SDGs by the States and UTs. All States have set up coordination and implementation structures for SDGs. Most States have also adopted vision documents on SDGs and State Indicator Frameworks. Several States have also adopted District Indicator Frameworks for monitoring and reporting on progress on SDGs.

5.7 When asked to specify about the institutional arrangements that have been put in place by NITI to effectively and comprehensively monitor the SDGs in India, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as below:

- (i) It reviews States' initiatives on SDGs and progress on a half-yearly basis.

- (ii) It ranks States/UTs' performance on SDGs on an annual basis along the SDG India Index. The indicators for the SDG India Index have been finalised in consultation with Central Ministries as well as the State governments and UT Administrations.
- (iii) With focused support from NITI Aayog, several States have adopted State Indicator Frameworks and District Indicator Frameworks for monitoring and reporting of SDGs.



PART - II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis of Demands for Grants (2020-21) :

1. The Committee note that the Budget Estimates (BE) of the Ministry of Planning under Demand No. 76 for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 650 crore, out of which Rs. 649.22 crore is under Revenue Head and Rs. 0.78 crore is under Capital Head. The scrutiny of the Budget of the Ministry of Planning reveal under-utilization of funds in important areas. Under the major head 3475 for Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), out of the allocated fund of Rs. 11 crore for BE stage of 2019-20, only Rs. 6.18 crore was utilized till December 2019, which is 56.18% of the total allocation. Similarly, for the scheme named Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), out of the allocated fund of Rs. 120 crores at BE stage of 2019-20, only Rs. 61 crore, which is 50.83% of the total allocation, was utilized till December 2019.

The Committee have persistently pointed out the Ministry's inability to utilize funds in a timely and even manner in the earlier reports. The Committee are, therefore, constrained to reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Ministry exercise due diligence in their budget formulation and make concerted efforts to utilize their funds in a timely manner.

Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

2. The Committee are constrained to note that even after four years of the constitution of DMEO, more than 100 positions are vacant out of the sanctioned strength of 157. The Committee are of the view that DMEO being provided with

the critical function of evaluation and monitoring of important schemes and initiatives of the Government, this acute manpower shortage surely acts as an impediment to effectively carry out their assigned function. The Committee, therefore, urge the DMEO and the Ministry to fill these vacant posts at the earliest.

The Committee appreciate NITI's action of preparing the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) for the year 2019-20 and thereafter for 2020-21. They expect the framework to act as a tool of judicious use and effective management of the resources and increased accountability for the Government / Ministries. While noting that the NITI has also developed a dashboard for updating the progress on certain output / outcome indicators, the Committee hope that the dashboard would act as a comprehensive and superior tool for monitoring the progress and utilization of resources and allocate / release budget based on scheme performance for other stakeholders viz. Ministry of Finance etc.

The Committee note that a large number of private professionals and consultant firms are being engaged by the Ministry, especially for evaluation of schemes. Here, the Committee expect that the qualifications are well laid down and recruitment be done in a transparent manner and open tendering process be followed for engaging the consultant firms. At the same time DMEO should work towards developing a pool of Human Resource, that is well-qualified, possessing skills and expertise to carry out the critical function of evaluation and monitoring.

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

3. The Committee note that to promote innovation and research in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector and Start-ups, AIM is going to

launch a new initiative called Applied Research and Innovation for Small Enterprises (ARISE) along with partner Ministries/Departments. The Committee expect that the initiative would be implemented effectively and comprehensively, so that the MSME sector develops in a fast track manner leading to viable start-ups, that provide effective solutions to various sectoral problems.

While the Committee appreciate the creation of a dashboard 'MyATL' for providing latest information with regard to Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL), they recommend that there should be even greater use of latest technological tools like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning etc. to monitor the labs, centres, conducting of challenges etc. These latest technologies should also be made a part of the ATLs for the students to get skilled in modern technologies.

The Committee appreciate the independent evaluation of the AIM by the Quality Council of India (QCI). NITI should provide the Committee with an Action Taken Report on the QCI findings within the next 3 months so that Hearings can be conducted on this important program. In particular, Tinkering Labs and Incubation Centers should be appropriately benchmarked so that it is possible to determine which units are doing better relative to the median unit and why.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Index

4. While the Committee appreciate NITI for bringing out SDG India Index 2019, covering all SDGs, unlike SDG India Index 2018, which covered only 13 SDGs, they would like to recommend the Ministry to consider options of bringing out a similar index taking districts as the base. The Committee would like to point out that there are huge differences among the different districts of a State and hence

an index ranking districts on the basis of their level of implementation of SDGs, would be an even better example of cooperative federalism, ensuring development at the grassroots level.

The Committee would like to further understand how the NITI efforts to prepare SDG India Index dovetail with the efforts undertaken by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. In particular, data collection on the SDGs should be independently verified and then prepared at the District level. There should be enough field-level staff to ensure that these efforts are resulting in accurate data. SDG results for each District should then be provided in the public domain so that the performance of each District can be evaluated on a continuous basis.

The Committee note that the NITI is increasingly engaging with international communities and bodies for the effective implementation of SDGs. The Committee recommend that this engagement should be further deepened to ensure greater collaboration and financial assistance from developed countries and international bodies. This, according to the Committee, would help in faster implementation of SDGs, particularly in vulnerable areas and among the weaker sections of the society.

The Committee observe that the NITI has undertaken a number of steps to ensure SDGs localization in the country entailing process of understanding, planning, implementing and monitoring the SDGs from national to local levels by relevant institutions. The Committee are of the 'opinion' that the centuries-old indigenous knowledge with regard to food habits, mitigation and adaptation mechanisms against climate change and other hazards etc., that are known to the

local population, particularly the tribal and rural population, should be made a part of the solution to different problems, particularly the local and regional ones, that would further assist in SDGs localization in the country.

New Delhi;
6 March, 2020
16 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Finance.

Minutes of the Eleventh sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20) The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 2020 from 1500hrs. to 1830 hrs in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

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

RAJYA SABHA

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

SECRETARIAT

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

PART I
(1500 hrs - 1600 hrs)

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

PART II
(1600 hrs - 1700 hrs)

WITNESSES

Ministry of Planning (NITI)

1. Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO
2. Shri R.P. Gupta, Special Secretary
3. Shri Ali Raza Rizvi, Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser
4. Shri R. Ramanan, Mission Director, Atal Innovation Mission
5. Dr. Shekhar Bonu, Director General : Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office
6. Ms. Anna Roy, Senior Adviser
7. Shri Yogesh Suri, Senior Adviser
8. Shri Rakesh Ranjan, Senior Consultant
9. Shri Alok Kumar, Adviser (Health)
10. Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Adviser (SDG, GCS & Parliament)
11. Dr. Prem Singh, Adviser (HRD)
12. Shri Avinash Mishra, Adviser (WR)
13. Shri Ishtiyaque Ahmed, Adviser (Industry-I)

3. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Witnesses to the sitting of the Committee. After the customary introduction of the Witnesses and their introductory remarks, the CEO (NITI) made a Power Point Presentation (PPT) before the Committee. The Committee then deliberated upon the Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Planning (NITI) and the overall mission and scope of NITI. The major issues discussed during the sitting related to the indicators for ranking aspirational

districts, the process of validation of data uploaded on the dashboard for such districts, inter-linking of this data with SDG data and the current status of earlier funds being provided to the backward districts. The Committee further deliberated upon issues related to the role of NITI with regard to Indian economy, recent developments and future of frontier technologies like blockchain technology, Artificial Intelligence (AI) etc. and close coordination of NITI Aayog with respective ministries on these technological aspects; various issues related to thermal energy and solar energy generation, independent evaluation of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) in schools with respect to Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and current status of the ambitious e-mobility programme. The Chairperson then directed the representatives Ministry of Planning (NITI) to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within seven days to the Secretariat.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

PART III
(1700 hrs - 1830 hrs)

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

(The witnesses then withdrew)

The Committee then adjourned.

Minutes of the Twelfth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20) The Committee sat on Friday, the 6th March, 2020 from 1500hrs. to 1545 hrs in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha – Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
3. Smt. Sunita Duggal
4. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
5. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
7. Shri Manish Tewari

RAJYA SABHA

8. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
9. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
10. Shri Amar Patnaik
11. Shri Mahesh Poddar
12. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
13. Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao
14. Dr. Manmohan Singh
15. Smt. Ambika Soni

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Shri V.K Tripathi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director |
| 3. Kh. Ginlal Chung | - | Under Secretary |

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) Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment & Public Asset Management).
- (ii) Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (iii) Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (iv) Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Planning.
- (v) Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the above draft Report with some modifications and authorised the Chairperson to finalise them and present the Report to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.