  
सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
**UNITED  
PROGRESSIVE  
ALLIANCE**

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE  
2012 – 2013



# SOCIAL SECTOR INITIATIVES 2012-2013

- ★ National Food Security Bill (Amendments) introduced in Parliament for ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices
- ★ Food grain production estimated at an all time record level of over 259 million tonnes
- ★ For farmer welfare, Minimum Support Prices enhanced substantially in the year - for wheat (from ₹ 1285 per quintal to ₹ 1350 per quintal), for paddy (from ₹ 1080 to ₹ 1250 per quintal), for jute (from ₹ 2200 to ₹ 2300 per quintal)
- ★ IMR reduced by 3 points from the previous year; now at 44 per 1000 live births. A new scheme, 'Rashtriya Bal Swaasthya Karyakram' launched in 2013 for child health screening/ early intervention services
- ★ No case of endemic Polio was reported in the country in 2012-13.
- ★ Academic session started in six new AIIMS set up at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Including these, 26 new Medical Colleges set up in 2012-13, taking the number of medical colleges to 362
- ★ National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 notified to ensure availability of "essential medicines" at reasonable prices, while supporting the growth of industry
- ★ Introduction of a new centrally sponsored scheme for pre-matric scholarship for Scheduled Caste students studying in class IX and X
- ★ Under Prime Minister's New 15-Point programme for minorities, inter alia, 620 primary schools opened/ constructed; 25,465 classrooms constructed, 6207 teachers sanctioned; 5357 habitations covered under National Rural Drinking Water Programme and 3.30 lakh IAY houses taken up
- ★ During 2012-13, 64.5 lakh pre-matric scholarships (51% to girls); 7.55 lakh post matric scholarships (58% to girls; and 0.68 lakh Merit-cum-means based scholarship (more than 35% to girls) given to children from minority communities
- ★ Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) given to 8.5 lakh students (age group of 10-15 years) since inception of scheme
- ★ Around 12.8 lakh titles covering 18.80 lakh hectare distributed under "Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006"
- ★ Amendments to "Minimum Wages Act" approved in the Cabinet to provide, inter alia, statutory status to a National Floor Level Minimum Wage
- ★ Around 43 lakh people skilled under various Ministries during the year
- ★ Pension amount under Indira Gandhi National Widow and Disability Pension Schemes increased from ₹ 200 to ₹ 300 per month per person. Assistance under National Family Benefit Scheme doubled from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 20,000/-





**DR. MANMOHAN SINGH**  
**PRIME MINISTER**

“ We are proud of expanding expenditure in the social sector. We are proud of increasing spending in programmes that ensure access to health and education for the common man, particularly of the weaker sections of our society. We are proud of increasing spending in programmes that provide livelihood security to the poor. We are proud of making all sincere efforts in fulfilling our commitment to inclusive growth. ”



**SMT. SONIA GANDHI**  
**CHAIRPERSON, UPA**

“ Our achievements are quite impressive and appreciable. We are proud to say that the UPA Government has largely achieved one of its main objectives of accelerated and inclusive growth. The Government has provided maximum resources for social welfare and poverty eradication programmes and has ensured adequate funds to the States without any partiality. ”



**UPA GOVERNMENT**  
**REPORT TO THE PEOPLE**  
**2012-2013**

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सत्यमेव जयते

## Prime Minister

### Foreword

The people of India gave the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) a landmark mandate in 2009 to serve a second term. In the four years since then we have worked hard towards the fulfilment of the promises that we had made. All our programmes, policies and initiatives have been centered on enhancing the welfare of the Aam Aadmi.

The UPA Government has been in power for 9 years now. The people therefore have an opportunity to assess what we have done for their welfare over a relatively long period of time. To facilitate such assessment, we are also releasing a Handbook with some facts and figures which reflect how the UPA government has performed in the last 9 years. The Report and Handbook taken together show with clarity the progress that has been achieved in social, economic and other spheres.

Over the last 9 years we have continuously strived not only for rapid economic growth but also for making our growth processes more inclusive. We delivered an average growth of nearly 8 percent in the first 8 years of our government. The past year has however been disappointing and our growth rate has dipped to 5 percent. But this has to be seen in the overall context of the difficulties that the global economy has faced. We must keep in mind that last year saw negative growth in the Euro zone, zero growth in Japan and less than two percent growth in the U.S.

India needs to grow at the rate of 8-9% over a sustained period so that our economic and social objectives can be met. We have delivered such growth in the past and we will do it again. In the past few months we have initiated a major drive to bolster growth by increasing investment in both the public and the private sectors. This includes the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to expedite decisions on statutory approvals and clearances for implementation of projects. A large number of projects in the oil and gas, power, and coal sectors, which were held up for many years, have been cleared. The fiscal deficit, which was threatening to cross prudent limits, has been contained at 5.2% in 2012-13.

Throughout our nine years in office we have sought to strengthen the performance of Indian agriculture because that is the sector which provides livelihood for the majority of our population. I am happy to say that we have had success on many fronts. The Eleventh Plan saw an acceleration in agricultural growth to 3.6 per cent, up from 2.4 percent in the Tenth Plan. This is the result of determined effort to give our farmers remunerative prices and also investing in rural infrastructure including development of irrigation potential and capacity,



watershed management, better seeds and provision of credit. The National Foodgrains Mission has led to ever increasing production of foodgrain which has given us the confidence to introduce the Food Security Bill. Faster growth in agriculture combined with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has generated a much faster growth in agricultural wages in the period after 2004 compared with the preceding years. Poverty has fallen faster than it did in earlier years. All these factors have helped to ensure that growth in the past several years has been much more inclusive than earlier.

Our Government has also taken several other major reform measures in areas such as Finance, Banking, Industry, Infrastructure and Taxation since last May. To increase the flow of investment into the country, the FDI policy has been further liberalised and rationalised. Foreign Direct Investment up to 51 percent has been permitted in multi-brand retail subject to certain conditions. In the financial sector, the passage of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act represents a major institutional reform which will enable the Reserve Bank of India to give licenses to new banks. The Government is also actively pursuing the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill and the Companies Bill in Parliament and also the amendment of the Constitution to facilitate introduction of Goods and Services Tax regime.

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), which is mandated to issue Aadhaar numbers to all residents of our country, has enrolled more than 30 crore residents till March 2013 and will enroll an additional 30 crore residents over the next 18 months. The Aadhaar system is a major reform platform which will facilitate reforms in many areas.

To address the problem of leakages, wastage, delays, poor targeting and also fraud and corruption, the Government has started shifting several beneficiary oriented schemes to a Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) mode using the Aadhaar platform. The DBT programme will have far reaching consequences in the way government benefits are delivered and monitored and will accelerate process re-engineering across government organisations. The total number of districts under DBT will reach 121 in July this year, covering almost one fifth of the country, when the second phase of the programme rolls out.

To achieve our objective of inclusive growth, we have worked towards reducing not only poverty but also disparities of all kinds - economic, regional, social and gender. We believe that the key instrument for promoting inclusiveness and empowerment is greater investment in sectors such as education, health and skill development. The investments made by the UPA in these sectors are on a scale which was inconceivable nine years ago. We see more schools, colleges, universities, institutions of excellence, healthcare facilities and hospitals in every part of the country. There has been a manifold increase in teachers, doctors and healthcare attendants serving our people's needs.

On the health front, no case of endemic Polio has been reported in the country for two consecutive years now. Six new AIIMS have started functioning in Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Twenty six new medical colleges have been set up, taking the total to number of medical colleges to 362. More than 3.44 crore families are today receiving health cover under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and 51.68 lakh persons

have availed hospitalisation benefits.

There is near universal enrolment in primary schools and a steady increase in the average number of years of schooling of the population. A new centrally sponsored scheme for pre-matric scholarship for SC students studying in class IX and X has been introduced.

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has been redesigned and allocated ₹ 1.23 lakh crores over the next five years so that our children can have better nutrition and care. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2013 has been passed. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has come into force.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme now reaches every fifth household in the rural areas. Half the beneficiaries of MGNREGA are women with a large part of the allocations reaching disadvantaged sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To provide a statutory framework which assures food and nutritional security for all, the National Food Security Bill has been introduced in Parliament. The Government is committed to this measure which will provide food security to 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population.

There is far better infrastructure in every village as a result of Bharat Nirman. The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission is transforming our urban spaces equipping them with better infrastructure.

While our achievements are a cause for satisfaction, we also recognise that much remains to be done. We recognise that we are still in the downturn phase of growth and sustained effort is needed to boost growth in 2013-14 and beyond. We need to do a lot more to promote inclusiveness. Health and education require greater attention, both in terms of resources from the Centre and the States and most of all attention to quality. Our environment and forests need greater protection. Our major challenge continues to be providing gainful employment to a rapidly increasing young workforce.

In the areas of science and technology, space research, international affairs, defence and energy, we have assiduously pursued policies to further our national interest. The UPA Government's initiative on nuclear energy has become more visible with nuclear-powered electricity generation reaching a record high and a jump in installed nuclear power generation capacity on completion of the 1000 MW first reactor at Kudankulam. Measures have also been taken to ensure the highest levels of nuclear safety. The UPA Government continues to promote the exploration and use of space for societal benefit. A historic milestone of the nation's 100th space mission has been crossed during the last year.

India's defence preparedness and modernization have been further enhanced during the period. There has been significant progress in the domestic development and production of defence equipment, and in upgrading our defence forces and defence infrastructure. A National Defence University is to be launched soon. The welfare of ex-Service Personnel and



their families continues to be a high priority for the Government.

On the foreign relations front we have successfully advanced our economic development goals and national security consistent with our international responsibilities and global stature. Summit meetings with neighbours have helped deepen engagement and promote our interests in our region. Our Look East Policy received a boost with the elevation of our relations with ASEAN to a strategic partnership and the conclusion of the India-ASEAN FTA in Services and Investment, to supplement the earlier one on Goods, at the historic India-ASEAN Commemorative Summit in Delhi. In turbulent parts of West Asia and North Africa, we have worked hard to ensure the safety of our people and to protect our vital energy and economic interests. Our development partnership with Africa continues to grow. Engagement and cooperation with all major powers have been further strengthened. We dealt with a range of international issues as a non-permanent member of UNSC, worked with G 20 partners in addressing global economic challenges, and have made progress in promoting our energy security and advanced our position on a range of global issues, including terrorism, cyber security, climate change, international trade and sustainable development. The new Development Partnership Agency has helped make development assistance more effective and efficient.

These are turbulent times in which economic and social changes give rise to great stresses on our society and polity. These stresses are constantly presented before the public through the interaction of competitive politics, a free and vigilant media, and an active and growing civil society. Inevitably, the Government is constantly under criticism and is often blamed for whatever is wrong. There are indeed many things that are wrong and it is the responsibility of the Government to set them right. I believe we are addressing these problems to the best of our ability, but satisfactory solutions take time. Critics sometimes focus attention on problems that have surfaced and not enough on the corrective steps we are taking. The purpose of reports such as the present one is to remind the public of what has been achieved even as we work to address problems which still need resolution.

Whatever we have achieved has been made possible only by the support and cooperation of our people, who are the ultimate source of authority in a democracy. Their resilience in surmounting adversities, their hard work in trying conditions, and above all, their love for our great nation has been the bedrock of our endeavours.

I once again pledge that we will work with renewed vigour to carry forward our unfinished agenda to empower every Indian, to spread the light of knowledge and prosperity to every household in every corner and to pave the way for a brighter future for this land, its villages and its towns where more than a billion dreams reside.

Jai Hind.

New Delhi



(Dr. Manmohan Singh)





# ENABLING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

“Our Government has ensured that there is no shortage of funds for social welfare and human resource development programmes. During the last seven years the Centre has provided more than ninety thousand crore rupees to the States under the National Rural Health Mission. Nearly nine lakh "ASHA" workers are providing health services to rural women and children across the country under this National Mission. These volunteers have proven to be very effective and are a vital link between the rural community and the administration.”

Smt. Sonia Gandhi  
Chairperson, UPA



## 2 ENABLING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 EDUCATION

#### 2.1.1 RIGHT TO EDUCATION

In a historic step, the UPA Government enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, which became operative on 1st April, 2010. This legislation has far-reaching implications for elementary education in the years to come. Every child now has a right to elementary education in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

In order to support the States/UTs, 2,441 primary school buildings, 2,453 upper primary school buildings, more than 1.9 lakh additional class-rooms, 8,887 drinking water facilities, and more than 2.69 lakh toilet facilities have been sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 2012-13. During 2012-13, under SSA, an amount of ₹ 23,836 crore was released.

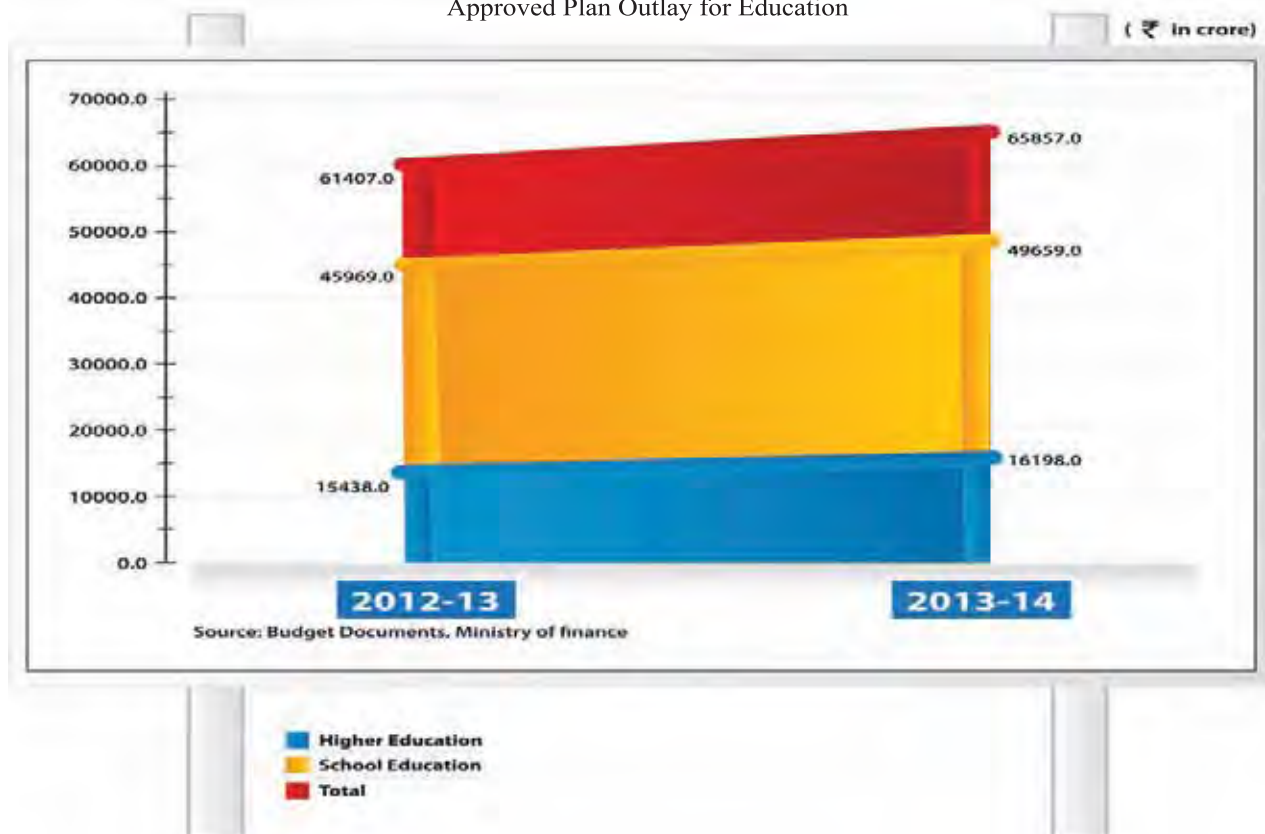


Mid-Day Meal Scheme

#### 2.1.2 MID DAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS

More than ten crore children continued to get hot cooked meals under the Mid Day Meal Programme (MDM) across 12.12 lakh elementary schools during 2012-13. An amount of ₹ 10,868 crore was released for the MDM programme for the same period.

Approved Plan Outlay for Education



### 2.1.3 TEACHER EDUCATION

With the objective of strengthening the State Councils for Education Research & Training, Institutes for Advanced Studies in Education, Colleges of Teacher Education and District Institutes of Education and Training, the Government has approved a revised scheme for the XII Plan period. Establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education in 196 identified SC/ST/minority concentration districts is a new element of the scheme.

During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 395 crore was released to the States/UTs for implementing the Teacher Education programme and proposals with aggregate investment of ₹ 692 crore were approved, of which more than one-third was for eight high deficit States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. Nearly 200 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) with annual intake capacity of 17,150 students were strengthened and 93 Block Institutes of Teachers' Education (BITES) were approved in SC, ST, and minority concentration districts. In addition, 29 Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE), with an annual teacher preparation capacity of 2,650 seats, have been approved. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has granted permission to seven States namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttarakhand for training 6.61 lakh in-service teachers through the distance education mode for the year.

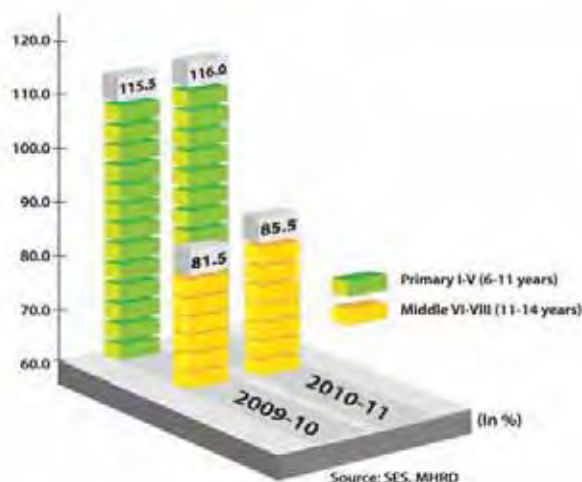
### 2.1.4 STRENGTHENING SECONDARY EDUCATION

The objective of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan is to universalise access to secondary education and to improve its quality. In the XIth Plan period, sanctions were issued for establishing 9,636 new secondary schools; strengthening 34,311 existing secondary schools and for creating more than 95,000 posts of teachers. Under the 'ICT @ Schools Scheme' launched in 2004, 97,007 schools, including 63 smart schools have been approved so far.

Enrolment in Higher Education in Universities and Collages



Gross Enrolment Ratio in School



This is a major catalyst to bridge the digital divide among students of various socio-economic categories. Under the scheme 'Construction and Running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools', central grant of ₹ 318 crore was released to the States in 2012-2013 for construction of Girls' Hostels.

Under the model school scheme 6,000 model schools will be setup - one for each block in the country. 338 schools were sanctioned during the year.

### 2.1.5 HIGHER EDUCATION



## 2.1.5 HIGHER EDUCATION

The focus in the XII Five Year Plan is on the three E's of Expansion, Equity and Excellence with greater thrust on improving the quality of higher education. Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), as on 31st April, 2013, connectivity to 400 universities and 20,117 colleges in the country has been provided. Moreover, 89 Virtual Laboratories have been launched to provide access to laboratories in various disciplines of science and engineering through internet.

A committee of experts has been constituted to prepare 'Policy Framework for Technology Based Education' to further the cause of technological education.

Faculty development is an area of critical importance for our institutions of higher education. Therefore, a National Mission on Teachers and Teaching is proposed. The proposed Mission will establish new schools of education in Central Universities or redesign existing departments of education into schools of education. It is also proposed to set up four new Regional Centers of Educational Management in IIMs to conduct academic programmes in educational management for different levels of in-service practitioners.

A Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Education Loans to students belonging to economically weaker sections is in place. It is now proposed to establish a Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) for educational loans. It is designed to address the cases of educational loan defaults which add to the burgeoning non-performing assets of the banks.

A Bill to provide for independent statutory status to the four existing centrally funded Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram, as also to declare them as Institutions of National Importance, has been introduced in Parliament. Likewise, the 20 IIITs proposed to be set up in Public-Private-Partnership mode will also be

established as Institutions of National Importance under the Act.

## 2.2 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

### 2.2.1 NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in 2005, has made a substantial improvement in the public healthcare delivery systems in the rural areas. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) figures, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at the national level was 44 per 1000 live births in 2011, registering a decline of 3 points from the previous year. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) at the national level at 21.8 in 2011 declined 2 points over 2005. The Crude Death Rate during the same period declined by 0.5 points. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) also declined by 0.1 points and stood at 2.4 points in 2011.



#### • MATERNAL HEALTH

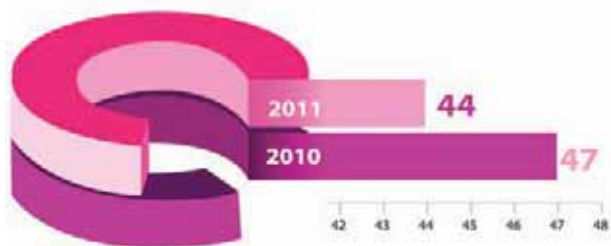
The Government has introduced the concept of Delivery Points for all the States and UTs to prioritize and focus attention on facilities which are conducting deliveries or where there is demand for delivery related services. Such facilities are to be strengthened, on priority, as delivery points so

that they provide comprehensive reproductive and child health services including maternal health, child health, family planning and immunization.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) is being implemented in all States and UTs since 2011. This initiative aims to benefit more than 1.2 crore pregnant women who access government health facilities for their delivery providing for 'no expenses' delivery including free drugs, free blood, free diagnostics, free diet, and free transport from home and drop back. Similar entitlements have been made available for neonates. During the year, a sum of ₹ 2,107 crore was allocated to the States for implementation of JSSK.

In addition, 418 state-of-the-art Maternal and Child Health Wings have been sanctioned in 2012-13 at District Hospitals and Medical Colleges across 11 States which would add more than 25,000 dedicated beds for mothers and children to be completed in the next three years.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)  
(Per 1,000 Live Births)



## • CHILD HEALTH

The concept of Facility Based New Born Care for treatment of sick new-borns through Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), New Born Stabilisation Units (NBSU) and New Born Care Corners (NBCC) was developed in 2006 and started getting operationalised in various states in 2008 under NRHM. As of March 2013, there are 418 SNCUs, 1,554 NBSUs and 13,167 NBCCs operating across the country. Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK) was launched in September,

2009 to train healthcare providers in new born resuscitation and essential new born care. Till 2013, as many as 94,901 health care providers have been trained under NSSK across the country.

A new initiative 'Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram' has been launched in 2013 for child health screening and early intervention services to provide comprehensive care to all children in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability. An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of 0-18 years are expected to be covered in a phased manner over the next two years.

## • ADOLESCENT HEALTH

The Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme has been launched in 2012 to cover 13 crore adolescent girls and boys by the end of this year in order to improve the status of iron intake and decrease prevalence of anaemia.

## • FAMILY PLANNING

With effect from 16th May, 2012, a new scheme has been launched to ensure the availability of contraceptives at the doorstep. This scheme is utilizing the services of around 8.89 lakh ASHAs who have started distributing contraceptives at the community level.

## POLIO

No wild polio case has been reported in the country since January, 2011 owing to our immunization efforts. This is a major public health achievement.

## 2.2.2 HUMAN RESOURCES IN HEALTH

In order to improve the availability of human resources for health, 26 new medical colleges, including 6 AIIMS were set up in 2012-13 taking the total number of medical colleges in the country to 362. During 2012-13, the intake capacity of medical

colleges has increased by 3,895 seats at MBBS level and 1,443 seats at post-graduate level. The annual training capacity of nursing personnel also stood augmented by 16,000 seats during the year.

### 2.2.3 PRADHAN MANTRI SWASTHYA SURAKSHA YOJANA (PMSSY)

Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, apart from the six AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh, where academic sessions have started in September, 2012; in the second phase AIIMS will be established in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Upgradation of medical colleges continues under the scheme.

### 2.2.4 AIDS CONTROL

India has remained a low HIV prevalence country. Adult HIV prevalence decreased from 0.41% in 2001 to 0.27% in 2011. India has demonstrated an overall reduction of 57% in estimated annual new HIV infections (among adult population) from 2.74 lakhs in 2000 to 1.16 lakhs in 2011, reflecting the impact of scaled up prevention interventions. Wider access to Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) has led to reduction in estimated annual AIDS-related deaths from 2.07 lakhs in 2007 to 1.48 lakhs in 2011.

### 2.2.5 AYURVEDA, YOGA, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY SERVICES (AYUSH)

During the year 2012-2013, several steps have been taken towards regulatory reforms in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs. These include Notification of Rules regarding mandatory mention of botanical names and plant parts and forms in which they are used on the labels of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines, publication of the good clinical practice guidelines for clinical trials in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicine (GCP- ASU), updation of the Essential Drugs Lists and publication of Procedural Guidelines for Inspection of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drug Testing Laboratories to bring objectivity and uniformity in inspection procedures.

### 2.2.6 NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DIABETES, CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES AND STROKE

Since 2011, about 1.75 crore people have been screened for diabetes and hypertension in 21 States under the Programme.

### 2.2.7 NATIONAL TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMME (NTCP)

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 42 districts of 21 States during the XI Five Year Plan mainly to generate awareness among masses about the harmful effects of tobacco use. During the year, new rules and graphic warnings have been notified for packaging and labelling of tobacco products; as also for depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and television programmes. Twenty-eight States have banned the manufacture, sale and storage of gutkha and pan masala containing tobacco or nicotine.



### 2.2.8 HEALTH RESEARCH

Asia's first Bio Safety Level-IV (BSL-IV) laboratory, the highest containment level to handle



any infectious organism, has been established at NIV Pune and dedicated to the nation in December, 2012. This is part of a network of Viral and other Infectious Disease Diagnostic laboratories being set up in the country.



## 2.3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD RIGHTS

### 2.3.1 UNIVERSALISATION OF ICDS

As part of ongoing universalisation, during the year 117 new projects and about 27,000 new Anganwadi Centres have been operationalized under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. With this, cumulatively, 7,025 Projects and 13.31 lakh Anganwadi Centres have become operational providing services to 927.66 lakh beneficiaries as on 31st January, 2013. The expenditure under ICDS has increased to ₹ 15,704 crore in 2012-13 as compared to ₹ 14,272 crore in the previous year.

The Government has recently approved strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with a budget allocation of ₹ 1,23,580 crore during XII Five Year Plan. The restructured ICDS envisages

greater community participation, infrastructural improvements and enhanced financial norms. It is being implemented in a mission mode with provision for additional Anganwadi Workers in high burden districts and link workers in other districts.

The IEC Campaign against malnutrition was launched by the Honourable President of India in November, 2012. The campaign is in four stages of 34 weeks through 18 languages and various media outlets.

### 2.3.2 RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (RGSEAG) 'SABLA'

This centrally-sponsored Scheme introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis is being implemented by States/UTs in selected 205 districts in the country. 'Sabla' aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years with a focus on all out-of-school girls, focussing on their nutritional and developmental needs. During 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 503 crore was released to States/UTs benefiting 88.76 lakh adolescent girls under the scheme.

### 2.3.3 THE INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME (ICPS)

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), a comprehensive centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented from 2009-10 for providing care and protection to children. Total of 619 Child Welfare Committees and 608 Juvenile Justice Boards have now been established under the scheme. During the year, 1,195 Protection Homes, 172 Open Shelters and 232 Specialised Adoption Agencies were provided financial assistance under the scheme. 'Childline-1098', which is a 24-hour toll free emergency outreach telephone service for children in distress, has been extended to 83 new locations taking the total of locations covered to 269 cities and towns.





TRIBAL WOMEN PERFORMING A DANCE DURING HUL UTSAV



# SOCIAL INCLUSION

“ The real message of the Eleventh Five Year plan which ended in 2011-12, is that we not only grew at an average rate of 8 percent, our growth was far more inclusive than earlier. Poverty declined much faster. Our agricultural growth rate accelerated . Real wages in rural areas grew much faster. ”

Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Prime Minister





### 3. SOCIAL INCLUSION

#### 3.1 FOOD SECURITY

To provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food and nutritional security for all, the National Food Security Bill was introduced in Parliament. Based on recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and further consultations with stakeholders, some amendments to the Bill have been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

##### 3.1.1 LIBERALISATION OF SUGAR POLICY

The Government has de-regulated the sugar sector in 2012-13 by removing the non levy release mechanism and the obligation of levy on sugar mills. But sugar will continue to be available through PDS. For this purpose, the Government will provide subsidy to State Governments for buying sugar from the open market. The removal of levy on sugar mills will improve the financial position of the mills and will help them to pay cane arrears to the farmers in time.

##### 3.1.2 CONSUMER WELFARE

Consumer welfare and protection has been one of the core concerns of the Government. So far, 632

Consumer Fora have been set up for speedy disposal of consumer grievances. A National Consumer Helpline and 18 State Consumer Helplines are providing guidance to consumers in national and regional languages. Under the Packaged Commodity Rules, 19 items of daily use have been mandated to be sold only in authorized standard packs.

#### 3.2 EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

##### 3.2.1 NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (NMEW)

The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) has operationalized various institutional mechanisms at the Centre and States. The State Mission Authority headed by the State Chief Minister has been notified by 28 States while 23 States have set up State Resource Centres for women. Eleven thematic projects on various gender issues covering 17 States have been initiated. The Mission has taken initiatives to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and has taken up convergence projects with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 12 districts (with the worst CSR) across 7 States. The Mission in consultation with State Governments and partner Ministries is



Weaving Self Help Group In Jammu And Kashmir

developing a National Plan of Action for addressing the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio.

### 3.2.2 THE CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2013

Deeply concerned about the incidents of sexual offences against women, the Government had constituted a Committee headed by late Justice J.S. Verma to make recommendations on amending laws to provide for speedy justice and enhanced punishment in sexual assault cases of extreme nature against women. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was enacted which provides for stringent punishment for heinous sexual offences against women.

### 3.2.3 SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) BILL, 2013

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2013 has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and has received the assent of the President of India. It is a historic step towards gender equality. It mandates a safe work environment for women.

### 3.2.4 THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

To deal with cases of child sexual abuse in a more effective manner, a special law, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012. The Act is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, while safeguarding the interests of the child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated Special Courts.

## 3.3 EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS

### 3.3.1 IMPROVING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

A new scheme of pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes studying in Class IX and X has been introduced in 2012-13. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 931.36 crore has been released to benefit about 38.22 lakh students. A new scheme of pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes studying in Class IX and X has also been introduced during the year with a budget allocation of ₹ 111.73 crore to cover approximately 20.12 lakh students. Under



the scheme of pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations', an amount of ₹ 9.99 crore has been released to various States to benefit about 4.5 lakh students in 2012-13.

The scheme of post-matric scholarships for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes was revised to raise the eligible income ceiling from ₹ 2 lakh to ₹ 2.5 lakh. During the year, central assistance of ₹ 1,654.64 crore has been released under the scheme

Central assistance of ₹ 730.67 crore has been released under the post-matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Tribes to cover nearly 18.62 lakh students. During the year, central assistance of ₹ 666.60 crore has also been released to States under the post-matric scholarship scheme for Other Backward Classes to cover approximately 17 lakh students. Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme, an amount of ₹ 45 crore has been provided as fellowship to 3,335 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

### 3.3.2 ENHANCED OUTLAYS FOR SCHEMES BENEFITTING SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, SAFAI KARMACHARIS AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation, the National Safai Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation disbursed concessional loans amounting to ₹ 531.74 crore to about 2.12 lakh beneficiaries in 2012-13. The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation has raised the annual family income eligibility criteria for concessional loans and other schemes. The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has disbursed assistance to the tune of ₹ 132.78 crore to 49,463 beneficiaries.

### 3.3.3 VESTING LAND RIGHTS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS

Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, more than 12.80 lakh titles covering forest area of 18.80 lakh hectare have been distributed as on 28th February, 2013. During the year, the Forest Rights Rules have been also amended and revised guidelines have been issued to streamline and give further impetus to the implementation of the Act.

## 3.4 AN INCLUSIVE AGENDA FOR MINORITIES

### 3.4.1 PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

Fifteen percent of targets and outlays for schemes included in the PM's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities were earmarked during the year, and this was closely monitored.

During 2012-13, under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, more than 620 primary and upper primary schools were constructed or opened; about 25,465 additional class rooms were constructed and 6,207 teachers sanctioned in blocks and districts with a substantial minority population. During this period, 5,357 habitations with substantial minority population were covered under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and more than ₹ 21,100 crore was sanctioned under the various components of JNNURM. In addition, over 3.30 lakh Indira Awas Yojana houses were constructed for minorities during this period. The corpus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundations now stands at ₹ 750 crore.





### 3.4.2. IMPROVING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

During 2012-13, ₹ 786.19 crore was given as scholarship to 64.50 lakh children belonging to notified minority communities for pre-matric education, out of whom 51% were girls. Under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, an amount of ₹ 326.55 crore was awarded to 7.55 lakh students, 58% being girls. An amount of ₹ 181 crore was given under Merit-cum-Means based Scholarships scheme to 68,096 students, 35 % being girls. Under the Meritorious Scholarship Scheme for girl students in class XI and XII, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation sanctioned 25,156 scholarships for an amount of ₹ 30 crore during the year. And under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship, 754 fellowships were awarded in addition to renewal of 2,266 fellowships for an amount of ₹ 66 crore with 30% of the awardees being women scholars.

### 3.4.3. MULTI-SECTORAL DISTRICT PLANS FOR MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS

The Multi Sectoral Development Programme was implemented in 90 identified minority concentration districts of 20 States and UTs during the year. Projects worth ₹ 1,109 crore were approved and an amount of ₹ 646 crore was released. This includes approvals for construction of 3.15 lakh IAY houses, 2838 Health Centres, 29,480 Anganwadi Centres, 50,696 drinking water supply projects, 15,609 additional class rooms, 698 school buildings, 113 Industrial Training Institutes, 44 Polytechnic Institutes and 485 hostels for boys and girls. The Ministry is in the process of making the programme more effective and focused on minority concentration areas and for expanding it to 710 minority concentration blocks and 66 towns and cities during XII Five Year Plan.

### 3.4.4 CREDIT

Between April and December 2012, 533 public sector bank branches were opened in districts with a

substantial minority population. During this period, over ₹ 175,000 crore of bank credit has been provided to the minorities. The National Minority Finance Development Corporation has disbursed ₹ 371 crore for assisting 1,02,336 minority beneficiaries during 2012-13.

### 3.4.5 WAQF DEVELOPMENT

Under the centrally sponsored scheme for computerization of records of State Waqf Boards, an amount of ₹ 13.20 crore has been disbursed to 27 State Waqf Boards, the Central Waqf Council and the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. as on 31st March, 2013. Centralized Computing Facility was set up in 26 State and UT Wakf Boards. Till date, 2,09,615 wakf properties have been entered into Wakf Management System of India registration module.

### 3.4.6 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The Ministry has started implementation of a Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women from this year with the objective of empowering and instilling confidence among minority women. During the year, an amount of ₹ 10.45 crore was released to train 36,950 women through 64 organizations in 12 States.

### 3.5 DISABILITY TO EMPOWERMENT

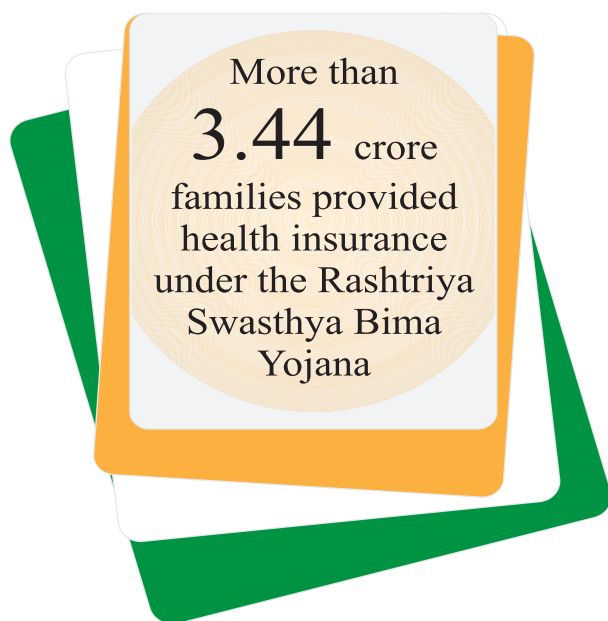
#### 3.5.1 NEW FOCUS

A new Department of Disability Affairs was created in May, 2012 for greater focus on addressing issues confronting persons with disabilities. The Department has launched the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Students with disabilities for M.Phil/ Ph.D courses, covering 200 fellowships annually. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India Limited turned around and achieved more than ₹ 100 crore turnover for the first year since its inception.

### 3.6 CARING FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

The pension amount under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National

Disability Pension Scheme has been increased from ₹ 200 per month to ₹ 300 per month and assistance amount under National Family Benefit Scheme has been doubled from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000. More than 50 lakh widows and persons with disability will benefit from this increase.



### 3.7 WELFARE OF WORKERS

#### 3.7.1 RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA

More than 3.44 crore families are being provided health insurance cover under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and 51.68 lakh persons have availed hospitalization benefit under the scheme so far. The scheme has been extended to cover construction workers, street vendors, domestic workers, beedi workers, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act workers (who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year) and licensed railway porter and vendors.

#### 3.7.2 EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has

taken up new initiatives to improve the quality of service delivery. These include coverage of new geographical areas, implementation of an IT rollout plan and medical education projects.

As part of the effort towards the automation of work processes to achieve efficiency and improve service delivery, all offices of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) have been computerized, with facility for electronic submission of statutory Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) returns. The members can now get their PF balances, track claims, payment status online as well as receive SMS alerts on their mobile phones after registering on [www.epfindia.gov.in](http://www.epfindia.gov.in).

#### 3.7.3 SKILL DEVELOPMENT

With a view to creating a world-class skilled labour force, training courses are being offered through a network of 2,271 government and 8,073 private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). These institutes cumulatively offer 14.66 lakh training seats. Under the schemes of modernization of ITIs, a total of 1,727 Government ITIs are being modernized/upgraded including 400 ITIs with World Bank assistance. During 2012-13, nearly 54.05 lakh persons were trained by various Ministries.

#### 3.7.4 CHILD LABOUR AND OTHER LAWS

Bills to amend the Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1986, the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and The Building and other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996 have been introduced in Parliament. Proposal for amendment in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been approved by the Cabinet. The amendment in the Act would provide statutory status to the National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW).

### 3.8 WELFARE INITIATIVES FOR INCLUSION

### 3.8.1 FINANCIAL INCLUSION

‘Swabhimaan’, the financial inclusion campaign, was launched to provide banking facilities in over 74,000 habitations using various models and technologies including branchless banking through Business Correspondents Agents (BCA).

With the introduction of Direct Benefits Transfer to beneficiaries, banks have been asked to plan for providing a banking outlet - Branch with ATM or Business Correspondents Agents or Customer Service Centre(CSC) - for a habitation of about 1,000-1,500 households.

### 3.9 LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in September, 2011. The amendments proposed by the Parliamentary Standing Committee were examined and the official amendments, approved by the Cabinet, have been placed before Parliament.

### 3.10 CENSUS AND SURVEYS

#### 3.10.1 NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR)

The house-to-house enumeration for the National Population Register (NPR) has been completed in all the States and UTs. Data digitization has been completed for more than 117 crore persons and more than 13 crore Biometric Enrolments have been completed in the year 2012-13.

#### 3.10.2 MOTHER TONGUE SURVEY OF INDIA

A plan scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) has been taken up in the XII Five Year Plan period with the aim to conduct linguistic surveys of about 600 classified and unclassified mother tongues. Field surveys of 83 mother tongues have been conducted. The reports of the surveyed mother tongues are being transcribed, analyzed and finalized by the linguistic experts and professors from the institutes and universities in a phased manner.



Senior Citizens at a Fitness Rally in New Delhi.





PREPARATION OF CHECK-DAM UNDER MGNREGA

# RURAL RENEWAL

“ The purpose of the Direct Cash Transfer Scheme, started by the UPA Government, is to ensure that the recipients of scholarships, pensions, social benefits or Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers all directly receive their money and that too without any leakage or delay. The scheme of direct cash transfer is based on the ideals of the Central Government - balanced development and priority to the welfare of the under privileged people. ”

Smt. Sonia Gandhi  
Chairperson, UPA



## 4. RURAL RENEWAL

### 4.1 BHARAT NIRMAN

The second phase of the Bharat Nirman programme commenced in 2009. The cumulative targets of creating additional irrigation potential of 1 crore hectares, providing electricity to 1 lakh villages and 1.75 crore poor households, upgrading 1.94 lakh kms of existing rural roads and providing safe drinking water to identified habitations, have been achieved well before 31st March, 2012, the targeted date.

#### 4.1.1 RURAL HOUSING

The target under the second phase is for construction of 120 lakh houses during a period of five years starting from 2009-10. During the first four years of this period, more than 102 lakh houses have been constructed and more than 35 lakh houses are under construction.

#### 4.1.2 RURAL ROADS

Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, during the year 2012-13, more than 20,100 km all-weather roads have been constructed/upgraded and an expenditure of over ₹ 6,450 crore has been incurred. Further, new connectivity has been provided to about 6,000 habitations during the year.

#### 4.1.3 RURAL WATER SUPPLY

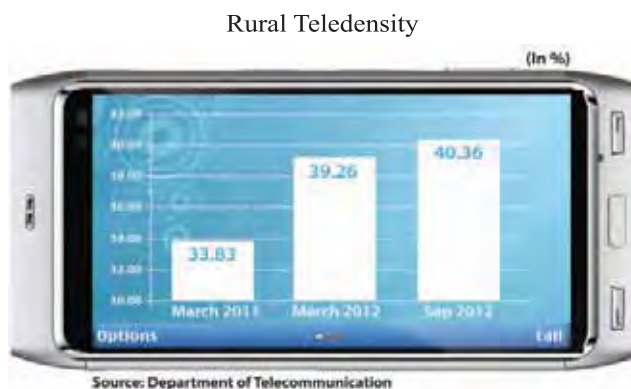
With the target for providing access to safe drinking water to identified habitations having been achieved well before the targeted date, the focus has shifted to improving water quality in affected habitations. In the year more than 1.8 crore persons living in over 13,000 water quality affected habitations have been provided access to safe drinking water. Also, an amount of ₹ 416 crore was provided in the year for safe drinking water to habitations affected by chemical contamination and to districts with high incidence of Japanese Encephalitis or Acute Encephalitis Syndrome cases. About 3.66 crore people in rural areas were provided with piped water supply.

### 4.1.4 WATER RESOURCES – IRRIGATION

From 2005-06 up to 31st March 2012, irrigation potential of 118.4 lakh hectare has been created under Bharat Nirman. This has been achieved by completion of on-going major and medium irrigation projects, extension, renovation and modernization of major and medium irrigation projects etc.

### 4.1.5 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

In 2012-13, under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana, electrification of 2,292 villages has been completed and 12.24 lakh BPL connections provided. Cumulatively, since 2005-06, intensive electrification in 2.90 lakh already electrified villages and works in about 1.07 lakh un-electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections have been provided to more than 2 crore rural BPL households.



### 4.1.6 RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS & IT

The Government has accelerated the expansion of telecom and IT services in rural areas. The National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) Project will take broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh villages by 2014. In all, 5,81,610 out of the total 5,93,601 inhabited villages in the country, have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). Out of 3.5 lakh targeted village panchayats, 1.57 lakh have been connected through broadband.

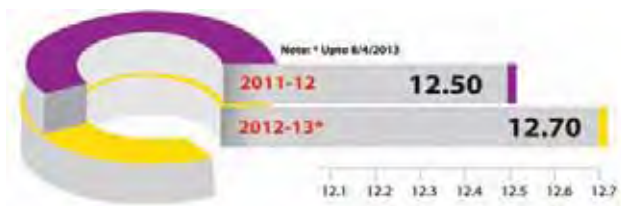
## 4.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT



#### 4.2.1 MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

The Scheme is in operation in 632 districts in the country. In 2012-13, the scheme provided employment to more than 4.8 crore households, generating more than 213 crore person-days of employment at a total expenditure of more than ₹ 39,000 crore. The average wage rate per day has increased from ₹ 65 in 2006-07 to ₹ 128 in 2012-13. A provision was made for additional employment over and above 100 days per household under the scheme in notified drought affected talukas and blocks.

MGNREGA - Total Job Cards Issued (in crore)



#### 4.2.2 NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission, renamed as ‘Aajeevika’, is a programme designed to enable the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. It is designed to reach 7 crore BPL households across the country. This year, 1.94 lakh persons were trained and 1.53 lakh found employment through the Mission.

The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikarn Pariyojana was introduced as an independent livelihood initiative targeting women in the agriculture and allied sector and 41 projects in 12 states were sanctioned with a budget of over ₹ 574 crore during 2012-13.

### 4.3 FARMERS’ WELFARE

#### 4.3.1 AGRICULTURE CREDIT

Against the 2012-13 target of ₹ 5,75,000 crore, an amount of ₹ 4,71,600 crore was disbursed as credit as on 28th February, 2013. More than 650 lakh farmers were financed by the banking system. For the year 2013-14, the target of agriculture credit flow has been increased to ₹ 7,00,000 crore.

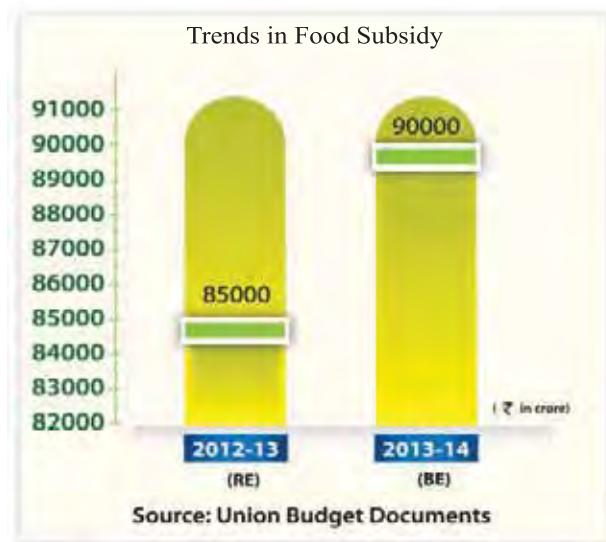
#### 4.3.2 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS: FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS

The overall availability of seeds in the country during 2012-13 was satisfactory. Consumption of fertilizers during 2011-12 was about 144.59 kg per hectare. The availability of certified quality seeds was 328.58 lakh quintal as against the requirement of 315.19 lakh quintal during 2012-13.

#### 4.3.3 FOOD SECURITY

Production of foodgrains has been at an all time record level of over 259 million tonnes (with production of rice and wheat at 105.31 million tonnes and 94.88 million tonnes respectively during 2011-12), production of pulses and oilseeds has been 17.09 million tonnes and 29.80 million tonnes respectively during the same period. Production of cotton has been 35.2 million bales of 170 kg each.

The National Food Security Mission has achieved its objectives of increasing production of foodgrains by 20 million tonnes by the year 2011-12. Focused and target oriented implementation of mission initiatives



has resulted in increase in wheat production by nearly 19 million tonnes against the envisaged target of 8 million tonnes. Similarly, the total production of rice has increased by 11.96 million tonnes against the target of 10 million tonnes. The total production of pulses has also increased by 2.89 million tonnes

against the envisaged target of  
Total Foodgrain Production



2.0 million tonnes.

#### 4.3.4 MANAGING NATURAL CALAMITIES

In view of deficit rainfall situation in some parts

of the country during Kharif-2012, the Government of India took several proactive measures to mitigate hardships to farmers. Notable among these are fast tracking release of funds to drought affected States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Integrated Watershed Management Programme, implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme to offset the cost of diesel used by farmers for pumping water in drought affected areas. In the wake of drought in States of Karnataka and Maharashtra, the Government has approved assistance of ₹ 1,304 crore from National Disaster Response Fund and ₹ 14.20 crore from Special component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme to these States.

#### 4.3.5 RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)

An amount of ₹ 8,400 crore was released to the State Governments under the scheme during 2012-13.

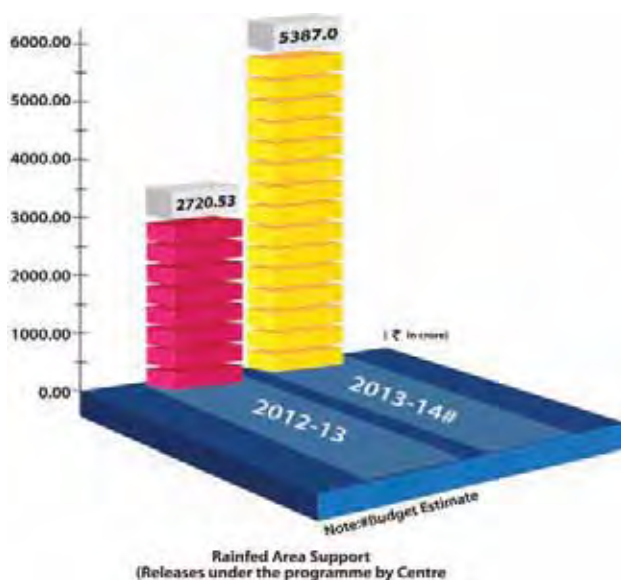
#### 4.3.6 NEW FERTILIZER INVESTMENT POLICY-2012

The Government notified the New Investment Policy-2012 in order to facilitate fresh investment in



Farmers at work

urea sector. It is expected that nearly 100 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of additional urea production capacity will be added in the country to an already existing capacity of 240 LMT with an investment of nearly ₹ 35,000 crore during XII Five Year Plan period, making the country self-reliant in urea.



### 4.3.7 NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION (NHM)

The Mission aims at increasing fruit production, processing, research and marketing. An amount of ₹ 1,089.27 crore was released under NHM during 2012-13 and an amount of ₹ 493.13 crore was released under the Horticulture Mission for the North East and Himalayan States with the aim of increasing fruit production, processing, research and marketing.

### 4.3.8 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

All the 30 Mega Food Parks envisaged during the XI Plan have been approved. The main objective of the Food Parks is to increase the shelf life of food articles.

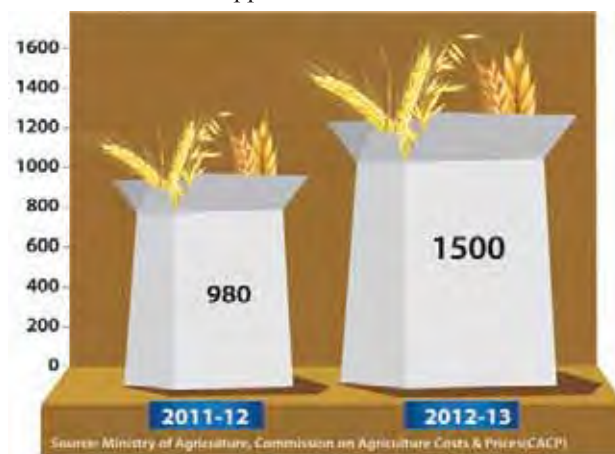
The Government has also approved 63 cold chain projects to create a capacity 2,63,418 MT of Cold Storage and Deep Freezer Capacity likely to be completed by 2014-2015. Over 1,227 food

processing industries were assisted in 2012-13 under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation, Establishment and modernization of Food Processing Industries with an expenditure of ₹ 186 crore during 2012-13.

An amount of ₹ 183.82 crore has been spent during the year on Food Processing Infrastructure Development. National Institute of Food Processing Technology & Entrepreneurship Management with 'Deemed to be University' status has been set up at Kundli, Haryana having world class facilities.

The Government has launched the National Mission on Food Processing as a new centrally sponsored scheme. The decentralised approach under the Mission will help faster development of food pro

Minimum Support Price for other Cereals



cessing sector. An amount of more than ₹ 184 crore was spent on the Scheme in 2012-13.

### 4.3.9 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Allocation under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme, which is a part of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, was increased to ₹ 200 crore in 2012-13. In order to strengthen veterinary infrastructure, funds were provided to the States and UTs for construction and renovation of 210 veterinary hospitals and 700 veterinary dispensaries during 2012-13 under the scheme 'Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries'.



#### 4.3.10 DAIRY SECTOR

An amount of ₹ 127 crore has been released from 2011-12 till 31 March, 2013 for implementation of the National Dairy Plan scheme which aims at increasing productivity of milch animals. During 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 114 crore was released to the State governments under the scheme of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding for genetic upgradation of bovine population and conservation of indigenous breeds.

#### 4.3.11 NATIONAL MISSION ON PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS

During 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 326 crore was released to the States under National Mission on Protein Supplements as a part of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for dairy, fisheries, piggery and goatery development.

#### 4.3.12 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

During the year 2012-13, over 90 new varieties of hybrid crops were released for different agro-climatic regions of the country. Over 10,200 tonnes of breeder seed, 13,230 tonnes of foundation seed, 20,540 tonnes of certified seed, 402 lakh planting material, 1.69 lakh tissue culture plantlets of field crops, and 4,960 tonnes of sugarcane planting material were produced. Three new improved

varieties of sugarcane catering to different regions were released.

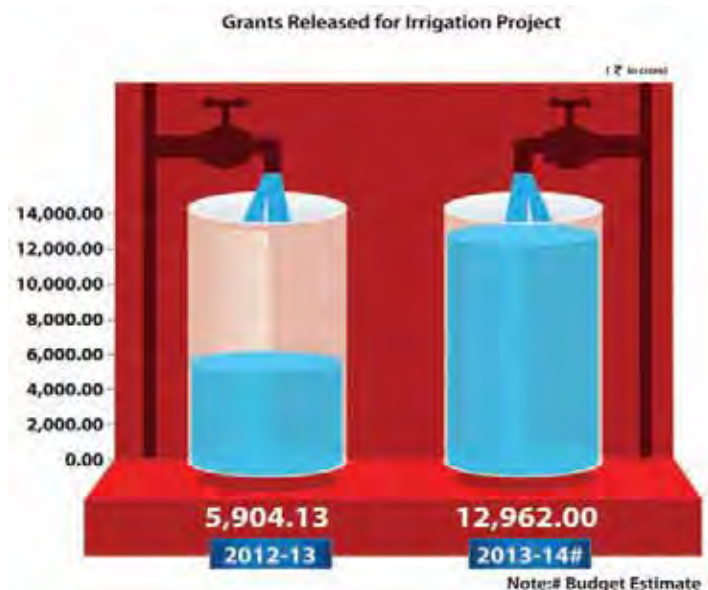
Ninety six patents were filed whereas 13 national and two international patents granted and 125 applications filed at the Plant Variety Registry in 2012-13. Two new institutions i.e. National Institute for Biotic Stress Management at Raipur in Chhattisgarh, and Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology at Ranchi in Jharkhand were established.

#### 4.3.13 INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

During the year, Integrated Watershed Management Programme projects, covering an area of 5 million hectares were sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 2,720 crore was released to States for implementation. These projects are to be implemented over a period of 4 to 7 years in three phases.

#### 4.3.14 FISHERIES SECTOR

India is the second largest producer of fish in the world. Total fish production during 2011-12 was 8.66 million tonnes as compared to 8.23 million tones in the previous year. The export earnings from fishery products have increased to ₹ 16,597.23 crore during 2011-12, registering a growth of about 28.65% over the previous year.



## 4.4 PANCHAYATI RAJ

### 4.4.1 BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND

During the year, an amount of ₹ 3720 crore was released under the Backward Regions Grant Fund which is being implemented through panchayats and urban local bodies.

### 4.4.2 E-GOVERNANCE FOR PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

The Government is promoting e-Governance in Panchayats through implementation of a Mission Mode Project that addresses all aspects of functioning of the panchayats including planning, monitoring, implementation, budgeting, accounting,

social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates and licenses. The Annual Plan of over 38,400 panchayats for 2012-13 are available online on Plan Plus ([www.planningonline.gov.in](http://www.planningonline.gov.in)).

### 4.4.3 RAJIV GANDHI PANCHAYAT SASHAKTIKARAN ABHIYAN

A new centrally sponsored scheme, the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan was launched to strengthen panchayats. The scheme provides for administrative, technical and infrastructure support at gram panchayat level, e-enablement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, capacity building and training of elected representatives and functionaries, and support for innovative strategies to improve the functioning and efficiency of panchayats.



Villagers with Aadhaar cards





Airtel  
Happy Roaming!  
Roaming  
Incoming & Outgoing  
60 paise/min

THE PLAZA  
THE PLAZA

Home  
KARVARI  
Decor

BRISK

URBANIST

Panasonic

METRO RAIL IN GURGAON



# TRANSFORMING CITIES

“ It is estimated that in 20 years time nearly 50 percent of our population will be living in urban areas. We have, therefore, to ensure that our towns and cities provide public services of a high quality to their residents, to that end , much greater attention has to be paid to the modernization of the processes of municipal governance. ”

Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Prime Minister



## 5. TRANSFORMING CITIES

### 5.1 THE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

During the Mission period of 2005-12, 550 projects under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and 807 projects under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) have been approved. Against these, 185 projects under UIG and 388 projects under UIDSSMT have been completed; out of which 55 and 231 projects, respectively were completed in 2012-13, and ₹ 2,238 crore and ₹ 1,183 crore, respectively, were released as additional central assistance.

Under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Mission, the focus is on providing housing and basic amenities to the urban poor, especially to the slum dwellers. As of now, 525 projects worth ₹ 29,770 crore have been approved under BSUP and 1,083 projects worth ₹ 11,936 crore have been approved under IHSDP. A total of ₹ 22,345 crore of additional central assistance has been committed and ₹ 15,471 crore released. Out of the sanctioned 15,67,538 dwelling units under BSUP and IHSDP, a total of 6,73,229 units have been completed and 3,66,823 are at different stages of construction. Out of the completed Units, 4,46,574 have been occupied.

### 5.2 MASS TRANSPORT

In Delhi, 190 km long Metro Rail Network is under operation. Phase-III of Delhi MRTS Project of 136.33 km of metro network at a total estimated cost of ₹ 41,078.78 crore, is under implementation; projects worth ₹ 3342.78 crore covering 19,717 km length were sanctioned during the year 2012-13.

Also, Metro Rail Projects are being implemented in Bangalore (42.30 km), Hyderabad (71.16 km), Mumbai (42.94 km), Chennai (45.05 km) and Kolkata (East-West Metro Corridor) (14.67 km). The Bangalore Metro Rail Project of length of 6.7 km has already been commissioned. Also, 'in principle' approval has been given for Stage-1 of the Jaipur Metro Rail Project (12.07 km) to be implemented by the State Government from its own resources. The Kochi Metro Rail project was approved last year covering a length of 25.61 km at a completion cost of ₹ 5181.79 crore.

Against the sanction of 15,260 modern buses, enabled with Intelligent Transport System in 61 cities, 14,000 have been delivered.

### 5.3 HOUSING FOR THE URBAN POOR

#### 5.3.1 RAJIVAWAAS YOJANA (RAY)

Aimed at creating a slum-free India, the 'Rajiv Awaas Yojana' was launched to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Funds have been released to 195 cities for undertaking preparatory activities and Slum Free City Planning. In addition, 41 Pilot Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 34 cities in 13 States with a total project cost of ₹ 1803 crore for construction of 32,817 dwelling units have been approved and ₹ 162 crore released to 9 States.

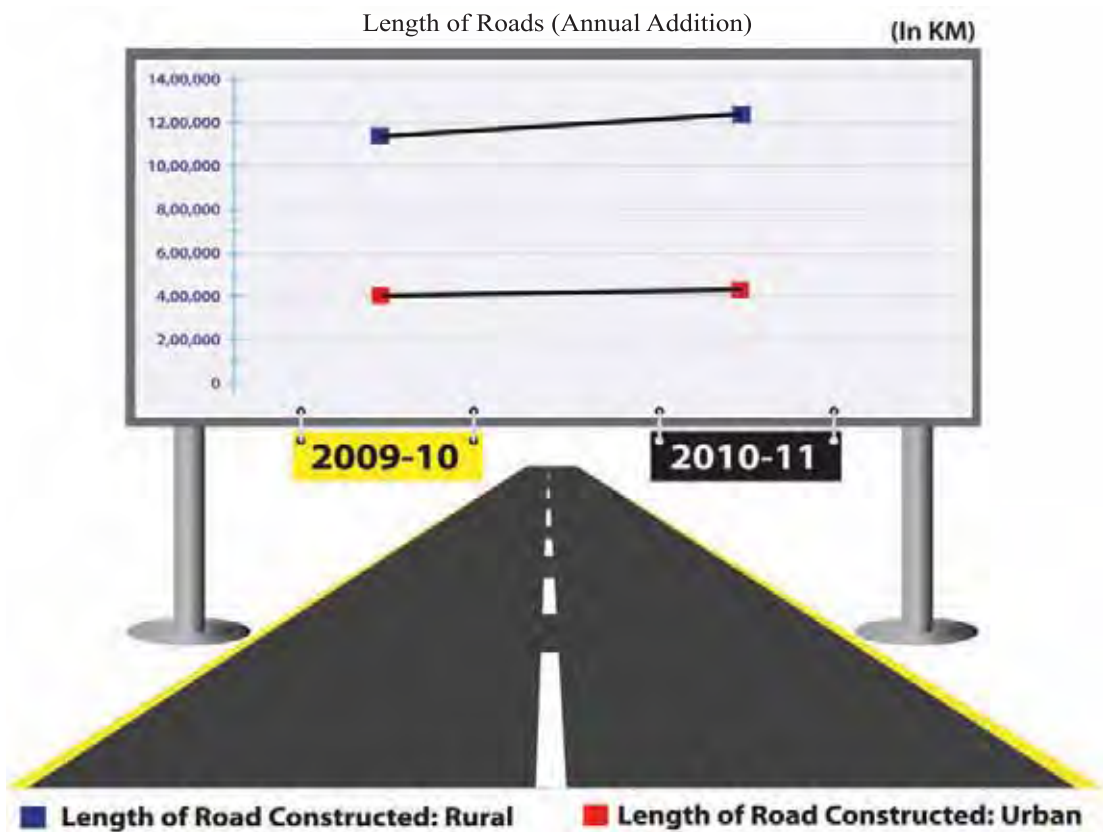
#### 5.3.2 CREDIT RISK GUARANTEE FUND

With a view to providing the urban poor access to institutional finance for affordable housing the Credit Risk Guarantee Fund scheme was launched in October, 2012 and a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund was established. The Trust has signed agreements and MoUs with 21 leading banks and housing finance companies. The Credit Risk Guarantee Fund is expected to catalyze credit-flow of about ₹ 20,000 crore to the low cost housing sector.

## 5.4 THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) BILL, 2012

Considering the significant contribution made by street vendors to the urban society as a whole, and

to enable them to earn a decent livelihood through creation of conditions for decent work, the ‘Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012’ was introduced in Parliament. The Bill provides for protection of livelihoods rights, social security of street vendors and regulation of urban street vending in the country.







NATIONAL HIGHWAY NAGPUR TO HYDERABAD

# ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION

“ Economic growth over the past decade has been impressive. This has had a major impact on reducing poverty. There are success stories of development in state after state. But it is also true that while the footprint of achievement is expanding - there are still parts of the country which remain backward. And it is also true that while the Centre releases huge financial resources to states, the impact depends significantly on implementation at the local level. ”

Smt. Sonia Gandhi  
Chairperson, UPA





## 6.0 ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION

### 6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Indian economy, responding strongly to the fiscal and monetary stimulus provided in 2008-09 in the wake of the global economic slowdown, achieved a growth of 8.6% and 9.3%, respectively in 2009-10 and 2010-11. But the boost to consumption, coupled with supply side constraints, led to some overheating of economy and higher inflation, necessitating the adoption of a tight monetary policy. High interest rates, continued global uncertainties and supply side constraints adversely impacted investment, and in 2011-12 and 2012-13, growth slowed to 6.2% and about 5% respectively. Growth is expected to recover in 2013-14 with reform process being actively pursued. Since last May, the Government has taken 42 major reforms measures in the sphere of finance, banking, industry, infrastructure and taxation. A major drive has been initiated to bolster growth by increasing investment in both the public and the private sectors.



### 6.2 INVESTMENT CLIMATE

In a major drive to boost economic growth, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy was further liberalised and rationalized to make India an attractive investment destination. One of the path breaking FDI reforms is the opening up of multi-brand retail to FDI by permitting FDI up to 51%, under the Government approval route, in multi-brand retail trading, subject to specified conditions. Single-brand retail was also further liberalized by permitting

FDI up to 100%. Foreign airlines have been allowed to invest up to 49% in scheduled airline firms. The broadcasting sector has been further liberalized by increasing the foreign investment limit up to 74%. Power Exchanges can have up to 49% FDI.



### 6.3 FISCAL CONSOLIDATION

The process of fiscal consolidation, is continuing. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee on fiscal consolidation. Red lines were drawn for the fiscal deficit at 5.3% of GDP in 2012-13 and 4.8% in 2013-14. With concerted effort, the fiscal deficit was contained at 5.2% in the financial year 2012-13.

On the expenditure side, the Government took major decisions to contain government spending on subsidy and implemented austerity measures. On the subsidy front, the price of diesel was raised in a calibrated manner and the number of subsidized LPG cylinders was capped.

The Government undertook a major exercise of rationalizing the Plan and Non-Plan spending to cater for the revenue shortfall on account of slowdown in the economy. Increase in tax-to-GDP ratio coupled with lower than budgeted expenditure has enabled the Government to rein in the escalation in fiscal deficit. It has also provided some leg-room for easing of monetary policy by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as inflation declined recently.

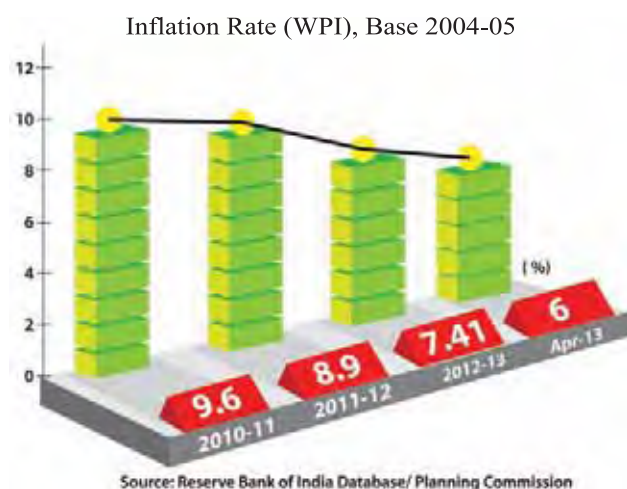


## 6.4 CAPITAL MARKET REFORMS

Measures were taken to re-energise the Mutual Fund industry by permitting flexibility in the Total Expense Ratio which would enable AMC's to pay higher upfront commissions to distributors; allowing Asset Management Companies (AMCs) to charge additional fees to promote new inflows from outside the top 15 cities; and protecting the investor by curbing mis-selling and churning by creating a system of identification of agents and labeling of products.

### 6.4.1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Companies Bill, 2012, which is under consideration of Parliament, seeks to bring corporate governance and regulation practices in India at par with the global best practices. The corporate sector has been given more flexibility in regulating their affairs, subject to full disclosure and accountability of their actions. The Bill provides more opportunities for new entrepreneurs and enables wide application of IT in the conduct of affairs by corporates. The other salient features of this important piece of legislation include provisions regarding greater accountability of audit, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), stricter action in case of fraud-related offences and protection of interests of investors.



## 6.5 PRICE SITUATION

As a result of concerted efforts on many fronts, headline WPI inflation has moderated from an average of 9.56% in 2010-11 to an average of 7.41% during April-February, 2012-13. It was below 6% in March, 2013. Core inflation was lower than 4%. Measures to contain inflation include keeping the issue price for wheat and rice unchanged since 2002 and absorbing a significant part of the cost of diesel, kerosene and LPG by keeping the pass through to consumer at a reasonable level. Other measures include selective bans on exports and futures trading, permitting imports when necessary, and distribution of pulses and edible oils through Public Distribution System (PDS).

## 6.6 PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

### 6.6.1 NATIONAL MANUFACTURING POLICY

Four National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) have been given 'in-principle' approval in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. This is in addition to the eight NIMZs announced in 2011-12 on both sides of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. Implementation and monitoring mechanisms have been set up, including the Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board for coordination among the Central Ministries and State Governments.

### 6.6.2 HEAVY INDUSTRIES

The aggregate turnover of 32 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industry was ₹ 56,506 crore, with an estimated aggregate annual profit of ₹ 6,142.40 crore during the year. BHEL has achieved an all time record turnover of ₹ 50,015 crore and has completed commissioning of 10,340 MW of capacity during the year. The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020, giving a roadmap for electric mobility in the country, was unveiled by the Prime Minister. Revival

packages for Scooters India, NEPA and HMT were approved.

### 6.6.3 INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS

In addition to the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor, work has begun on new corridors in other regions. A comprehensive plan for the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor is being prepared. This corridor will be developed in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

The DMIC project being developed as a global manufacturing and investment destination, has made steady progress. The DMIC Project Implementation Trust Fund has come into effect with ₹ 312 crore and ₹ 99 crore as initial and additional corpus. A list of prospective projects in the infrastructure sector under the US \$4.5 billion facility of the Government of Japan has been put together for carrying out pre-feasibility studies and feasibility studies and subsequent steps for identified projects.

### 6.6.4 MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

SEBI has permitted setting up of a Stock Exchange or a trading platform for SMEs by a recognized stock exchange having nationwide trading terminals. BSE and NSE separately launched SME exchange platforms in 2012. The access to capital markets for equity would become easier with the operationalisation of the SME Exchange Platform.

A margin money subsidy of ₹ 661.31 crore was disbursed by banks in 2012-13 under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. This will facilitate setting up of more than 33,000 micro enterprises and generate additional employment opportunities for around 2.54 lakh people.

### 6.6.5 PHARMACEUTICALS

#### 6.6.5.1 NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL PRICING POLICY

The Government has notified the National

Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012. The main objective of the policy is to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required essential medicines at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition.

#### 6.6.5.2 JAN AUSHADHI CAMPAIGN

The Jan Aushadhi Campaign was initiated in November, 2008 or providing quality medicines at affordable prices to common masses especially the poor. In this direction, it was decided to open Jan Aushadhi Stores in various parts of the country with the support of respective State Governments. Till date, 154 Jan Aushadhi stores have been opened in 12 States/UTs.

### 6.6.6 CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS

#### 6.6.6.1 ASSAM GAS CRACKER PROJECT

The project is being implemented by Brahmaputra Cracker & Polymers Limited, a PSU under the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. The project will produce 2,20,000 tonnes of Polyethylene and 60,000 tonnes of Polypropylene. The mechanical completion of the project is scheduled for July 2013 from gas and naphtha produced in Assam and commissioning of the project is scheduled for December, 2013.

#### 6.6.6.2 PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INVESTMENT REGIONS (PCPIR)

With a view to attracting major investments in the petroleum, chemical and petrochemicals sectors, the Government announced the PCPIR Policy in 2007 to create world class infrastructure and thereby provide the right platform and a conducive environment for setting up of business. Till date, proposals of the state governments of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha and Tamil Nadu have been received and approved.

Once fully established, the PCPIRs are expected to attract ₹ 7,62,894 crore of investment. Till date, investment worth around ₹ 1,80,000 crore has been made in these regions. Of the total infrastructure worth of ₹ 53,469 crore expected to be created in the PCPIRs, Government of India's contribution would be ₹ 4,646.30 crore. The PCPIRs are projected to generate employment for approximately 33.96 lakh people.

### 6.6.6.3 CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PLASTIC ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (CIPET)

CIPET is an ISO accredited premier national institution devoted to academic, technology support and research activities for the growth of plastics and allied industries in the country. CIPET has trained 35,000 people in 2012-13 in long-term professional skill development and short-term, vocational and skill development training programs. During the XII Plan, CIPET proposes to train 2,16,612 students through various training programs.



Source: Department of Telecommunication

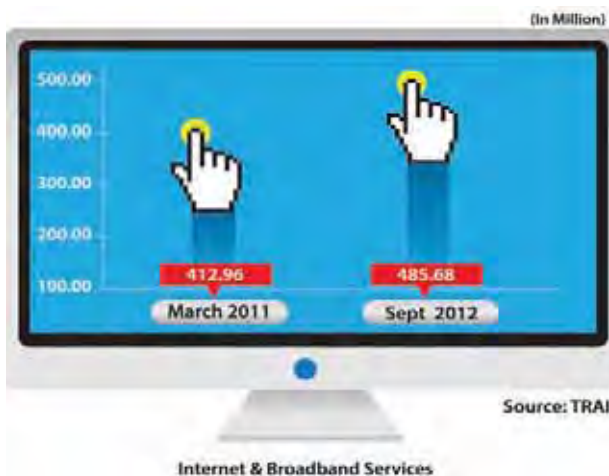
Teledensity  
(Gross Total)

### 6.6.7 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Government approved the new National Telecom Policy-2012 which lays down a long-term vision for the growth of telecommunications. The number of telephone connections was 893.14 million as on January, 2013 with rural telephone connections having increased by nearly 10 million in the last year. Overall teledensity stands at 73.07% and rural teledensity has crossed 40%.

### 6.6.8 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Government approved the National Electronic Policy, 2012. The policy covers a comprehensive set of schemes for promotion of domestic electronic industry viz., preference to domestically manufactured electronic goods (Preferential Market Access), setting up of Electronic Manufacturing



Source: TRAI

Internet & Broadband Services

Clusters, introduction of a Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) and mandatory registration of identified electronic products for meeting specified safety standards. The Government also approved the National Policy on Information Technology. The Policy seeks to achieve the twin goals of bringing the full power of ICT within the reach of everyone and harnessing the country's capability and human resources to emerge as the global hub and destination for IT and IT enabled services by 2020.

The Electronic Delivery of Services Bill, 2013 has been introduced in Parliament to provide public services to citizens, electronically. Under the National Knowledge Network, which is being set up to interconnect all knowledge institutions with a high speed data communications network to facilitate knowledge-sharing and collaborative research, links have been provided to 998 institutions, and 66 virtual classrooms have been set up. A project for Development of North East Region by enhancing training and education capacities



in Information, Electronics & Communication Technology sectors through the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, has also been approved with an outlay of ₹ 388 crore spread over five years.

### 6.6.9 STEEL

India is the fourth largest crude steel producer in the world and is expected to become the second largest producer of crude steel in the near future. While the capacity for crude steel production expanded from around 90 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) in 2011-12 to around 97 MTPA in 2012-13, the output of crude steel increased from 74.29 MT to around 78 MT during this period. Further, India continues to be the world's largest producer of sponge iron.

The Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry of Steel performed well during the year and their combined profit after tax stood at around ₹ 7,248 crore in the first three quarters of 2012-13. India and Afghanistan have signed a Memorandum of Understanding regarding mutual cooperation in the iron and steel sector. The SAIL-led Afghan Iron and Steel Consortium has won the status of 'Preferred Bidder' for mining exploration rights at Hajigak, Afghanistan, having reserves of around 1,770 MT of iron ore.

To improve availability of iron ore to domestic iron and steel industry at affordable price, the Government has increased the export duty on iron ore to 30% ad valorem on most varieties. Steel Innovation Council for promotion of innovative ideas in steel sector has been set up in the Ministry of Steel.

### 6.6.10 MINES

The Geological Survey of India has found huge deposits of copper at Mundiawas Khera area, Alwar District, Rajasthan with a total ore reserve of 23.46 MT.

In the 34th International Geological Congress held in Brisbane, Australia in August, 2012, India won the bid to host the 36th International Geological Congress in 2020. This mega event in the field of Geology and Earth Sciences will be jointly hosted

by the Ministries of Mines and Earth Sciences in the National Capital Region. Over 7,000 geoscientists from across the world are expected to participate in this event.

### 6.6.11 TEXTILES

Under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme, 70,000 persons successfully completed training in 2012-13. ₹ 1900 crore has been provided under the scheme for training 15 lakh persons during the XII Plan.

Under the Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, an amount of ₹ 2,151 crore was released as subsidy in 2012-13. The scheme will be continued in the XII Plan with an outlay of ₹ 11,952.80 crore. Under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks, till date commercial production has commenced in 26 out of the 40 Textile Parks sanctioned, thus giving employment to 44,000 persons. Revival of the National Textile Corporation continued and 23 sick mills have been restarted till date, resulting in employment for 8500 mill workers.

### 6.6.12 HANDLOOMS AND HANDICRAFTS

The total value of handicraft exports in the year stood at US\$ 4379 million as compared to US\$ 3,661 million in the previous year, thus registering an increase of 20%.

During the year, 17.5 lakh weavers were provided health insurance coverage under the Health Insurance Scheme. Also, 50,382 weavers' credit cards were issued and loan amounting to ₹ 161.42 crore was sanctioned.

Under the Restructuring, Revival & Reform package, loans of 24 apex and 4,065 primary weavers cooperative societies, 46,911 individual weavers and weavers of 6,314 Self Help Groups amounting to about ₹ 515 crore have been waived off.

In 2012-13, more than 8 lakh artisans were provided with health insurance coverage under the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana while 1.88 lakh artisans were provided life insurance cover under the Janashree Bima Yojana.

### 6.6.13 COTTON

During this year, 22.60 lakh bales of cotton were purchased by Cotton Corporation of India at a total cost of ₹ 5800 crore under the Minimum Support Price operation, thus providing relief to the cotton farmers.

### 6.6.14 SILK

Research and Development in the sericulture sector has yielded encouraging results in the form of new variety of silk worm and improved variety of host plants. Production of raw silk increased from 18,745 MT in 2007-08 to about 23,600 MT in 2012-13. Custom duty on import of raw silk has been increased from 5% to 15% to protect the interest of domestic sericulturists, most of whom belong to weaker sections of society.

With effect from 1st January, 2013, the International Sericulture Commission, the inter-governmental organization of silk producing countries, has shifted to India consequent upon the election of an Indian nominee as its Secretary General.

### 6.6.15 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT)

It has been decided to open a new NIFT Centre in Budgam, Jammu & Kashmir in which, as a special concession, 35% seats in admissions will be reserved for residents/domicile of Jammu & Kashmir.

## 6.7 ENERGY

### 6.7.1 COAL

With 3.3% increase over the last year, coal production in the year aggregated 558 MT.

The rules for auction by competitive bidding of coal mines were notified in December, 2012 and 17 coal blocks were offered for allocation to Government companies. Further, six more coal blocks, which are explored in detail and can be offered to private sector through competitive bidding, have been identified.

The Central Mine Planning & Design Institute

Limited achieved an all time high drilling of 5.60 lakh metres which is 12% higher than the amount of drilling done last year.

### 6.7.2 POWER

During 2012-13, power plants with aggregate generation capacity of 20,622 MW have been commissioned. This is the highest ever capacity addition in a single year beating the previous best of 20,502 MW achieved last year. In a bid to remove fuel supply bottlenecks, Coal India Limited has signed Fuel Supply Agreements for thermal capacity of about 23,000 MW, thus setting into motion a process that has remained frozen for more than three years.



In 2012-13, projects worth ₹ 2,416 crore were sanctioned under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme and 150 towns were integrated with the Data Centre. Cumulative sanction and releases under the programme have now reached ₹ 33,832.17 crore and ₹ 6,931.49 crore, respectively.

As a result of various energy efficiency measures adopted under the auspices of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in 2012-13, the country avoided the need for setting up of 1,010 MW generation capacity.

### 6.7.3 PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

In order to enhance exploration in the country, production sharing contracts were signed for 19 exploration blocks under National Exploration

Licensing Policy-IX (NELP-IX). These blocks will catalyze investment of about US\$ 773 million. Concerted efforts were made to speed up security and other clearances for oil and gas blocks awarded over the last decade. Over 70 blocks, with about ₹ 1 lakh crore of investment that was long held up, were cleared by the Cabinet Committee on Investment.

ONGC has made 22 and OIL has made 7 hydrocarbon discoveries in the country. Private / JV companies have made six hydrocarbon discoveries. ONGC Videsh Limited is expected to produce 6.865 million metric tonnes (MMT) of oil and oil equivalent gas from its assets in North Sudan, South Sudan, Vietnam, Venezuela, Russia, Syria, Brazil and Columbia. The Government is encouraging national oil companies to aggressively pursue equity oil and gas opportunities overseas.

The Prime Minister dedicated the Guru Gobind Singh Refinery of 9 MT capacity at Bhatinda in Punjab to the nation. This refinery has been set up at a cost of ₹ 17,572 crore. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Kochi Refinery expansion project in Kerala (from 9.5 to 15.5 MMTPA) with an investment of ₹ 14,225 crore. This will be the single largest investment in Kerala and provide employment to local people. An MoU was signed between the Government of Rajasthan and HPCL for setting up a 9 MT capacity Refinery-cum-Petrochemical complex in Barmer district of Rajasthan with a capital investment of ₹37,230 crore.

India has become a refining hub. A total of 2 MMTPA of refining capacity was added augmenting the total refining capacity to 215 MMTPA. This capacity is not only sufficient for domestic consumption but also for exports to 44 countries. Up to February 2013, exports of 58 MMT of petroleum products amounting to ₹ 2,92,115 crore took place.

During this year, BS IV auto fuels supply was started to 10 more cities, namely Valsad, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Aligarh, Rae Bareilly, Unnao Silvasa, and Daman and Diu. With this, BS IV auto fuels are now available in 30 cities.

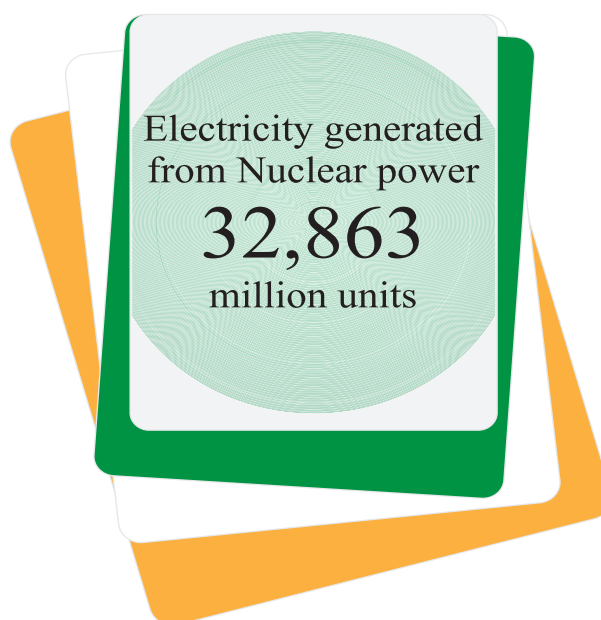
To improve access to LPG in rural areas, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have issued Letter of Intent for 901 rural LPG distributors in 2012-13 under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana, in addition to the 1,749 already commissioned.

The Dabhol-Bengaluru gas pipeline was commissioned by GAIL on 18th February, 2013. The 1,000 kms pipeline, built at a cost of ₹ 4,500 crore will carry gas from Dabhol LNG terminal into Bengaluru and feed industries in Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Bellary, Davangere, Chitradurg, Tumkur, Ramanagram and Bengaluru.

#### 6.7.4 NUCLEAR ENERGY

Installed nuclear power generation capacity in the country increased by 1,000 MW to 5,780 MW with the completion of the first reactor of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project. Electricity generation from nuclear power reached a record high of 32,863 million units during the year.

At the same time, the Government continued to ensure the highest standards of nuclear safety. In a first of its kind, a safety review was carried out by the Operational Safety Review Team of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Units 3 and 4 of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. Parliament is





considering the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011 for setting up a statutory and autonomous nuclear safety regulator. With the discovery of an additional 15,287 tonnes of uranium oxide reserves, the country's total in-situ uranium reserves increased to 1,90,297 tonnes of uranium oxide.

To detect radiation risks, 57 units of the Indian Environmental Radiation Monitoring Network (IERMN) systems, which are solar powered with GSM communication, were installed at the police stations in Delhi. The total number of IERMON systems in the country has now reached 271.

### 6.7.5 NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

With an addition of 3152 MW in 2012-13, the total installed capacity of grid-interactive renewable power reached about 28,000 MW. The total grid-interactive generation capacity in the country of wind power now stands at 19,051 MW, solar power at 1,686 MW, small hydro power at 3,632 MW and bio-power at 3,697 MW. In distributed/off-grid renewable energy, the total addition during 2012-13 was 99.13 MW, with a cumulative installed capacity of 825 MW.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, which is aiming at adding 20,000 MW of solar power capacity in the country by 2022. Phase-I of the Mission has been completed this year. Over 745 MW of solar power projects have been installed in the year 2012-13. A major objective of the Mission is to reduce and bring the cost of solar power generation to grid parity levels.

## 6.8 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

### 6.8.1 ROADS

Total of 2,845 kms of National Highways were completed during the year under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP), which is the largest length of highways constructed in a year. Nearly 1,300 kms of roads were completed in the North Eastern Region and Left Wing Extremism affected States. A new Engineering, Procurement and

Construction (EPC) mode of construction of roads for timely completion of road projects has been introduced. A policy of undertaking maintenance of the National Highways on Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) basis has been approved.

The first inter-operable Electronic Toll Collection system has been implemented between Vadodara and Mumbai and will be expanded to other parts over the next two years.

### 6.8.2 CIVIL AVIATION

The Government has liberalized FDI in civil aviation by permitting investment up to 49% by foreign airlines in Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services.

In 2012-13, five domestic airports at Lucknow, Varanasi, Tiruchirapalli, Mangalore and Coimbatore were declared as International Airports. New integrated terminals at Kolkata and Chennai airports constructed at a total cost of ₹ 4,340 crore were inaugurated. New terminals were opened at Ranchi, Raipur and Bhubaneswar airports.

To meet the ever growing requirement of professionally qualified personnel, it has been decided to set up a National Aviation University which will become functional from academic year 2014.

The performance of Air India has improved. Cash losses have declined from ₹ 5,884 crore to ₹ 3,457 crore and the load factor has improved from 67.9% to 71.8%. On-time-performance has improved by 8.3%.

### 6.8.3 SHIPPING

This year, the capacity of Major Ports increased from 696.53 to 748 MMTPA. Thirty two new Projects with a capacity of 136.75 MMTPA and an estimated additional investment of about ₹ 6,765 crore were awarded. Two new major ports at West Bengal and in Andhra Pradesh are planned, which will add about 100 MMTPA of capacity.

A Bill to declare the Lakhpar-Bhanga Stretch of

River Barak in Assam as National Waterway – 6 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The waterway will provide alternative connectivity to the North Eastern States.

### 6.8.4 RAILWAYS

With a record loading of about 1010 MT in 2012-13, Indian Railways joined the select billion tonne club, joining USA, China and Russia. As many as 8.5 billion passengers were carried by the Railways. There has been an improvement of 4% in punctuality and 7.6% in safety.

Infrastructure creation received a strong thrust in 2012-13 with the addition of over 500 kms of new lines, doubling of 705 kms and gauge conversion of 605 kms. Whereas, 1,317 km rail-line was electrified. Rolling stock production and acquisition was significant with 678 locomotives, 4,023 coaches and 16,894 wagons added to the pool. Coach production got a boost with the commissioning of the Rae Bareilly Coach Factory.

A new policy with five participative models for

incentivising private investment was rolled out for connecting ports, mines and industrial hubs. As many as 980 stations have been identified as Adarsh Stations, out of which 711 have already been completed. Bio-toilets are being introduced in select trains.

Moreover, construction has commenced on various stretches of the Western and Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridors. The first major civil contract for track construction for a stretch of 343 km between Khurja and Kanpur on the Eastern Freight Corridor, has been awarded.

## 6.9 OTHER INITIATIVES IN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

### 6.9.1 INFRASTRUCTURE DEBT FUNDS (IDF)

In order to resolve the problem of securing long-term financing for infrastructure projects and to address the asset-liability mismatch, the Government has set up IDFs which, through innovative means of credit enhancement, are expected to provide long-term

Railway Freight Revenue



low-cost debt for infrastructure projects. The issue of Tax Free Bonds amounting to ₹ 50,000 crore has been allowed for 2013-14. These bonds will mobilize much needed long-term funds for infrastructure development.

### 6.9.2 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

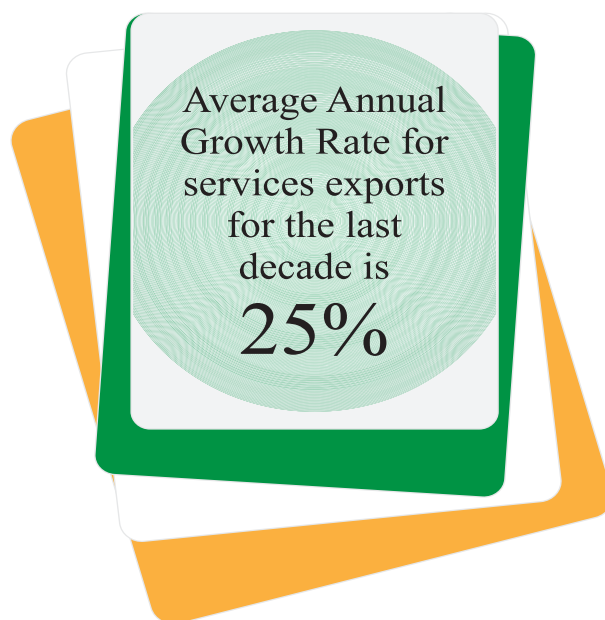
Public Private Partnerships bring in private sector resources and efficiencies in the creation of economic and social infrastructure assets. They also improve the quality of public services. India, in recent years, has emerged as one of the leading PPP markets in the world due to several policy and institutional initiatives taken by the government. Till date, there are over 900 PPP projects with Total Project Cost of ₹ 5,43,045 crore. These projects are at different stages of implementation. In 2012-13, 27 projects with a total project cost of around ₹ 27,904 crore were approved by the PPP Appraisal Committee.

### 6.9.3 NATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSDC)

NSDC was formed as a Public Private Partnership in 2008-09 to catalyze private sector involvement for providing job-oriented skills training to 15 crore people by 2022, in 20 focus sectors.

Till March 2013, the NSDC has committed funds to 100 projects covering training proposals and Sector Skill Council initiatives. NSDC- approved partners had established presence in 324 districts spread across 25 states and 2 UTs through 2,364 physical and mobile training facilities. Capacity creation by NSDC partners has taken place not just in the bigger cities and towns, but also in remote and far-flung areas, and small towns and villages.

Over 4.58 lakh people have been trained at various NSDC partner institutions. More than 2.94 lakh of those trained have either been placed in jobs by the NSDC partners, or have been gainfully self-employed following the training they received.



## 6.10 TAXATION

### 6.10.1 E-GOVERNANCE IN THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

A comprehensive computerization programme is being implemented in the Income Tax Department. The programme will establish a taxpayer friendly regime, increase the tax-base, improve supervision and generate more revenue. The new system of E-filing IT returns offers personalized online services. Project Refund Banker enables efficient and safe delivery of Income Tax refunds. Whereas, the Project E-payment allows easy payment of taxes anytime, anywhere.

### 6.10.2 24-HOUR CUSTOMS CLEARANCES

Round the clock customs clearances at sea ports at Chennai, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Naba Sahar, Kandla and Kolkata and at airports at Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai for certain categories of imports and exports, have been implemented since September, 2012 on a pilot basis.

## 6.11 COMMERCE AND TRADE

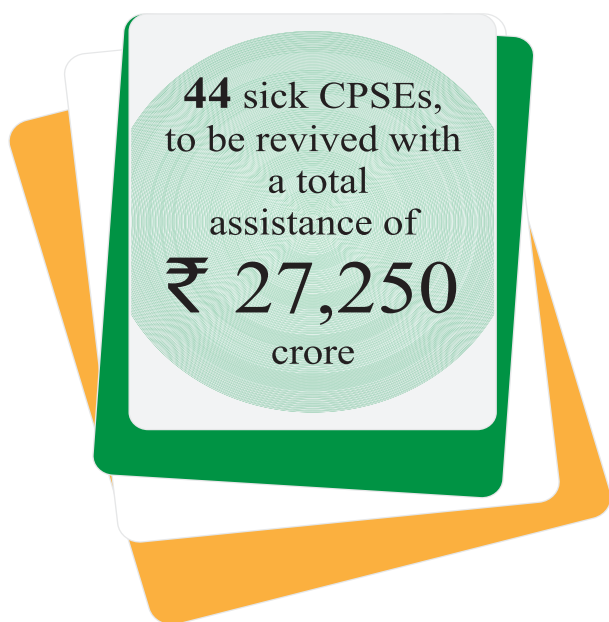
Despite the sluggish world economy negatively impacting overall exports, services, pharmaceuticals



and agriculture showed resilience and registered outstanding performance. Average annual growth rate for services exports for the last decade is 25%.

Pharmaceuticals contributed 4.79% of total exports and hold fifth position among principal products exported by India. Pharma exports have consistently shown a cumulative annual growth rate of more than 15% in the past few years. The growth rate this year was over 13%. Export of agriculture and allied products rose by over 40%.

India is actively engaging in regional and bilateral



negotiations with its trading partner countries to diversify and expand the markets for its exports. So far, India has signed 10 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and five Preferential Trade Agreements which are already in force. India is currently negotiating 17 FTAs.

The ASEAN-India Agreements on Trade in Services and Investment were endorsed in December, 2012. This agreement has given India a foothold in the over US\$ 500 billion market in the biggest services trading block after EU and NAFTA.

## 6.12 CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (CPSES)

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and GAIL (India)

Limited were granted Maharatna status this year bringing the total number of Maharatnas to seven. Revised guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability were issued, emphasizing responsible conduct at all times in the interest of all key stakeholders, including employees, and underlining the need for ethical practices and transparency in business. A Working Group to review the existing MoU System submitted its report in October, 2012.

The revival of 44 sick CPSEs, envisaging a total assistance of ₹ 27,250 crore, has been approved based on the recommendations of the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises. Of these, 22 CPSEs posted profit during 2011-12, with 15 sick CPSEs posting profit consecutively for three years or more.

## 6.13 DISINVESTMENT AS A CONTINUING MEASURE OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

The Government raised ₹ 23,956 crore by divesting minority shareholding, while retaining management control, in seven CPSEs and by getting the National Building Construction Corporation listed on Stock Exchanges. From the financial year 2013-14, disinvestment proceeds will be deposited in the National Investment Fund and these proceeds will be available for the recapitalization needs of Public Sector Banks, Public Sector Insurance Companies and CPSEs. The proceeds will also be available for equity support to Metro Projects and budgetary support to the Railways.

## 6.14 CABINET COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT

The Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) has been set up to expedite decisions on statutory approvals and clearances for implementation of projects. This is improving the investment environment by bringing transparency, efficiency and accountability in grant of approvals and sanctions. The CCI took decisions in respect of a number of oil and gas, power and coal projects.



Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Kochi





BENGAL TIGER, BANDHAVGARH NATIONAL PARK



# SUSTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT

“ Through planned economic development, India aims to attain economic growth and poverty alleviation, and doing so in a sustainable manner. This is all the more important since a significant segment of India's population, particularly the rural poor, depends on natural resources for their subsistence and earning their livelihood. The poor need to be fully factored in when we deliberate the calculus of growth, which can be sustained only if natural resources are managed on a sustainable basis. ”

Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Prime Minister



## 7 SUSTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT

### 7.1 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NAPCC)

Eight National Missions are being implemented under the NAPCC. During the XII Five Year Plan, a low carbon sustainable development strategy in specific sectors will be implemented to help achieve the domestic goal of reducing emissions intensity of output by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 levels.

### 7.2 FOREST CONSERVATION

To help the States carry out protection, conservation, and regeneration of natural forests in addition to compensatory afforestation, ₹ 927.59 crore was released to the State Level Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities.

### 7.3 NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

The Bhopal Bench of the National Green Tribunal was inaugurated on 7th April, 2013. The Pune and Kolkata benches of the Tribunal are likely to start functioning shortly. Of the 644 cases filed in the Tribunal until 28th February, 2013, 378 have been disposed.

### 7.4 MISSION CLEAN GANGA

The Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B K Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to suggest, among other things, the environmental flow requirement that could be prescribed for various tributaries of Ganga in the upper reaches and to recommend innovative means of abating pollution in river Ganga. The Committee has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

### 7.5 HOSTING OF COP-11 BY INDIA

In October 2012, India successfully hosted the

eleventh Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Hyderabad. The event provided India with an opportunity to consolidate, scale-up and showcase its strengths in the field of biodiversity. One of the most important outcomes of this Conference was the commitment made by the parties to double the total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015. At the conference, the Prime Minister launched the 'Hyderabad Pledge', wherein he announced earmarking US\$ 50 million during India's Presidency of the Conference of Parties to strengthen the institutional, technical and human capabilities for biodiversity conservation in India, and to promote similar capacity building in other developing countries.

### 7.6 NATIONAL PLAN FOR CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC ECO-SYSTEMS (NPCA)

For conservation of lakes and wetlands, the Government formulated a new scheme, namely, the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems. The scheme aims at holistic conservation and restoration of lakes and wetlands for achieving desired levels of water quality besides improving the biodiversity and ecosystem. It will be implemented in the XIIth Plan Period at an estimated cost of ₹ 900 crore with cost sharing of 70:30/90:10 between the Centre and State Governments.

### 7.7 BIOSPHERE RESERVES

Biosphere Reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystem which are internationally recognized within the framework of the Man and the Biosphere programme of the UNESCO. Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve spread over Anuppur and Dindori districts of Madhya Pradesh and Bilaspur district of Chattisgarh, was included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves of UNESCO in July, 2012.



Satpura Mountain Range





LAUNCH OF PSLV C-20 WITH SEVEN SATELLITES

# NEW HORIZONS

“ The thought behind the Aadhaar Card is very simple – give the common man an identity and a document for it. It also enables every person to ensure his or her right to get public services. Our under privileged brothers and sisters will be empowered to get what is their's from the system. ”

Smt. Sonia Gandhi  
Chairperson, UPA



## 8. NEW HORIZONS

### 8.1 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

#### 8.1.1. STRENGTHENING, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The year 2013, being marked as the centenary of the Indian Science Congress Association, was observed as 'Year of Science' in India. The Government enunciated a new Science, Technology and Innovation Policy in 2013 with emphasis on innovations in science and technology sector. The policy aims to enhance India's global competitiveness and to link science and high technology to the national developmental agenda. It also aims to integrate science, research and innovation systems so that India emerges as one of the premier knowledge powers in science.

In order to develop human capacity for industrially relevant R&D, the Government's Science and Engineering Research Board and Confederation of Indian Industry have joined hands to institute the Prime Minister's Doctoral Fellowships. As many as 28 fellowships were awarded during the 100th Session of Indian Science Congress in January, 2013.

The Government's initiative for promotion of science in schools and colleges has progressed impressively. Against a target of 10 lakh awards in the five-year period beginning 2009-10, 8.5 lakh students in the age group of 10-15 have been given Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) awards in the first four years.

The Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG) scheme was launched to stimulate commercialization of research discoveries through early stage grants of up to ₹ 50 lakh to potential entrepreneurs from academia, start-ups or individuals for developing and maturing exciting biotechnology-related discoveries into marketable products or intellectual property. So far, 22 BIG innovators have been awarded grants.

To harness technology assets of various scientific departments and institutions involved in the developmental processes of the North East, the Government is establishing an institution, namely, the North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach. It will provide a mechanism for extension of technologies for economic development in the region. In order to promote equity and inclusion, the Government has created a special fund as part of Science and Engineering Research Board for scientists belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Implementation of National Data Sharing and Access Policy was initiated with the launch of Open Government data portal [www.data.gov.in](http://www.data.gov.in). As of 4th April, 2013 more than 340 data sets have been populated for use by civil society. It will open up government-owned data for meeting civil society needs and developing applications for servicing the common man.



#### 8.1.2 NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

A high quality rice variety, Samba Mahsuri, with excellent resistance to the serious Bacterial Blight disease, has been developed by the scientific community and released for commercial cultivation.

While short-term (up to three days) weather forecast



has improved, now-casting (forecast up to 24 hours) has been initiated for 117 cities. The three-hourly forecasts during the Amarnath Yatra and Kumbh Mela were well received. Cyclone track and landfall forecast has improved to 115 and 80 km respectively. Over 3.5 million farmers in 585 districts of the country have benefited directly by Agro-meteorological Advisory Service for crop specific advisories.

The first indigenous drug for Malaria, developed under a Public Private Partnership programme for drug discovery to treat neglected diseases, was commercialized on the World Malaria day (25 April) last year. An initiative for e-Health Centre as a platform for data-driven, cloud-enabled research such as disease surveillance and for affordable delivery of healthcare in remote areas was successfully implemented and tested at Chausala village in Haryana.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was ranked 82nd globally and 17th in Asia, among 3,290 Institutions in the Scimago Institutions Ranking World Report 2012. This is the first time an Indian institute has featured in the top 100 global scientific institutions.

## 8.2 SPACE PROGRAMME

A milestone in India's space history was achieved, when the successful launch of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C-21 on 9 September, 2012 marked our 100th space mission. A number of satellites were placed in the orbit during the three PSLV launches in the year, including the French satellite SPOT-6, the heaviest commercial satellite launched by PSLV so far; the Indo-French satellite SARAL; and the Japanese satellite PROITERES. In addition, the advanced communication satellite GSAT-10, which is the heaviest satellite built in the country so far, was launched from French Guyana. A GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) satellite was also launched to enhance the accuracy of positioning information obtained from the Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites.

The development of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) using an indigenous cryogenic engine made significant progress, with successful tests of major sub-systems. Final assembly of the GSLV is underway, and the launch of GSAT-14 satellite using GSLV is scheduled to take place shortly.

The Government approved a Mars Orbiter Mission 'Mangalyaan' for scientific study of the Martian surface, atmosphere and mineralogy. The spacecraft is expected to be launched in October this year.



## 8.3 INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

### 8.3.1 INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL ADDRESSABLE SYSTEM (DAS)

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is implementing digitisation of Cable TV Networks in the country in four phases to be completed by December, 2014. This will usher a new era in broadcasting and will put India in the league of advanced countries which are already harvesting the benefits of digitization.

The first phase of Cable TV digitization was successfully completed in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata from 31st October, 2012. Around 8.5 million

Cable TV subscribers became digital in Phase I cities.

Phase-II of the digitization initiative has also been successfully implemented in 38 cities. A total of 9 million cable TV subscribers have already become digital in Phase-II cities, registering an overall achievement of about 85% including DTH.

### 8.3.2 EXPANSION OF PRIVATE FM RADIO STATIONS

Following the resolution of pending issues by Empowered Group of Ministers, the decks have been cleared for the auction for phase-III of 839 new private FM Radio channels covering all cities with population of over one lakh persons. The auction will be completed in 2013-14.

#### • COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS

Community Radio Stations have started to provide an opportunity for people to air their grievances, express their demands and rights and contribute to the preservation of their cultural heritage. Permission has been given to 400 Community Radio Stations. Currently, 148 Community Radio Stations are in operation.

#### • COMMITTEE FOR FACILITATION AND PROMOTION OF FILMS

To facilitate foreign film makers, both domestic and foreign, and to promote co-production with other countries, a single window clearance mechanism is being created by way of a Committee for Facilitation and Promotion of Films.

### 8.4. TOURISM

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during 2012 reached 6.65 million with a growth of 5.4% over the year 2011. Foreign exchange earnings during 2012 reached ₹ 94,487 crore with a growth of 21.8% in rupee terms over the year 2011.

Two new campaigns were launched in the year - the second stage of Incredible India International Campaign, 'Find What You Seek' and the second

domestic campaign, 'Go Beyond'.

Under the flagship scheme 'Hunar-se-Rozgar' which aims at imparting employable skills among 8th class pass youth in the hospitality and service sector, more than 35,000 persons were trained in the first 11 months of 2012-13 against the yearly target of 36000 persons. To widen the scope of the scheme, new trades like tourist vehicle drivers, stone masons, security guards, golf caddies and tourist facilitators have been added in the training schedules.

Under the Campaign Clean India, 26 monuments have been identified for adoption, in consultation with leading corporate houses. ITDC was the first Corporation to volunteer; it has adopted the Qutub Minar, Delhi.



### 8.5 SPORTS

Under the Project 'Operation Excellence for London Olympics, 2012', which continued up to the conclusion of the London Olympics and London Paralympics, 2012, an amount of ₹ 142.47 crore was spent for aiding the preparation of 732 probable athletes. The project yielded remarkable results with the country getting six medals in the London Olympics, the highest ever medal haul for India in the Olympics. The country also won one silver medal in the London Paralympics.

## 8.6. CULTURE

### 8.6.1 COMMEMORATIONS

Various programmes and projects, including digitization of selected works of Pandit Motilal Nehru and re-publication of Nehru Report, were approved as part of the 150th birth anniversary celebrations of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

As part of the 150th birth anniversary celebration of Swami Vivekananda, a Chair has been established in University of Chicago for which a corpus of US\$ 1 million has been provided to perpetuate the memory of Swami Vivekananda. A plaque with an image of Swami Vivekananda was also installed in the premises of Art Institute of Chicago, where Swami Vivekananda delivered his famous Chicago Address in 1893 during the World Parliament of Religions. A set of commemorative postage stamps and coins was also released.

The first 'Tagore Award for Cultural Harmony', instituted in the memory of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore during his 150th birth anniversary celebrations, was conferred on Pandit Ravi Shankar, the well-known sitar maestro.

The Government also decided to assist Benaras Hindu University for development of the Malviya Bhawan in its campus with two centres, namely the Centre of Renewal of Ethics and Values, and Institute of South East Asian studies.

The 90th anniversary of the publication of the poem 'Bidrohi' by Kazi Nazrul Islam was jointly organized by India and Bangladesh.

#### • ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The 150th anniversary of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was celebrated during the year. ASI has been undertaking conservation/structural repair of 3,678 protected monuments including conservation works in foreign countries.

#### • NATIONAL MONUMENT AUTHORITY

The National Monument Authority, set up for

protection and preservation of monuments, has so far accepted 1,379 proposals while rejecting 20 such requests. Under the amended Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 34 competent authorities have been appointed in consultation with the respective State Governments.

#### • NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS

The National Council of Science Museums completed four new Science Centres at Raipur, Jaipur, Coimbatore and Pune and a sub-Regional Science Centre in Jorhat, besides expansion of Science City, Kolkata during the year.

#### • UNESCO INSCRIPTION

Thirty nine locations in the Western Ghats in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have been included as World Heritage Sites in the UNESCO World Heritage List during the 36th session of World Heritage Committee held in July, 2012 at St. Petersburg, Russia.

#### • CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

The Ministry of Culture signed Cultural Exchange Programmes with Trinidad & Tobago, Thailand, Egypt, Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Myanmar, Tajikistan and Russia during the year for dissemination of Indian art and culture in foreign countries. Funds were released to Indo-Foreign Friendship Societies through 45 Indian Missions during the year.

## 8.7 DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development was upgraded as an Institute of National Importance with effect from 19th November, 2012, to provide youth with a conducive environment and tools that will enable them to realize their potential.

## 8.8 INDIA POST ON THE MOVE

A project with investment of ₹ 4,909 crore has been



approved for the modernization and computerization of all post offices in the country, including over 1.3 lakh branch post offices in rural areas. The core banking project, which forms part of the IT project, will be implemented in departmental post offices by 2014. Simultaneously, Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) through post offices is being rolled out from October, 2013 in 51 districts. A Mobile Money Remittance service was launched in selected post offices in Kerala, Bihar, Delhi and Punjab. An Electronic Indian Postal Order service was started for enabling citizens abroad



to file RTI applications. More than 27 lakh residents in rural areas have been covered under rural postal life insurance during the year.

## 8.9 AADHAAR BASED DIRECT BENEFITS TRANSFER (DBT)

To address the problem of leakages, corruption, delays and poor targeting, the Government is shifting several beneficiary oriented schemes to a direct transfer mode, using the Aadhaar platform. This programme will have far reaching consequences for how government benefits are delivered and monitored and will accelerate process re-engineering across government institutions. DBT was rolled out for 26 schemes in 43 districts spread over 16 States in January, 2013. The total number of beneficiaries at present is more than 16.65 lakh and is rapidly increasing.

The Phase-II of DBT roll out will begin from 1st July, 2013 in 78 districts, bringing the total number of districts under DBT to 121 and covering one-fifth of the country. Three pension schemes under the National Social Assistance Programme will be covered by DBT. Moreover, transfer of LPG subsidy through DBT is being rolled out in May.



Indian Olympic medalists





THE IAF HELICOPTER ON RELIEF AND RESCUE MISSION



# MANAGING DISASTERS

“ In recent years, climate change has posed fresh new challenges that our disaster management strategies should be able to cope with. These are in the form of the increased intensity and frequency of disasters like floods, cyclones and droughts. It is estimated that the chances of future extreme events would be much higher than what they are today because of the changes that continue to occur in our climate patterns. We must therefore ensure that disaster preparedness and development of adequate disaster response mechanisms receive priority attention. ”

Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Prime Minister



## 9. MANAGING DISASTERS

### 9.1 DISASTER-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER CONCERNS

The National Disaster Management Authority has so far issued 18 guidelines and 11 reports covering multiple facets of disaster management at the operational level. A handbook for training and capacity building of civil defence and sister organizations has also been released.

### 9.2 NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

During the year, NDRF deployed its personnel along with necessary equipment to deal with calamities like floods and cyclonic storms in various parts of the country and over 35,000 people were rescued.

### 9.3 RELIEF FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES

An amount of ₹ 5208 crore of central share of State Disaster Response Fund was released to the States. Also, financial assistance of ₹ 2810 crore was provided to different States from the National Disaster Response Fund for the management of immediate relief operation in areas affected by calamities of severe nature.

### 9.4 RELIEF FOR MAJOR CALAMITIES

#### 9.4.1 FLOODS IN ASSAM

Assam was affected by severe successive floods in 2012. Logistic support was provided immediately in the form of deployment of National Disaster

Response Force and air support by Air Force for carrying out rescue and relief operations. An amount of ₹ 536.57 crore was also approved from the National Disaster Response Fund.

#### 9.4.2 CYCLONE 'NILAM'

In October, cyclone 'Nilam' affected the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Immediate logistic support was provided and an amount of ₹ 417.12 crore was approved for Andhra Pradesh from the National Disaster Response Fund.

#### 9.4.3 SIKKIM FLASH FLOOD / LANDSLIDE/CLOUDBURST

During 2012, Sikkim was affected by severe successive flash floods, landslide and cloudburst. For carrying out rescue and relief operations, the Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and National Disaster Response Force were deployed and air support was provided by the Air Force. An amount of ₹ 93.76 crore was approved as relief from the National Disaster Response Fund.

#### 9.4.4 UTTARAKHAND FLASH FLOOD / LANDSLIDE/CLOUDBURST

Uttarakhand was affected by severe cloudburst, flash floods and landslide in 2012. Logistic support was provided immediately in the form of relief material, deployment of Army, Air Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and National Disaster Response Force. Roads, telecommunication and power lines were immediately restored. An amount of ₹ 75.76 crore was approved from the National Disaster Response Fund.



An IAF Helicopter on relief and rescue mission





SAFFRON HARVESTING IN KASHMIR VALLEY

# ADDRESSING SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

“ We have made remarkable progress in the last few years in Jammu and Kashmir, under the leadership of and personal interest taken by our Prime Minister. Economic development has gathered pace. The launch of rail services in the valley, is an example of how much infrastructure connectivity have expanded. A number of popular training and placement programmes for youth have been started. We will continue to work for peace and normalcy and development in all regions of the state. ”

Smt. Sonia Gandhi  
Chairperson, UPA





## 10. ADDRESSING SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

### 10.1 THE NORTH-EAST

#### 10.1.1 TRANSPORT SUBSIDY/FREIGHT SUBSIDY SCHEME

The Transport Subsidy Scheme 1971 was revised and a Freight Subsidy Scheme was notified in January, 2013.

#### 10.1.2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Eighty one infrastructure projects, with an estimated cost of ₹ 908.32 crore were sanctioned and ₹ 775.00 crore were released under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme. Also, 55 projects involving ₹ 471 crore were completed during this period.

NLCPR Central Scheme was introduced from the financial year 2012-13. Under this scheme, one project viz. Tuirial Hydro Electric Project (60 MW) in Mizoram with a cost of ₹ 35.97 crore was sanctioned.

The North Eastern Council (NEC) has sanctioned 31 projects under the agriculture and allied sector, eight new schemes under the power, nine projects under industry, 11 projects under tourism and 18 projects under science & technology. NEC completed the construction of 237 km of roads, 11 schemes under power sector and six schemes under agriculture and allied sector. In collaboration with the Airports Authority of India, NEC has taken up the infrastructure upgradation works in five airports [Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Imphal and Shillong (Umroi)] in the North Eastern Region.

#### 10.1.3 SECURING PEACE

The security situation in the North East improved considerably in 2012. A Memorandum of Settlement was signed with the factions of Dima Haram Daogah of Dima Hasao in Assam. Three Meitei

insurgent groups, viz., the United Revolutionary Front comprising various factions of Kangleipak Communist Party, the Kangleipak Communist Party (Lamphel) factions and the factions of Kanglei Yawal Kanna Lup also signed Memorandum of Understanding and laid down their arms. The Naga peace talks continued along with ceasefire with all factions of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland.

### 10.2 JAMMU & KASHMIR

#### 10.2.1 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF MIGRANTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED BY MILITANCY

Implementation of the Prime Minister's package for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants continued during the year. For transit accommodation, 405 units have been constructed until now. During this year, cash relief to the eligible Kashmiri migrants staying in Jammu and Delhi was enhanced from ₹1,250 per head per month to ₹ 1,650. The ceiling for such relief was also raised from ₹ 5,000 per month to ₹ 6,600.

#### 10.2.2 SPECIAL TASK FORCE FOR JAMMU AND LADAKH REGIONS

An allocation of ₹ 300 crore has been made for implementing the projects recommended for Jammu and Ladakh regions. Work on most of the projects has started.

#### 10.2.3 LAKE CONSERVATION

For resettlement and rehabilitation of families living in and around Dal and Nageen lakes in Srinagar, an amount of ₹ 83.18 crore was released.

#### 10.2.4 SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Continuing with the Skill Empowerment and Employment Scheme called 'Himayat' and the



Special Industry Initiative known as ‘Udaan’, until now 5,628 youth have been trained under the former, of which 3,642 have been placed. Under the latter, 221 candidates completed training, of which 110 were offered jobs while six candidates want to start their own ventures.

### 10.2.5 ELECTRICITY

Forest, Environment and Wildlife clearances were obtained for execution of the Pakal Dul (1,000 MW) hydro-electric project. A total of 174 un-electrified and 2,777 Partially Electrified villages have been electrified and BPL connections have been

provided to 52104 households until 28th February, 2013.

### 10.2.6 PEACE DIVIDEND

Last year, Jammu and Kashmir saw a perceptible improvement in terms of peace and tranquility and on all the parameters of terrorist violence. The Valley has been comparatively free of major law and order problem. The number of terrorist incidents in 2012 was the lowest since the start of insurgency in J&K about two decades ago. There has been a 37.66% increase in the number of tourists visiting the State as compared to the last year.



Construction of green-house, as part of efforts towards farmer-empowerment



INDIA'S LCA (LIGHT COMBAT AIRCRAFT) TEJAS IN FLIGHT

# SECURITY

“ To meet the entire spectrum of security challenges, the capabilities of both the Armed Forces and the Police forces are being constantly strengthened through provision of cutting edge technology and modern platforms. We are also undertaking infrastructure development programs in the border areas to enhance mobility as well as connectivity. ”

Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Prime Minister





## 11. SECURITY

### 11.1 INTERNAL SECURITY

The Internal Security situation in the country has shown signs of considerable improvement over the previous years. The level of infiltration from across the border and the resultant terrorist activities in the valley of Kashmir showed a significant decline. Terrorism in the hinterland remained largely under control. Pursuant to an agreement, the Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) was set up as an autonomous body on 3rd August, 2012 to administer the region and ensure its all round development. Over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of West Bengal, the Government of India will provide financial assistance of ₹ 200 crore per annum for three years for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in GTA. During 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 65 crore was released to GTA.

#### 11.1.1 LEFT WING EXTREMISM

The quantum of violence as well as the resultant killings perpetrated by the Left Wing Extremist groups in 2012 declined significantly for the second successive year. Implementation of the Integrated Action Plan continued for providing public infrastructure and services in select tribal and backward districts, most of which are affected by left wing extremism. The Plan, which was earlier being implemented in 60 districts, has been extended to 82 districts. The Road Requirement Plan for development of 5,477 km of roads in 34 most affected districts in eight States at an estimated cost of ₹ 7,300 crore is currently under implementation.

#### 11.1.2 COUNTERING TERRORISM

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended to bring more clarity to the existing legal regime and to remove the identified deficiencies. The strengthening and re-organisation of the Multi-Agency Centre (MAC)/ Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centre (SMAC) and the setting up of

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), is also underway.

### 11.1.3 CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS

The Government released more than ₹ 446 crore to the States and UTs under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems project. The project aims at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at all levels, especially at the level of police station.

### 11.1.4 MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES, COASTAL SECURITY AND BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT

For the capacity building of the State Police Forces, the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces has been extended for a period of five years from 2012-13. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 300 crore was released to various States in 2012-13. The Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme having an outlay of ₹ 1,579 crore is under implementation. During 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 990 crore was released to border States under the Border Area Development Programme.



## 11.2 DEFENCE

The UPA Government continued to take measures to enhance defence preparedness and to upgrade the capabilities of the Armed Forces inter alia through acquisition of cutting edge technologies and modern platforms. During the year, several items of defence equipment and systems were inducted, including naval ships, submarines, and offshore and inshore patrol vessels. Measures have been taken to improve coastal security through installation of 36 coastal radars. As part of the efforts to develop naval infrastructure, the Government has approved undertaking the second phase of Naval Base Karwar Project.

With the objective of achieving self-reliance in defence production, the ordnance factories and the Defence Public Sector Undertakings continued to modernize and upgrade their capabilities and widen their product range. The Defence Research & Development Organization successfully test-fired a submarine launched version of Brahmos Supersonic Cruise Missile from a submerged platform.

Welfare of the troops and ex-servicemen remained a priority for the Government. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries on revision of pension of pre-2006 Armed Forces officers and Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBORs) for bridging the gap in pension of pre and post January 1, 2006 retirees, enhancement of family pension, grant of dual family pension and grant of pension to handicapped son/ daughter of Armed Forces personnel even after marriage, ₹ 2,300 crore per annum is the additional expenditure for these improvements. The Government has increased the scholarship amount under Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme for wards of ex-servicemen, which will annually benefit 4000 dependents/wards annually.

The Government has also completed the necessary process for the commencement of establishment of the Indian National Defence University, and the foundation stone is scheduled to be laid shortly.



Troops patrolling the border





**Excellence In Public Administration Awardees With The Prime Minister**



# GOVERNANCE & CIVIL SOCIETY

“The laws that we devised, such as the Right to Information, and the technology we facilitated give the people the ability to seek accountability from their elected representatives: better delivery, timely response and, ultimately, demonstrable integrity. Our citizens are rightly fed up with the levels of corruption that they see in public life at high levels, but equally with the corruption they have to deal with in their daily lives. This is a phenomenon, a churning that we must understand and continue to respond to.”

Smt. Sonia Gandhi  
Chairperson, UPA



## 12. GOVERNANCE & CIVIL SOCIETY

### 12.1 EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Based on the recommendations of the Task Force that had members from Civil Society and the Central as well as State Governments, guidelines have been issued under the RTI Act 2005 to strengthen the compliance of provisions relating to suo-motu (proactive) disclosure. The guidelines cover voluntary disclosure of more information, digital publication and proactive disclosure, more effective disclosure of information and compliance mechanism for proactive disclosures. The information related to the procedure followed in decision making, the norms set by the public authority for the discharge of its functions, the budget of the public authority, its disbursement and expenditure are required to be placed in public domain. Information is also required to be provided proactively on procurement, Public Private Partnerships, transfer policy and transfer orders, Citizens' Charter, RTI queries, FAQs, CAG and PAC paras, discretionary and non-discretionary grants, etc. The guidelines also provide for a third party audit by the public authorities of the proactive disclosure to assess their level of compliance with these guidelines.

### 12.2 REFORMS

#### 12.2.1 ANTI CORRUPTION MEASURES

The Government remains committed to ushering in reforms for greater transparency, probity, integrity and accountability in governance. To this end, the Government attaches priority to the enactment of legislation proposed in the Whistleblowers' Protection Bill, the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, Citizens' Right to Grievance Redress Bill, and The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, which already stand introduced in Parliament.

The Government has introduced a Bill seeking amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act

with a view to punishing the guilty and protecting honest public servants more effectively. A clear and unambiguous definition for the term 'corruption', covering both the supply and demand sides, is being sought to be provided. Experience has shown that in a vast majority of cases, it is difficult to tackle consensual bribery and the supplier of the bribe goes scot free by taking recourse to the provisions of the Act. This would be taken care of in the proposed amendments. In the light of the experience that large scale corruption is often related to operations by big commercial entities, it is proposed to include corporate failure to prevent bribery as a new offence on the supply side.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 as passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011, was referred to the Rajya Sabha. Official amendments to 'The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011', after considering the recommendations of the Select Committee, have been approved.

#### 12.2.2 PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in May, 2012 to provide for compulsory registration of marriages, irrespective of religious denominations of the parties. The proposed Bill provides for registration of marriages of all persons who are citizens of India and will be beneficial to women, as the registration certificate would provide evidentiary value in matrimonial and maintenance cases and prevent unnecessary harassment meted out to them. It also provides evidentiary value in the matters of age of parties, custody of children and the right of children born out of such marriages.

The Anand Marriage Act, 1909 has been amended through the Anand Marriages (Amendment) Act, 2012 to provide for the registration of Anand Marriages which are commonly known as 'Anand Karaj' among the Sikhs. The parties to the marriage registered under this Act shall not be required to get their marriage registered under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 or any other law in force

for the time being.

After the Census of 2001 and up to 31st May, 2012, several castes and tribes have been included and excluded from the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by eleven Acts of Parliament. The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated in January, 2013 to provide for readjustment of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States, and for the readjustment of territorial constituencies in so far as such readjustment was necessitated by the inclusions or the exclusions.

### 12.2.3 SPECIAL RECRUITMENT DRIVE

Special Recruitment Drives were launched by the Government to fill the backlog of reserved vacancies for SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with Disabilities. The drive concluded on 31st March, 2012. During this drive, around 50,000 vacancies were filled.

### 12.2.4 NEW SCHEME FOR CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION (CSE)

In pursuance of recommendations of a Committee constituted by UPSC under the chairmanship of Prof. Arun Nigavekar to review the existing structure of the Civil Services (Main) Examination, the Central Government has approved certain reforms in the Civil Services (Main) Examination from CSE, 2013 that will reduce the time cycle of the selection process and provide a more level playing field for the candidates. This change will also help select Civil Servants equipped to deliver good governance in the fast changing domestic and global socio-economic and technology scenario.

### 12.2.5 JUDICIAL REFORMS

The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has undertaken measures for addressing the backlog of cases and high pendency in the courts. The Government has decided, in principle, to double the number of subordinate courts in the country. As

many as 73 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) have been established since January, 2013 for trial of offences against women in the country. Three new High Courts have been established in the North-east in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

The Government has also approved the comprehensive Scheme of National Court Management System of the Supreme Court of India. Among other things, the Scheme provides for preparation of a National Framework of Court Excellence that includes measurable standards for the performance of courts; development of a user-friendly case management system; formulation and development of a National System of Judicial Statistics; and preparation of a human resource development strategy for improving the standards of selection and training of Judges in the subordinate courts.

For the development of infrastructure for courts, an amount of ₹ 1,304 crore has been released to the States in the last two years. Besides, ₹ 1,426.47 crore has been released under the 13th Finance Commission for Special Courts, Lok Adalats, training of judicial officers, construction of ADR centers, etc. Whereas, 12,234 subordinate courts have been computerized in the country against a target of 14,249 to be achieved by March, 2014. A pilot project for development and testing of





National Judicial Data Grid and making information regarding pendency of cases available on a real time basis is in progress. The grid will connect all the courts and shall provide a platform for monitoring the progress and performance of the courts in the country. Till now, 172 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified in the country so far. Whereas, commitment has been obtained from the State Governments for notification of additional 428 gram nyayalayas.

### 12.2.6 E-GOVERNANCE

The e-Biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-governance Plan aims to create a business and investor friendly ecosystem by making all business and investment related regulatory services across the Central, State and Local governments available on a single portal. During the pilot phase, a total of

50 (26 Central and 24 States) services are being implemented across five pilot States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Recently, another five pilot States have been added, viz. Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The e-Biz portal comprising license and permit services components, was launched on 28th January, 2013. The portal makes available an interactive tool to obtain a customized list of licenses, permits and regulations that the business users require or need to comply with.

The MCA-21 E-Governance Project has introduced features to make it user friendly. The MCA-21 now accepts National Electronic Funds Transfer payments directly and conducts online e-stamping all over the country.





BRICS LEADERS AT MEXICO SUMMIT



# BUILDING BRIDGES

“ I can say with certainty that our standing in the world and our ability to pursue our interests has gone up in the last nine years. There is greater international understanding now of our challenges such as terrorism and there is a growing international acceptance of India's rightful place in the global political, economic and security architecture, including the United Nations Security Council. ”

Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Prime Minister



## 13 BUILDING BRIDGES

### 13.1 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: AN OVERVIEW

The foreign policy and external relations of the country continue to be guided by its economic development goals and national security; are consistent with its growing international responsibilities and rising global stature; and, continue to be based on strategic autonomy. India continues to advance its interests and influence in the immediate and extended neighbourhood through sustained political engagement, economic partnership, connectivity, development assistance and people-to-people contacts. India's relations with all major powers experienced further consolidation and progress. In the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), as a non-permanent member, and through other international groupings and forums, the Government has successfully promoted the country's interests on a range of issues, including global economic recovery, international trade, sustainable development, energy security, terrorism, cyber security and climate change. The Government also worked proactively towards securing the rights and interests of its citizens abroad as well as of the Indian Diaspora

### 13.2 NEIGHBOURHOOD

India has always desired close, constructive and friendly relations with its neighbours. Its policies are guided by the strong belief that a stable, prosperous, democratic and peaceful neighbourhood is in the interest of all the countries in the region. The Government also worked towards establishing networks of interconnectivity, trade and investment, both bilaterally as well as within the framework of SAARC, so that benefits of development are shared by the people of the subcontinent. The year witnessed the highest level bilateral exchanges with the neighbouring countries, including the visit of the President to Bangladesh, visit of the Prime Minister to Myanmar, and visits of King of Bhutan, Presidents of Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives, and Prime Minister of Bhutan to India.

India-Afghanistan relations were further cemented with the State visit of President Hamid Karzai to India in November 2012; the first meeting of the Strategic Partnership Council in May 2012; and the Delhi Investment Summit on Afghanistan in June 2012. India's extensive development assistance programme for Afghanistan with a total cumulative commitment of US\$ 2 billion has consolidated its friendship with the people of Afghanistan.

Relations with Bangladesh made strong progress during the year through the implementation of the agreements signed by the two countries in 2010 and 2011; the implementation of the Government of India's US \$ 1 billion Line of Credit, US\$ 200 million of which was converted into grants-in-aid; and, the signing of the Extradition Treaty and Revised Travel Arrangements during the visit of Home Minister to Bangladesh in January 2013. The Honourable President visited Bangladesh in March 2013 for his first foreign visit.

The unique and special relations between India and Bhutan were reinforced by the State Visit of His Majesty King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck, accompanied by Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck, as Chief Guest for the 2013 Republic Day celebrations.

The Government remained engaged with the Government and people of Maldives with a view to supporting democracy and facilitating a peaceful and stable environment.

India-Myanmar relations were invigorated with the State visit of Prime Minister to Yangon in May 2012 during which 12 Agreements and MoUs were signed including on a Line of Credit of US \$ 500 million extended by India to Myanmar. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi visited India in November 2012 and delivered the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture, underlining the close ties shared by people of the two countries.

The Government continued to work with the Government and people of Nepal with a view to supporting the efforts in the country for socio-economic development and political transition to a stable multiparty democratic republic.

The Government remained committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan through bilateral dialogue, in an atmosphere free of terror and violence. The Government also emphasized that this requires Pakistan to take credible action against terrorist groups and dismantle the related infrastructure on its soil, and to implement the confidence building measures already agreed upon by both countries. Incidents like the one that occurred on 8 January, 2013 along the LoC will continue to pose a challenge to our efforts.

India continued to engage closely with the Government and people of Sri Lanka to further strengthen bilateral relations and seek progress on a genuine process of the reconciliation in Sri Lanka to find a political solution, in which all citizens of Sri Lanka can find justice, dignity, equality and self-respect. The Indian development assistance programme has helped the Tamil people in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka in reconstruction and rehabilitation process. A large scale assistance programme for housing in the Northern and Eastern Provinces was launched on 2nd October, 2012, under which 50,000 houses for the affected Tamils in these areas are being built by India. There was also a steady progress in trade and investment relationship and cooperation in the fields of infrastructure development.

The Government has continued to work towards expanding common interests and managing differences in our relations with China. The Year 2012, jointly celebrated as the 'Year of India-China Friendship and Cooperation', witnessed several Summit-level meetings of leaders on the sidelines of international events like the BRICS Summit (New Delhi, March), Rio+20 Summit (Rio de Janeiro, June) and the East Asia Summit (Phnom Penh, November); Ministerial-level visits of Foreign, Defence and Commerce Ministers and vigorous functional exchanges. The Prime Minister met with President XI Jinping in Durban in March 2013, within weeks of the latter's election as the President of China, and agreed to work together to further expand relations.

### 13.3 LOOK EAST POLICY

The Asia-Pacific region has been the target of India's Look East policy for over two decades. The highlight of the 10th anniversary of India-ASEAN Summit-level interactions in 2012 was a special Commemorative Summit in December where India and ASEAN elevated their relationship to a Strategic Partnership. India-ASEAN economic integration and connectivity received a boost with the conclusion of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement in Services and Investment, which supplement the earlier FTA in Goods. The Prime Minister also attended the India-ASEAN Annual Summit and the East Asia Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November, 2012 establishing India as a key stakeholder in the evolving architecture of the region, including the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, whose negotiation was formally launched.

Bilaterally, India's relations with countries of the region are on an upward trajectory. The Vice President of India visited Vietnam in January, 2013. The Prime Minister of Singapore paid a State visit to India in July 2012, during which cooperation in vocational education and skills development took the centrestage. Relations with Australia received a fillip with addition of civil nuclear cooperation into the bilateral agenda during the visit of Prime Minister Julia Gillard to India in October 2012. New dialogues were launched with Japan on cross-cutting economic issues, maritime affairs and cyber security, and new agreements concluded in strategic areas like the rare earths industry.

### 13.4 EURASIA

India continued its close engagement with Russia. The special and privileged strategic partnership between the two countries guided ever deepening cooperation in diverse sectors such as defence, counter-terrorism, science and technology, space, civil nuclear energy and hydrocarbons. The Prime Minister of India hosted the Russian President Vladimir Putin in December, 2012.



The Government launched a new initiative, 'Connect Central Asia', to strengthen India's relations with the Central Asian region involving strategic and security cooperation; and enhancing land and air connectivity and people-to-people contacts. Relations with Tajikistan were elevated to the level of 'strategic partnership'. As part of the special focus on energy cooperation with the Central Asian region, progress was made in the implementation of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project.

### 13.5 AMERICAS

India's strategic partnership with the United States of America deepened during the year with the broadening of strategic and political consultations, including the launch of tri-lateral consultations involving Afghanistan. Ongoing cooperation in counter-terrorism, cyber security, defence, trade and investment, energy, agriculture, education, science & technology, health and women's empowerment, reflected the diversity of India - US relations. The US remained India's largest trading partner in goods and services.

India's relations with Canada, where the country has strong and growing economic, mining, agriculture and energy interests, also strengthened with the establishment of high-level Strategic Dialogue, Energy Dialogue and Security Dialogue, as well as completion of modalities to operationalise the bilateral agreement on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

India's relations with the Latin American and the Caribbean region received an impetus with the institutionalization of contacts between India and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) group. Trade and economic linkages continue to grow, accompanied by high-level official visits from both sides.

### 13.6 THE GULF AND WEST ASIA

India's engagement in the Gulf, West Asia and North Africa, a region experiencing turbulence and change,

is aimed at protecting the country's vital interests, including the presence of six million Indians in the region, its energy security and its expanding trade and investment ties with the region. India desires peace and stability in the region. India's engagement with the region was strengthened with the visits of the President of Palestine and the President of Egypt to India in September 2012 and March 2013, respectively. The Prime Minister visited Tehran in August, 2012 to participate in the NAM Summit during which he also had bilateral meetings with the Iranian leadership.

### 13.7 AFRICA

India's relations with Africa, whose hallmark is lasting political solidarity and South-South cooperation, continued to widen in 2012-13 through exchange of high-level visits and enhanced engagement under the India-Africa Forum Summit initiatives, particularly in human resources development. The President of India visited Seychelles and South Africa in April-May, 2012 and Mauritius in March, 2013. The President of Mauritius visited India in January 2013, and the President of Burundi in September, 2012. Development partnership with Africa is growing rapidly which encompasses duty free access to Indian markets for all Least Development Countries, institution building, human resource development, infrastructure development and concessional lines of credit.

### 13.8 EUROPE

India's relations with the European countries were strengthened through a series of bilateral exchanges at the highest level. The Prime Minister visited Germany in April, 2013 for the second round of the Inter-Governmental Consultations. The King of Spain visited India in October, 2012. The visit of the President of France in February, 2013 underlined India's strategic partnership in space, defence and nuclear energy. The visit of the Prime Minister of UK in February, 2013 reaffirmed the close India-UK ties. The Government also continued its negotiations

with the EU to conclude a balanced India-EU Broad-Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA). India's relations with countries in the Central and East Europe also continued to expand and diversify with several high level political exchanges.

### 13.9 GLOBAL ISSUES

As Chair of BRICS, India implemented the ambitious Action Plan that was drawn up at the Fourth BRICS Summit in New Delhi in March, 2012. India sought to strengthen BRICS as a platform for coordination, consultation and cooperation on global and regional issues, which could make an effective and meaningful contribution to addressing global challenges and fostering peace, stability and security. The Prime Minister handed over the Chairmanship of BRICS to South Africa at the Fifth BRICS Summit in Durban in March, 2013, during which a decision was taken to set up a BRICS Development Bank.

As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, India played a constructive and positive role on important international developments and issues of great interest to us, including terrorism, piracy and peacekeeping. Under India's Chairmanship, a special meeting of the Security Council was organized on suppression of terrorist financing. In addition, India chaired the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Council's Working Group concerning threats to international peace and security by terrorist acts. India also organised an open debate of the Security Council on maritime piracy.

The Prime Minister participated in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June, 2012 and highlighted the need for ecological and economic space for sustainable growth for all. The Prime Minister participated in the G20 Summit in Mexico in June, 2012 where he stressed the need for financing infrastructure development. India also announced a contribution of US\$ 10 billion to the International Monetary Fund as additional firewall. The Prime Minister also attended the Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

in Tehran in August, 2012.

### 13.10 PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

The Ministry of External Affairs took several initiatives to reach out to a wider cross-section of people. The Ministry expanded its presence significantly in the social media and was recognized with the Web Ratna Award 2012. The Ministry supported seminars and conferences on foreign policy issues in India and overseas, and conducted dialogue with prominent think-tanks in India and abroad. The Government also organised programmes for promotion and propagation of Hindi abroad including the 9th World Hindi Conference in Johannesburg, South Africa in September, 2012.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) organized the 'Day of India in Germany 2012-13' as well as several festivals in India as parts of its efforts to promote Indian culture. The Council also organized a conference on 'Civilizational Dialogue between India and ASEAN' in July, 2012.

### 13.11 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

Development Cooperation has emerged as a key instrument of India's foreign policy. Major developmental projects are under implementation in India's neighbouring countries in infrastructure, hydroelectricity, power transmission, agriculture, industry, education, health and social sectors. The new Development Partnership Agency located in Ministry of External Affairs has made the country's development assistance more effective and efficient.

A key element of India's development assistance in recent years has been the extension of Lines of Credit (LoC) on concessional terms to other developing countries. Over the last decade, 164 LoCs for an amount of US \$ 9.2 billion have been allocated, of which US \$ 5.3 billion was allocated for African countries and US \$ 3.9 billion for non-African countries. In 2012-13, over 8,500 civilian training slots were offered under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, Special

Commonwealth Assistance for Africa programme and Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan for nominees from 161 developing countries in Asia, Africa, Central Asia and Latin America.

### 13.12 PASSPORT SERVICE

The highlight of the year was the successful implementation of the Passport Seva Project which was launched in Bengaluru in May, 2010 reaching its goal in June, 2012 when the 77th Passport Seva Kendra in Delhi was unveiled for public service. During 2012, about 7.39 million passport services were rendered, registering almost a three-fold increase since 2000, including issue of 5.94 million passports in India. The Government took several steps to make the passport issuance system simpler, speedier and secure, by strengthening of the public

grievance redressal system, setting up of a national call centre operating in 17 languages, revamping of the portal, holding of Passport Melas and Adalats to address grievances, timely disposal of the appeal cases, improvement in physical infrastructure in Passport Offices and introduction of new security features in the passport booklets.

### 13.13 OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Government has taken several measures to strengthen our links with India's overseas community. A pension and life insurance fund, named as Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana for overseas Indian workers, has been launched in its pilot phase. The 11th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas was held at Kochi on 8th January, 2013.



ASEAN – India Commemorative Summit – New Delhi



# ECONOMIC INITIATIVES 2012-2013

- ★ FDI liberalized in Single Brand retailing (100%), Multi-brand retailing, civil aviation and power trading exchanges.
- ★ Infrastructure Debt Funds approved.
- ★ Sugar has been fully decontrolled.
- ★ CCI has fast-tracked many clearances.
- ★ Environmental clearances - many hurdles removed; more streamlined for linear projects; mining in existing areas easier; renewal of leases easier.
- ★ DISCOM restructuring approved by the Cabinet.
- ★ Railways - corrected fares for the first time in a decade. Improves the operating ratio.
- ★ Railways - new loco projects in PPP mode have been cleared.
- ★ Dedicated Freight Corridor - First Tender for construction has been awarded in Eastern DFC.
- ★ The triad of policies finalized - Telecom, IT and Electronics Policies.
- ★ Telecom spectrum mess has been resolved. Auctions are going on. Industry is reviving.
- ★ Investment Tracking System is tracking projects of ₹ 1000 crores and above for delays (in DFS).
- ★ Fertilizer policy has been approved - will revive investment in the sector.
- ★ Inland Waterways - are being improved to become a major transportation alternative - NW1 and NW2 (Ganga and Brahmaputra) have taken off.
- ★ Banking Laws Amendment Bill passed - cap on voting raised.

