



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of the United Progressive Alliance Report to the People 2011-12

BRICS Summit
March 29, 2012 : New Delhi





“Celebrating one year of Polio - free India”



Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister



Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson, UPA

UPA Government
REPORT TO THE PEOPLE
2011-2012

“Our biggest challenge today remains that of banishing poverty, ignorance and disease. Simultaneously, we must work to build an India that holds the promise of prosperity to the many millions of our people who are just beginning to emerge out of poverty. We must remain focused on this fundamental task.”

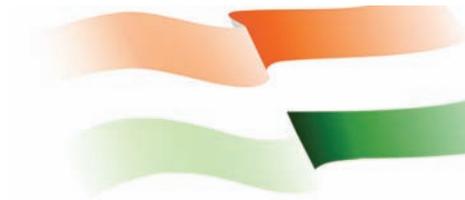
*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

“Our programmes are productive, our policies correct. In a democracy, there is always room for some give and take. But our direction is clear and we must move forward. Let us fight the forces out to destabilize us.”

*Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson, UPA*



**UPA Government
REPORT TO THE PEOPLE
2011-2012**





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Prime Minister

FOREWORD

In 2009, the people of India gave the United Progressive Alliance a renewed mandate for continuing its agenda of building a modern, secular and plural India. They reaffirmed their faith in our policies aimed at bringing about balanced and inclusive social and economic growth in the country and providing equal opportunities to each and every citizen to live a life of dignity and fulfilment.

I have great pleasure in presenting the Report to the People for the year 2011-12, which highlights what the government has done for the people in the third year of its term and some of the emergent challenges that face the government and the nation.

In the last year we have worked hard to live up to the people's expectation, as we did in the preceding seven years. We have made good progress in the goals that we have set for ourselves. There is evidence that poverty is declining faster than it did before the UPA took charge. Real agricultural wages are increasing faster than before. Agricultural growth has accelerated and we have a record foodgrain production.

The Indian economy has weathered what has been a very difficult year for the world economy. Most countries slowed down and many have experienced social upheaval. We too slowed down, but our growth in 2011-12, at around 7 per cent, remains one of the highest in the world.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that we are facing, I am convinced that we will prove the doomsayers who claim that India's economy is in retreat wrong, as we have often done in the past. We should keep the faith in the hard work, ingenuity and resilience of our farmers, workers, industrialists, engineers and scientists.

Our first priority has been to ensure the economic security and well being of our people.

We have pursued this objective by enhancing funds for agriculture, rural development and the social sectors, and extending other facilities to the common man. Let me give you some noteworthy examples of what we have done.

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme now reaches one of every five households in the country annually and more than 5 crore accounts have so far been opened in over 97,000 post offices in our villages through the scheme.
- More than 30 lakh additional residents in rural and tribal areas were covered under Rural Postal Life Insurance during last year.

- Our large investments in the health sector are yielding results. Health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate showed continuous decline. The number of institutional deliveries has gone up. No wild polio case has been reported since January 2011 and the WHO has removed India from the list of polio-endemic countries. We have made a commitment to increase healthcare funding to 2.5% of the national GDP by the end of the next Five Year Plan.
- Our focus on education has led to the building of nearly 5 lakh new classrooms and opening of more than 51,000 new primary and upper primary schools in the country. Additionally, 6.8 lakh teachers have been appointed during the last 2 years.
- More than 20 crore people have enrolled through multiple registrars under the Unique Identification Authority of India. This will enable them to claim public service facilities in a transparent manner.
- Support prices to farmers have been increased substantially and our farmers have responded magnificently by producing record crops of wheat, rice, cotton and pulses.
- Food stocks are today at record levels in our history.
- More than Rs 2 lakh crore were disbursed to 2.75 crore marginal and small farmers as loans.

The robust services sector of the economy continues to achieve a growth rate of above 9% providing good quality jobs. India remained the second fastest growing Telecom market in the world with nearly 10 crore new telephone connections added during last year, including more than 4 crore in rural areas. More than 62,000 villages were connected with Village Public Telephones during the year.

The value of output of the Information Technology sector crossed a milestone of \$100 billion this year. Under our e-Governance plan, more than 1 lakh villages are now part of Common Service Centres for easy electronic delivery of public services.

But we are conscious that there is much that we need to do if we are to sustain the strong growth rates we have seen in the services sector. There is a huge shortage of adequately skilled manpower on the horizon. We have to work quickly to scale up the higher education and skill development infrastructure to produce the quality and quantity of manpower required to support the projected expansion of key sectors like information technology.

Energy security and the pattern of energy use are critical issues for a rapidly growing economy such as ours. We are trying to expand our capacity to meet the rapidly growing demand. We provided 34 lakh new BPL electricity connections and electrified around 8,000 villages during the year 2011-12. We added new power generation capacity of about 20,000 MW during 2011-12 which is a record and almost equal to the capacity added during the entire Tenth Five Year Plan.

Our refinery sector has shown phenomenal growth. Two new refineries came on line in Bina and Bhatinda and refining capacity of about 25 MMTPA was added during the year, increasing the total capacity to about 213 MMTPA.

We are conscious of the long term need to shift to a pattern of energy use that is sustainable and preserves our environment and ecological harmony. Expanding clean and renewable energy sources is a key action area in our energy security strategy.

The total installed capacity of renewable power connected to our grids has reached about 25,000 MW, of which 5,000 MW was added during the year, again a record for a year. We are harnessing wind, solar and bio-power as never before. These efforts are helping us light up small hamlets and villages in remote corners of our country without harming the environment. We will continue these efforts and expand them.

The UPA government's initiative to break the international shackles on our nuclear programme is yielding dividends. The year saw the highest ever generation of nuclear power and nuclear fuel production also reached a record high. Seven new nuclear power stations are under construction. The government is totally committed to enforcing the highest international standards of safety and security in our nuclear plants. The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill 2011 has been introduced in Parliament.

Our efforts to expand opportunities for empowerment and employment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women are the bedrock of our policies of inclusive growth. We have intensified monitoring of the many schemes that affirmatively support such efforts.

The year marked major milestones in the indigenous development of advanced technology by our scientific community. The flawless test launch of the Agni-V long range ballistic missile and the successful fabrication and launch of the all-weather imaging RISAT-1 satellite were historic achievements that made the nation proud yet again of its scientific community.

The country's internal and external security environment has by and large been satisfactory. Levels of violence in Jammu and Kashmir, in Naxal affected areas and in the North East have been under control. In Jammu and Kashmir, Panchayat elections were held peacefully after a long gap. People turned out in large numbers to vote and reaffirm their faith in the democratic process. In the North East, the government has been able to bring a number of groups into the democratic mainstream. We are continuously working with state governments facing Left Wing Extremist threats. Incidents of violence in areas affected by such activities and the number of fatalities are declining.

However, we have to be eternally vigilant and remain one step ahead of our adversaries who continually threaten our peaceful way of life.

Our external relations grew apace with our increasing interactions with the world and our growing global stature. We dealt with myriad global challenges as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The success of the Fourth BRICS Summit in India illustrated the potential for multi-faceted cooperation among emerging economies. Our concerted efforts to improve relations with all our neighbours continued to bear rich dividends, while our relations with the major powers remained strong and vibrant. We also

enhanced our development partnership activities with fellow developing countries, particularly in Africa.

Let me assure you that the government is very conscious that the people of the country demand and deserve much greater transparency and accountability in governance. I want to assure the nation that the UPA government is committed to reduce corruption and harassment of ordinary citizens in government offices.

We have brought in an array of legislative and administrative measures to achieve this task.

A comprehensive 'Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011' was passed by the Lok Sabha in December and awaits passage in the Rajya Sabha. 'The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill 2011' to provide protection to whistle-blowers was passed by the Lok Sabha.

'The Right of Citizens for Time-Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill' will make the Citizens' Charter statutory and endow the public with the right to delivery of goods and services within a reasonable time.

India ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in May, 2011. With a view to ensuring full compliance with this Convention, 'The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill 2011' was introduced in the Lok Sabha.

The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, which has been passed by the Lok Sabha, will help streamline our overburdened judicial system and hasten delivery of justice.

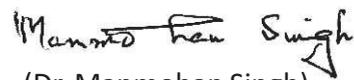
The country faces difficult times. There are uncertainties in the global economy and an adverse external economic environment. There are pressures on our balance of payments and fiscal position which we have to manage carefully. We need to find practical ways of reconciling the imperatives of industrial growth with the concerns and fears of local communities. We need to take hard decisions that will help preserve the environment for future generations and the sustainability of our growth. Many challenges remain on the internal security front and the Union and the States have to strengthen coordination to modernise the methods, technologies and systems with which we deal with security challenges. We have to work to build a peaceful periphery where our neighbours see their prosperity in our own.

In all these national endeavours, I seek the cooperation and support of the people, the States and all political parties.

As we step into the ninth year of our government, I pledge that we will work with renewed vigour to carry forward our unfinished agenda to empower every Indian, to spread prosperity to every household and to sow the seeds of a brighter future in every village and town of India.

Jai Hind.

New Delhi
11 May 2012


(Dr. Manmohan Singh)

Introduction

Since the first United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government was elected in 2004, it has been regularly presenting an annual Report to the People on the date of its assumption of office. This is a practice never before adopted by any previous government. The UPA uses the date of its completion of each year in office as an opportunity to chronicle its achievements in the year that has passed and over the longer term of its tenure. It is not a document for publicity or propaganda but allows the people to judge and assess the work of their government and see if it has been able to fulfill the promises that had been made. The UPA considers it its sacred duty to place before the people of the nation an all encompassing account of the extent to which it has delivered on the pledges made jointly by the parties of the Alliance at the time of elections. The Report to the People is one of several but perhaps the most important vehicle created by the UPA for placing the Government's work before the court of the people. It is one of many initiatives adopted by the UPA to provide a more transparent and open system of governance and has become an established best practice that should be followed by all governments in the years to come.

This report marks the completion of three years of UPA-II and is a document of the actions taken on UPA's pledge to the citizens for building an inclusive, just and equal society.

In order not to make it too lengthy but at the same time to cover all areas of governance, an attempt is made each year to compress and place before the nation all relevant data and statistics that speak for themselves. There is no attempt to analyze what has been done but comparisons are made with previous years wherever possible so that the people can judge for themselves. The Report is not a political document but a manuscript that can be used by the media, scholars, analysts and the common person to judge the work of their government.

The year 2011-12 has been a difficult one for the global economy and polity but it is hoped that this Report will be able to show that India's quest to strive for a better future for our multitudes continues unabated.

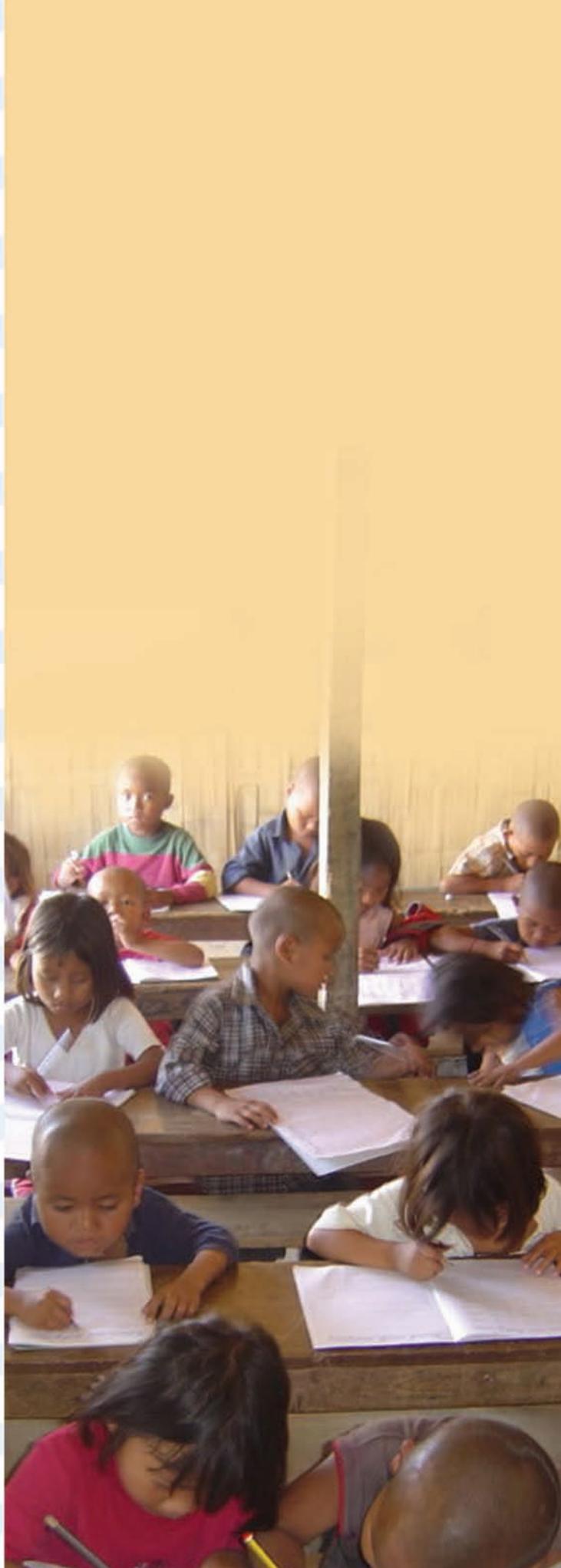
There are many concrete examples in this volume of how millions of people have directly benefitted during the last year under the UPA government. **Ensuring Livelihoods** comes at the top of our agenda. With **Social Inclusion** of our villages through **Rural Renewal** programmes and **Transforming Our Cities** with world class infrastructure, our policies have been able to touch almost every Indian living in rural and urban India.

During a difficult year, India has shown remarkable **Economic Resurgence**. Investors are showing renewed confidence in our strong fundamentals; our agricultural output is on a record breaking path and our services sectors remain robust as ever.

We have scaled new heights in adding electricity generation capacity in India showing our commitment to ensuring **Energy Security**. The increased power generation is now being shared with millions of households across the length and breadth of the country. Coupled with our inclusive policies on the social and economic front, we remain sensitive to the needs of **Sustaining the Environment and Ecology**. We have added new dimensions to renewable energy growth and generation capacities. Aided by the efforts of our scientific fraternity, the UPA government has further consolidated the country's **Internal and External Security**.



Enabling Human Development



“Our country still has a long unfinished agenda of reducing maternal and infant mortality as well as preventing communicable diseases both ancient and new. We have to also now contend with rising epidemics of non communicable diseases, some times induced by life-style changes , and remain alert to re-emerging infectious diseases which mutate and some times render treatments obsolete.”

*Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson, UPA*

2 Enabling Human Development

2.1 Education

2.1.1 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

The reform process initiated in 2010-11, after enactment and implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, was continued during the year 2011-12. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) framework of implementation and norms for planning interventions were revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. New interventions were approved under SSA for providing uniforms, transportation and residential facilities. Further, the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and States was revised to provide for higher central shares in the SSA outlays for States. Grants under the 13th Finance Commission became available specifically for elementary education. Government also notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority for laying down teacher qualifications. NCTE notified the minimum teacher qualifications in the Official Gazette and also issued guidelines for conducting Teacher Eligibility Tests. New buildings were sanctioned for 28,197 primary and 6,742 upper primary schools during the period 2010-12; 39,502 primary and 11,952 upper primary schools were opened; 4,97,992 additional class rooms, 2,48,605 toilets and 24,924 drinking water facilities were provided. 6,82,788 posts

of teachers were sanctioned across various states.

2.1.2 Mid Day Meal in Schools

Under the Mid Day Meal Programme, 10.52 crore children were provided hot cooked meals in 12.18 lakh elementary schools in the country during 2011-12. 22.5 lakh cook cum helpers have been engaged to prepare and serve mid day meals to the school children. More than 10.50 lakh schools have



been provided with kitchen devices and 5.35 lakh kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed to ensure safety of food and ensure hygienic meals for the children.

2.1.3 Teacher Education

The Government has approved a revised Teacher Education Scheme with an

outlay of ₹ 6308.45 crore for the 12th Plan period, to be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. The North Eastern states contribute only 10 percent share. The main components of the revised scheme include strengthening of State Councils for Educational Research and Training Institutes for Advanced Studies in Education, Colleges of Teacher Education and District Institutes of Education and Training Establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education in 196 identified SC/ST/Minority concentration districts as elementary pre-service teacher education institutions is a new element of the Teacher Education Scheme.

2.1.4 Promoting literacy – Saakshar Bharat

The National Literacy Mission was recast and its new variant Saakshar Bharat launched on 8th September, 2009. The programme strives to impart functional literacy to non-literates, enable neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalence to the formal educational system. Since its launch, Saakshar Bharat has been sanctioned in 372 low female literacy districts across the country. The Mission is expected to benefit around 7 crore non-literates in over 1.6 lakh Gram Panchayats in these districts.

2.1.5 Strengthening Secondary Education

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in March, 2009 with



the objective to universalize access to secondary education and improve its quality. During the year 2011-12, opening of 3,956 new secondary schools (Classes IX-X) and strengthening of 15,567 existing secondary schools were approved.

Under the scheme for setting up of 6,000 model schools at Block level at the rate of one school per block, as benchmark of excellence to provide quality education to talented rural children, 835 model schools were sanctioned during 2011-12.

A scheme for construction and running of girls' hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools in about 3,500 educationally backward blocks of the country was launched in November, 2008. Upto 2011-12, approval to set-up 1,925 such hostels has been given.

The scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools is being implemented to bridge the digital divide in schools. Setting up the requisite infrastructure to impart computer literacy and computer aided learning has been approved for 4752 government and government aided secondary and higher secondary schools.

National Awards were conferred on 298 elementary and secondary teachers on 5th September, 2011 in due recognition of the meritorious public service rendered by them.

2.1.6 Higher Education

The main policy objectives in higher education continue to be improvement of access, along with equity and excellence, enhancing the relevance of higher education through curriculum reforms, vocationalisation, networking and information technology and distance education, along with reforms in the governance structure. Following Bills have been introduced in the Parliament:

(a) Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 provides for the establishment of an over-arching authority called National Commission for Higher Education and Research for determining, maintaining and coordinating standards in Higher Education. The Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

- (b) The National Authority for Regulation and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, provides for mandatory accreditation of all higher education institutions and has been introduced in the Parliament.
- (c) A Bill to prohibit and punish malpractices and adoption of unfair practices in technical and medical educational institutions and in the university system, to protect the interest of students and applicants seeking admission, has been introduced in the Parliament.
- (d) A Bill to establish a two-tier structure of Educational Tribunals at the State and National level to adjudicate on the entire gamut of disputes arising in higher education has been introduced in the



Parliament and has been passed by Lok Sabha. The Bill has been amended based on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and will be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

- (e) The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operation) Bill, 2010, for regulating the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India has been introduced in Parliament on which the Parliamentary Standing Committee has submitted its report.
- (f) A Bill for creation of a National electronic database of Academic Awards and its maintenance by an authorized depository has been introduced in the Lok Sabha, which has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC).

To increase access, improve quality and to remove regional imbalances in higher education, sixteen Central Universities have been established, including conversion of three state universities in the states of Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand into Central Universities, under the Central Universities Act, 2009. All Universities have since commenced academic activities.

A provision has been made for central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. Out of 153

proposals received, 78 have been approved and 42 are under process.

In view of the felt need for expansion of facilities for high quality management education, during XIth Five year Plan, seven new IIMs have been established. Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong established in Shillong (Meghalaya), commenced its academic session from 2008-09. IIM Rohtak (Haryana), IIM Ranchi (Jharkhand), IIM Raipur (Chattisgarh) commenced their academic sessions from 2010-11, while IIM Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), IIM Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and IIM Udaipur (Rajasthan) have commenced their academic sessions from 2011-12.

All the 8 new IITs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have since commenced their academic activities with student intake of 120 each in B.Tech. programmes.

The Scheme for setting up of 20 new IITs in Public Private Partnership mode has since made considerable headway, with 15 State Governments having identified land for setting up of the Institute. In four cases, the State Governments have also identified industry partners.

A grant was provided to set up 26 new polytechnics during the year 2011-12. In addition, the second and third installments were given to 85 and 92 polytechnics. 127 existing polytechnics were provided first

installment and 166 were provided with second installment for strengthening. 148 polytechnics were provided grant for women's hostels.

National Mission for Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in Education

Under the Mission, up to March 2012, Virtual Private Networks and internet connections have been provided to 392 universities and 18,189 colleges/polytechnics across the country.

AAKASH

The Low Cost Access-cum-computing Device, 'AAKASH' was launched on 5.10.2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Initiation of second phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)

Based on the achievements of TEQIP Phase-I, TEQIP Phase-II is being implemented with the assistance of the World Bank at a total cost of ₹ 2430 crore. The Government of India contribution is ₹ 1895.50 crore out of which ₹ 1395.50 crore will be reimbursed by the World Bank. The State share will be ₹ 518.50 crore and the share of private unaided institutions will be ₹ 16 crore. The funding pattern will be 75:25 between the centre and the participating States and for North Eastern States it will be 90:10.

National Institutes of Technology (NITs)

With the aim of providing at least one NIT in each of the larger States/ UTs, the

Government has since established 10 new NITs at Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Goa, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Puducherry. First academic session has commenced from the year 2010-2011 and as on date there are approximately 1600 students pursuing undergraduate programmes. So far land has been finalized in case of seven NITs. A Bill for incorporating these NITs under the NIT Act, 2007 is at final stages of enactment.

2.2 Health & Family Welfare

2.2.1. National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) initiated in 2005 has been catalytic in bringing about a perceptible change in the overall health scenario of the country. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) at the National Level



at 22.1 in 2010 declined 1.7 points over 2005. The Crude Death Rate during the same period declined by 0.4 points. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has registered a decline of 3 points from previous year and was 47 per 1000 live births in 2010. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) also declined by 0.1 and stood at 2.5 in 2010.

Over 8.03 lakh ASHAs have received training in 1st module and 6.2 lakh ASHAs have received advance training in Vth module. About 7.8 lakh ASHAs have been positioned with drug kits, moving towards creating a community owned decentralized health delivery system. During 2011-12 (up to Dec 2011) 16,799 additional Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees were constituted to elicit community participation for addressing preventive and promotive aspects of health care and to heighten public

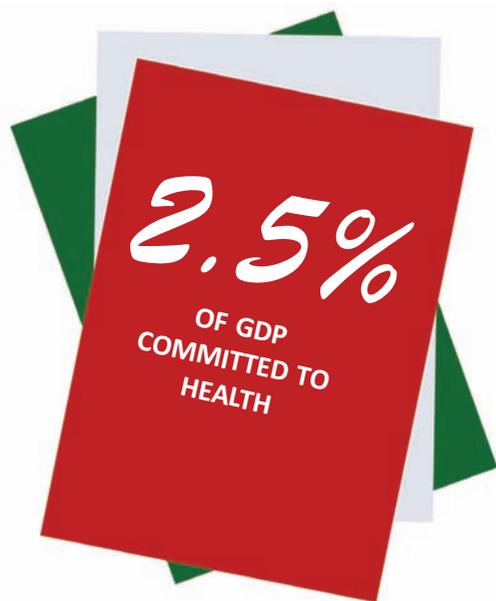
awareness on health and nutrition related issues. 20,235 additional health personnel including doctors, paramedics, specialists, staff nurses, auxiliary nurse midwives, were engaged.

In order to further reduce barriers to institutional care for pregnant women and sick new born, a new initiative named '*Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram*' was launched in June 2011. This initiative seeks to eliminate out of pocket expenses and further provides for free delivery including cesarean section with free drugs and consumables, free diet and free transportation for pregnant women coming to government health facilities. Similar entitlements have been put in place for sick new borns.

No wild polio case has been reported in the country since January 2011 owing to immunization drives. The World Health Organisation has taken India out of the list of polio-endemic countries. There is declining trend in morbidity and mortality due to malaria in high endemic States. Mortality due to Kala-Azar has shown a declining trend. The total number of reported Dengue cases was also lower in 2011 as compared to 2010.

2.2.2 Human resources in Health

A bill to set up National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) has since been finalized and has been introduced in Parliament. The NCHRH is envisaged as an overarching regulatory body for the health



sector, to reform the current framework and to enhance the supply of skilled personnel.

2.2.3 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

PMSSY envisaged construction of 6 AIIMS-like institutions in the first phase at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Construction of Medical College Complex at all the six sites is in full swing and the medical colleges are expected to be functional from academic session 2012-13.

2.2.4 AIDS Control

Adult HIV prevalence at national level has declined from 0.41% in 2000 to 0.31% in 2009. The estimated annual number of new HIV infections has declined by 56% from 2.7 lakh new infections in 2000 to 1.2 lakh in 2009.

2.2.5 Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy Services (AYUSH)

In 2011-12, financial assistance was provided to States/UTs as recurring grants for co-located AYUSH facilities at 4090-Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 350-Community Health Centre (CHCs), 136-District Hospitals (DHs) and as Non-recurring grants for three PHCs, two CHCs and one District Hospital. Financial assistance was also provided to 15,680-AYUSH Dispensaries and 155 -AYUSH Hospitals for supply of essential drugs. Six proposals for setting up 50-bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital and five proposals for setting up 10-bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital have been supported under the Scheme in the North-Eastern and Other Hilly States of

Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

2.2.6 National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke

The coverage of the programme extends to 100 districts covering 21 States. The programme envisages health promotion and health education advocacy, early detection of persons with high level of risk factors through opportunistic screening and strengthening of health systems to tackle non-communicable diseases. Under the programme about 58 lakh people have been screened for diabetes and hypertension in 20 States.

2.2.7 Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act 2011

The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act 2011 has been enacted incorporating the inclusion of grandparents and grandchildren in the definition of near relatives, recognition of retrieval centres and approval of paired donor exchanges, making it mandatory for the treating staff to request relatives of brain-dead patients for organ donation.

2.2.8 Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010

The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been notified to come into effect from 1.3.2012 in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and

the Union Territories. The Act seeks to create a regulatory framework for the largely unregulated health sector and to prescribe mandatory minimum standards for clinical establishments.

2.2.9 Health Research

During the year 2011-12, a scheme was initiated to promote human resource development in cutting edge areas and aspects related to translation & implementation viz., Toxicology, Genomics, Proteomics, Geriatrics, Stem Cell Research, Clinical Trials, etc. 22 institutions have been funded to provide training to researchers as well as students in these important identified areas.

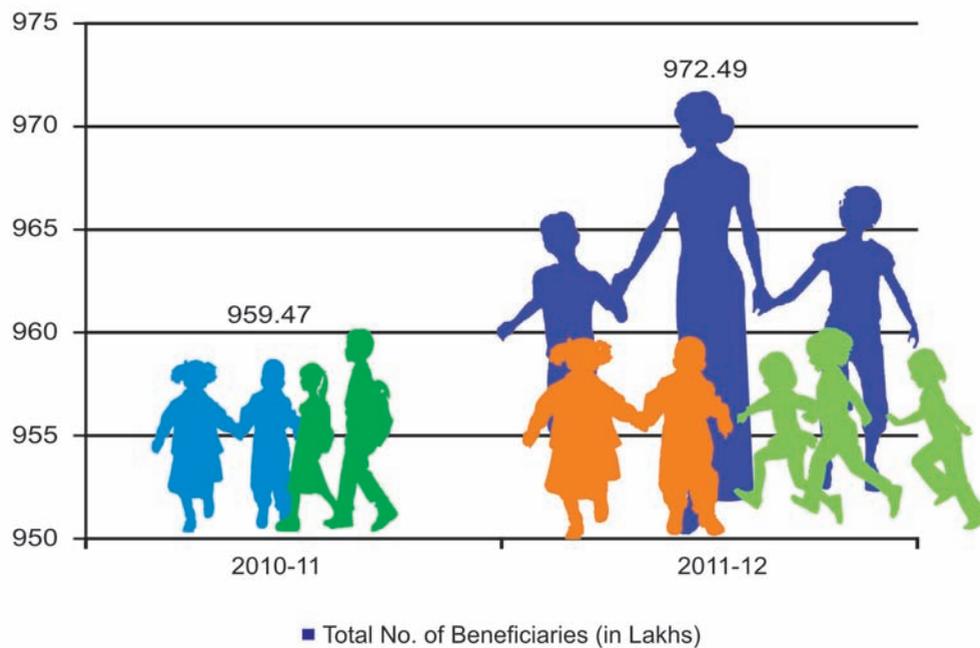
2.3 Child Development and Child Rights

The Prime Minister's National Council on Nutrition, in its meeting on 24 November 2010 took a number of decisions to tackle the multi-faceted problem of malnutrition in the country. As a follow up, a proposal to strengthen and restructure the ICDS Scheme is being formulated. The framework to adopt multi-sectoral approach and action to address maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high burdened districts has been prepared.

2.3.1 Universalization of ICDS

As part of ongoing universalization, 186 new Projects and 42,033 new Anaganwadi Centres have been operationalized. With this,

Anganwadi Beneficiaries



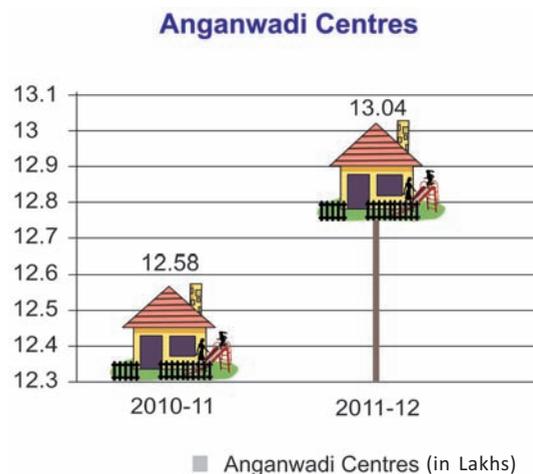
a cumulative of 6908 Projects and 13.04 lakh Anganwadi Centres have become operational. There is an increase of 13.02 lakh beneficiaries over 2010-11 taking the total to 972.49 lakh beneficiaries during 2011-12. ICDS expenditure has increased to ₹ 14272 crore in 2011-12 over ₹ 9763 crore in 2010-11. Honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers and workers of Mini Anganwadi Centres was enhanced by ₹ 1500/- and ₹ 750/- per month.

2.3.2 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - 'Sabla'

The 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – 'Sabla', introduced in 2010-11, is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in 200 selected districts across the country on a pilot basis. Sabla aims at empowering adolescent girls of 11 to 18 years of age by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. During 2011-12, ₹ 594 crore was released to States/ UTs benefiting 84.82 lakh adolescent girls under the nutrition component of Sabla.

2.3.3 Innovation Council for improving Child Sex Ratio

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has set up a Sectoral Innovation Council with wide ranging representation, on Child Sex Ratio (CSR), with a view to identifying interventions and innovative strategies, approaches and methods to



address the decline in CSR in a time bound and effective manner.

2.3.4 Integrated Child Protection Scheme

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented since 2009-10 for providing care and protection to children. The ICPS has helped build a perspective and an environment for discussion, on child protection, both in the Governments as well as voluntary organizations. 548 Child Welfare Committees and 561 Juvenile Justice Boards have now been established. In 2011-12, 196 Specialised Adoption Agencies have been provided assistance. Childline (1098), which is a 24-hour toll free emergency outreach telephone service for children in distress, has been extended to 78 new locations taking the total to 204 cities and towns.

Social Inclusion



“Our aim has always been inclusive growth, by which we mean growth which ensures a broad spread of benefits to all sections of our population, particularly the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Other Backward Castes and other marginalised groups and also protects the environment.”

*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

3 Social Inclusion

3.1 Food & Public Distribution

The National Food Security Bill was introduced in the Parliament to provide for food and nutritional security, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices.



To strengthen the public distribution system, modernization and end-to-end computerization has been accorded top priority. States/UTs have taken several measures towards digitization of beneficiary database, fair price shop automation, computerization of supply chain, and creation of grievance redress mechanism.

Steps have been taken to create additional storage capacity in the country for food grains. 2 million tonnes of storage capacity will be created in the form of modern silos. Nearly 15 million tonnes capacity is

being created under the Private Entrepreneur's Guarantee Scheme.

3.2 Empowerment of Women

3.2.1 High Level Committee on the Status of Women

A High Level Committee (HLC) on the status of women has been constituted which shall undertake a comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989. The HLC will prepare a report on the current socio-economic, political and legal status of women in India, and evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs.

3.2.2 Swadhar Greh

A new scheme of Swadhar Greh has been put in place in 2011, by merging the two on-going schemes of Swadhar and Short Stay Homes with better financial norms. The scheme is intended to help marginalised women/girls. Under the scheme, women will get emotional support and counselling so that they could become self reliant and get rehabilitated socially and economically through education, skill upgradation and vocational training.

3.2.3 National Mission for Empowerment of Women

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) began a unique initiative in 2011 - a new model of 'convergence centres' for women, called 'Poorna Shakti Kendras' dedicated to helping women access the benefits made available to them through various government programmes, in select

districts of the country. State Mission Authorities have been notified by 18 States/ U.Ts and State Resource Centre for Women (SRCWs) have been set up in 6 States.

3.3 Empowerment and development of the weaker sections

3.3.1 Improving access to education

Central assistance of over ₹ 2,700 crore was released under the post-matric



scholarship scheme for Scheduled Caste students, covering nearly 48 lakh students. The scheme of post-matric scholarship for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes was revised to raise the eligible income ceiling from ₹ 1.45 lakh to ₹ 2 lakh, rationalize the grouping to courses and enhance allowances by about 60%. During the year about ₹ 867 crore was released to benefit nearly 16.47 lakh Scheduled Tribe students.

The scheme of post-matric scholarship for Other Backward Classes has also been revised

to raise the eligible income ceiling from ₹ 44,500 to ₹ 1 lakh per annum, rationalize the grouping of courses and increase maintenance and other allowances by three fourths. During the year, central assistance of ₹ 528 crore was released to states under the post-matric scholarship scheme to benefit approximately 17 lakh students belonging to the Other Backward Classes.

The Top Class Education scheme for Scheduled Caste students has been revised to raise the annual family income ceiling from ₹ 2 lakh to ₹ 4.5 lakh with effect from the academic year 2012-13. 24 new institutions have been added to the list of notified premier institutions under the scheme thus increasing the number of institutions covered under the scheme to 205. During the year, scholarships of more than ₹ 21 crore were given to 1,674 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

An amount of over ₹ 100 crore was released to the University Grants Commission for new fellowships and renewal of ongoing fellowships for 2000 Scheduled Caste students to pursue courses leading to M.Phil, Ph.D and equivalent degrees under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme. Likewise, fellowships amounting to ₹ 84.93 crore were given to 3,335 Scheduled Tribe students under the scheme.

Concessional loans, amounting to over ₹ 490 crore, were disbursed through the National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation, the National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation and the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation

to 2.05 lakh beneficiaries for self-employment. The authorized share capital of the National Safai Karmcharis Finance and Development Corporation was also doubled to ₹ 600 crore. An assistance of ₹ 113.07 crore was disbursed by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation to 54,485 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

3.3.2 Enhanced outlays for schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes

The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana for integrated development of 1,000 Scheduled Caste majority villages has been revised to enhance central assistance under the gap filling component from ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 20 lakh per village. Consequently, an additional amount of ₹ 100 crore was released to the five states taken up under the scheme viz. Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Assam.

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 Right) Act, 2006 more than 12.50 lakh titles covering forest area of 17.60 lakh hectare have been distributed upto March, 2012.

3.4 An Inclusive Agenda for the Minorities

3.4.1 Targeting benefits of development to the minorities

Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities

It has been ensured that 15% of targets and outlays for schemes included in

the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities are focused on minorities. Under the scheme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, more than 820 primary and upper primary schools were constructed, over 1,005 such schools were opened, more than 20,150 additional class rooms were constructed, and 2,476 teachers sanctioned in blocks and districts having a substantial minority population. Over 11,245 habitations were covered under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and more than ₹ 21,057 crore was sanctioned under the Basic Services to Urban Poor, Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme, Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns. In addition, construction of over 3.78 lakhs *Indira Awas Yojana* houses for minorities was also taken up during this period in minority concentration areas. Upgradation of 60 Industrial Training Institutes, located in minority concentration



districts, into centres of excellence has been taken up as a part of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme. The corpus of the *Maulana Azad Education Foundation* was raised by ₹ 200 crore and now stands at ₹ 750 crore.

3.4.2 Improving access to Education

For their pre-matric education, 55.29 lakh scholarships were given to children belonging to the minority communities and ₹ 615.47 crore was spent on this. Under the post-matric scholarship scheme, 7 lakh scholarships were awarded at a cost of ₹ 362.99 crore, 42,476 merit-cum-means scholarships were awarded at a cost of ₹ 115.72 crore. Under the Meritorious Scholarship Scheme for girl students in class XI and XII, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation awarded 17,700 scholarships at a cost of ₹ 21.84 crore. Under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship, 2,266 fellowships were awarded at a cost of ₹ 51.98 crore. During the year, ₹ 15.98 crore was released for enhancing the skills and knowledge of students and candidates belonging to the minority communities for improving their prospect of employment in government as well as in the private sector employment and also for their admission in technical and professional courses.

As a measure of financial inclusion, 619 public sector bank branches were opened in districts with a substantial minority population. Over ₹ 1,54,789 crore of bank credit was provided to the minorities. This

was almost 15% of the Priority Sector Lending. The National Minority Finance Development Corporation (NMFDC) has disbursed ₹ 271.37 crore for assisting 1,05,874 minority beneficiaries.



3.4.3 Multi-sectoral district plans for minority concentration districts

Plans for 90 districts have been approved either fully or partially. This includes approvals for construction of over 3 lakh houses, 27,797 anganwadi centres, 2,624 units of health infrastructure, 13,825 additional classrooms, 696 school buildings, 332 hostels for boys and girls, 34,553 water supply facilities, 71 Industrial Training Institutes, 31 polytechnics etc. An amount of ₹ 2941.60 crore was released to the States.

3.5 Disability to Empowerment

3.5.1 New focus

For greater focus on addressing issues confronting persons with disabilities, the Government has decided to set up a separate Department for Disability Affairs. An Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre has been sanctioned as an autonomous centre of the Indira Gandhi National Open University at an estimated cost of ₹ 45 crore. The National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation disbursed concessional loans of more than ₹ 50 crore to 10,625 beneficiaries for self-employment.

3.6 Caring for the Senior Citizen

The eligibility age for old age pension under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, has been reduced from 65 years to 60 years and the amount of pension for those who are above 80 years of age has been raised from ₹ 200 to ₹ 500 per month. Nearly 2 crore senior citizens stand to benefit by this scheme. A National Council for Senior Citizens has been constituted for advising central and state governments on issues relevant to the elderly. A National Programme of Health Care for the Elderly has been launched to cover 100 districts in the country and to set up 8 Regional Geriatric Healthcare Centres in reputed Medical Education Institutions.

3.7 Welfare of Workers

3.7.1 Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

More than 2.85 crore families are being provided health insurance cover under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, out of which 52 lakh families have been issued smart

cards. The scheme has been extended to cover construction workers, street vendors, domestic workers, beedi workers and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee workers (who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year). It is proposed to further extend this scheme to other occupational groups in the unorganized sector in a phased manner.

3.7.2 Welfare of workers in the organized sector

For the welfare of workers in the organized sector, the medical bonus has been enhanced from ₹ 2,500 per month to ₹ 3,500 per month under the Maternity Benefit Act. 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.

With a view to creating a world-class skilled labour force, training courses are being offered through a network of 2,244 government and 7,203 private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). These institutes cumulatively offer 13.35 lakh training seats. Upgradation of 100 ITIs has been completed while schemes for upgradation of 400 ITIs with World Bank assistance and 1,396 ITIs under Public Private Partnership mode are under implementation.

A Bill to amend the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Parliament. The National Floor Level Minimum Wage has been revised

from ₹ 100 per day to ₹ 115 per day with effect from 1st April, 2011.

3.8 Welfare Initiatives for Defence Personnel



Health coverage for ex-servicemen continues to be improved with the commissioning of 61 new polyclinics. The number of beneficiaries has increased by about 8.5% this year as compared to the previous year. Three new Zila Sainik Boards or District Sainik Welfare offices, including one each in Kargil in Jammu & Kashmir, Palwal in Haryana and Kutch in Gujarat have also been sanctioned.

There has been continued emphasis on steps towards welfare of soldiers working

in difficult deployments including chartering civil flights for faster movement, improvement in clothing, better rations, improved facility of vehicles, development of strategic railway lines and opening of new passenger reservations systems at different locations. To improve living conditions, 53,989 dwelling units have been completed under the Married Accommodation Plan. Construction of another 69,992 dwelling units is under progress.

3.9 Financial Inclusion

The financial inclusion campaign “Swabhimaan” aims at providing basic banking services using business correspondents. The initiative enables subsidies and social security benefits to be credited directly to the accounts of the beneficiaries, who would be able to draw the money from the business correspondents in the village itself. About 74,000 villages have already been covered with banking facilities. The “Swabhimaan” campaign shall now be extended to cover small habitations in North Eastern and hilly States.

The “Swavalamban” scheme was announced in February, 2010 to encourage people from the unorganized sector to voluntarily save for their retirement under the New Pension Scheme (NPS). The Central Government contributes a sum of ₹ 1,000 in each NPS account opened under the Scheme. To encourage and incentivize early subscribers, benefits of government contribution have been extended to all the

subscribers of Swavalamban, who enroll during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 for another five years.

3.10 Land Acquisition

To operationalize the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, the UPA Government has introduced the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill in the Lok Sabha. The Bill seeks to provide for a liberal regime of compensation along with a mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement package, not only for land owners but also for those dependent on such land for livelihood. The Bill is currently being examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development.

3.11 Census

Census 2011, the largest administrative exercise in the world, was completed with clockwork precision and the provisional population totals released within 3 weeks of completion of the Census. The data processing for the House listing and Housing Census has been completed and the final

results released. The results of Census 2011 have been published one year ahead compared to the previous Census.

3.11.1 National Population Register

The task of creating National Population Register (NPR) has been taken up for the first time in India. The data collection for the NPR by house to house enumeration has been completed in all the States/UTs. Data digitization has been completed for more than 54 crore persons. The capture of biometrics under NPR for the country is in progress in 14 States and Union Territories.

3.11.2 Annual Health Survey

The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been taken up to yield for the first time benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Assam. The district level data of these 9 States has been released, after the completion of first phase of AHS. Field work for 2nd Round of AHS has been completed in 125 districts and the same is in progress in another 75 districts of these States.



Rural Renewal



“Gram Sabha should be the forum for social audit of all programmes. I want that Panchayats and Gram Sabhas should play a special role in planning, implementation and social audit of works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.”

*Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson, UPA*

4. Rural Renewal

4.1 Bharat Nirman

The UPA Government had launched the Bharat Nirman programme in 2004 with a view to improving rural infrastructure in a comprehensive manner. The second phase of this programme commenced in 2009 to provide electricity, safe drinking water, all weather roads, telephones and broadband connectivity to all eligible villages/habitations and substantially augment rural housing stock and irrigation potential.

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

71.8 lakh houses were constructed during the first phase against a target of 60 lakhs. Against an ambitious target of constructing 120 lakh houses during the second phase, nearly 82 lakh houses have been constructed / upgraded at a cost of more than ₹ 38,500 crore.

4.1.2 Rural Roads

Nearly 43,000 habitations have been connected with all weather roads and over

2.31 lakh kms of existing rural roads have been upgraded / renewed since Bharat Nirman was launched. In 2011-12, more than 4,500 habitations were connected and nearly 9,150 kms of road length upgraded / renewed.

4.1.3 Rural Water Supply

During the first phase, the emphasis was on providing safe drinking water to over 3.5 lakh habitations. With this work complete, the priority has now shifted to improve water quality in affected habitations. More than 20,000 water quality affected habitations have been provided safe drinking water during 2011-12. To give greater focus on drinking water and sanitation, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been upgraded to a Ministry.

4.1.4 Water Resources- Irrigation

Cumulatively over the two phases, a total of 107 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential has been created. Emphasis was also laid on repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies. During the year 2011-12 National Water Mission was launched as one of the eight missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change.

4.1.5 Rural Electrification

In 2011-12, under the *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana*, electrification of 7,934 villages have been completed and 34.44 lakh BPL connections provided. Cumulatively, intensive electrification in 2.48 lakh already electrified villages and works in

more than one lakh un-electrified villages have been completed. Moreover, free electricity connections have been provided to 194.25 lakh rural BPL households.

4.1.6 Rural telecommunication & IT

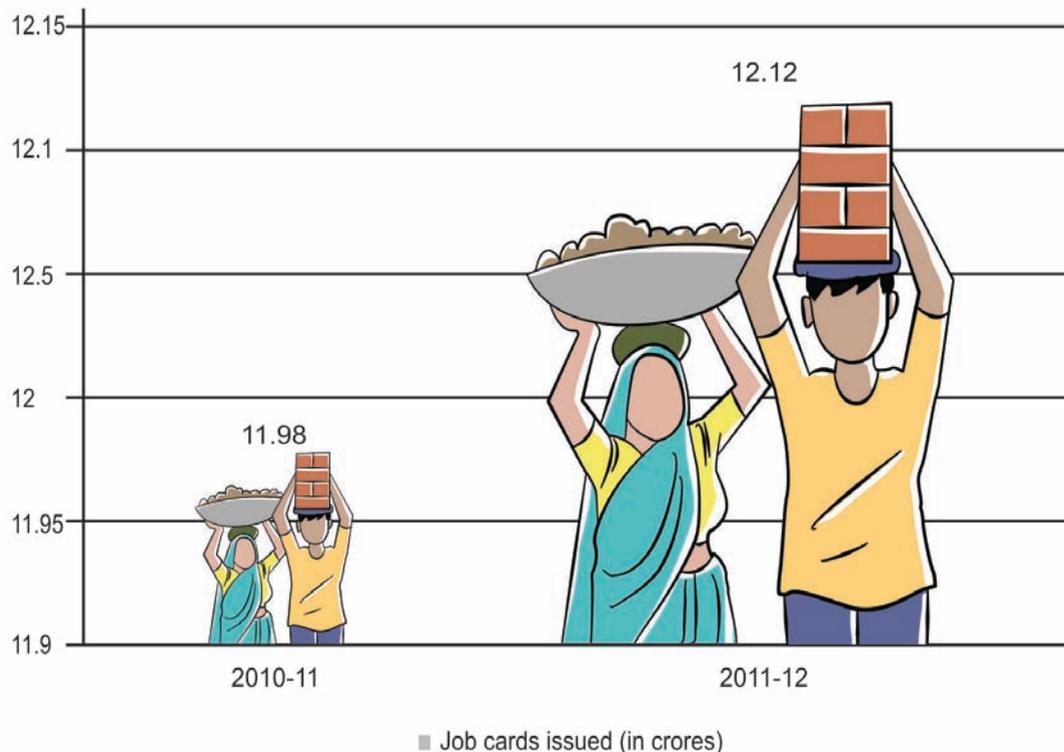
Out of a total of 62,302 villages not having access to public telephones, 62,088 villages have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). In all, 5,80,556 villages, out of a total of 5,93,601 inhabited villages have been provided with VPTs. Out of 2.5 lakh targeted village Panchayats, 1.47 lakh have been connected through broadband.

4.2 Rural Employment

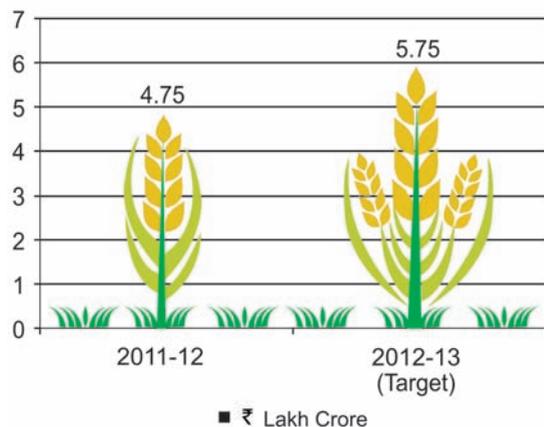
4.2.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

In 2011-12, the scheme provided employment to more than 4.4 crore households. More than 161 crore person-days of employment have been generated at a total expenditure of more than ₹ 27,000 crore. The average wage rate per day has increased from ₹ 65 in 2006-07 to ₹ 116 in 2011-12. For protecting the workers against inflation, the wage rates notified under the scheme have been indexed to the Consumer Price Index

MNREGA Jobs



Agriculture Credit



for Agricultural Labour with effect from 1st January, 2011. The wage rates have been revised again with effect from 1st April, 2012. For promoting greater transparency, including Social Audit, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified.

More than 5 crore accounts have so far been opened in over 97,000 post offices in our villages through the scheme.

4.2.2 National Rural Livelihood Mission

An ambitious poverty alleviation programme, namely, the National Rural Livelihood Mission called *Aajeevika* has been launched with special focus on the poorest households. The mission aims at enabling the poor household to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a

sustainable basis. In 2011-12, more than 15.65 lakh *Swarozgaris* were assisted.

4.3 Farmers' Welfare

4.3.1 Agriculture Credit

For 2011-12, the agriculture credit target was ₹ 4,75,000 crore and the achievement upto 29th February, 2012 is ₹ 4,40,714 crore. The total farm loan accounts financed are 549.60 lakh out of which 61% are for small and marginal farmers. The disbursement target for 2012-13 is of ₹ 5,75,000 crore.

Nearly 11 crore Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to farmers. The Kisan Credit Card is being enabled to be used as an ATM card at ATM/PoS terminals.

4.3.2 Agricultural inputs: fertilizers & seeds

The demand of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes in the country is on the rise over the years and has been highest during the current year 2011-12.

The cumulative requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers during the year 2011-12 (April, 2011 to March, 2012) has been exemplary.

Consumption of fertilizers during 2011-12 is estimated to be about 141.30 kg. per hectare compared to 135.76 kg per hectare in 2009-10. The availability of fertilizers has been satisfactory throughout the country during 2011-12.

Farmer's participatory system of seed production is being emphasized under the Seed Village Scheme. The availability of quality seeds has increased to 353.62 lakh quintals during 2011-2012 compared to 321.36 lakh quintals during 2010-11.

4.3.3 Food security

Production of foodgrains is estimated at an all time record level of over 250 million tonnes with production of rice and wheat estimated at all time record levels of 102 million tonnes and 88 million tonnes respectively. Production of pulses and oilseeds is estimated at 17.28 million tonnes and 30.53 million tonnes respectively. Production of cotton estimated to be 34 million bales is also a new record. The estimated production of sugarcane stands at 347.87 million tonnes which is higher by 5.49 million tonnes compared to last year.

The National Food Security Mission launched to increase food grains production by 20 million tonnes by the year 2011-12, has already delivered additional food grain production of about 24 million tonnes thus achieving the target within four years of its implementation.

4.3.4 Managing natural calamities

In the wake of drought in states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, Government approved assistance of ₹ 892.83 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and ₹ 8.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water programme (NRDWP) to these states.



4.3.5 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

States and Union Territories have been provided ₹ 22408.79 Crore from 2007-08 to 2011-12. RKVY has imparted definite momentum to agriculture sector mainly due to substantial increase in allocation to agricultural sector and allowing States to plan their strategy and design appropriate schemes to implement that strategy with complete flexibility in scheme designs and autonomy in its implementation.

4.3.6 Extension reforms

Under the scheme of Kisan Call Centres, a country wide common eleven digit number '1800-180-1551' is available to provide replies to the queries of the farming community in 22 languages from 6.00 am to

10.00 pm on all 7 days of the week. Since inception of the scheme, over 76.37 lakh calls have been received in the Kisan Call Centres till January, 2012.

4.3.7 National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

The mission aims at increasing fruit production, processing, research and marketing of fruit. An amount of ₹ 1049.99 crore was released under NHM during 2011-12 and an amount of ₹ 493.13 crore was released under the Horticulture Mission for the North East & Himalayan States. Per capita availability of fruits and vegetables has increased to about 169 gms/person/day and 332 gms/person/day respectively.

4.3.8 Food Processing Industries

Government has approved 15 Mega Food Parks and another 15 are under consideration. These 30 Mega Food Parks will enable setting up of approximately 900-1000 food processing units leading to less wastage, enhancement of shelf – life and increase in employment opportunities and farmer’s income. To ensure safe and hygienic supply of meat, 10 abattoirs are being modernized with a total project cost of ₹ 254 crores. ₹ 170 crore have been spent during the year 2011-12 on Infrastructure Development. A National Institute of Food Processing Technology & Entrepreneurship Management has been set up at Kundli, Sonapat (Haryana) having world-class facilities. Over 1157 food processing industries were assisted under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/

Modernization of Food Processing Industries. With a view to attracting higher investment in the cold chain logistics, Government has accorded “infrastructure status” to the cold chain projects.

4.3.9 Animal Husbandry

Adequate availability and efficient utilization of feed and fodder is vital for livestock productivity and for sustaining the on-going genetic improvement initiatives. Govt. of India released an amount of ₹ 32.45 crore in the financial year 2011-12 to state governments for supplementing their efforts towards ensuring adequate availability of feed & fodder.

In order to strengthen the veterinary infrastructure for delivering quality veterinary services, funds were provided to the States/UTs for 898 Veterinary Hospitals and 947 Veterinary Dispensaries during 2011-12 under the scheme “Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries”.

4.3.10 Dairy sector

The Government has approved the National Dairy Plan Phase-I to be implemented during the period 2011-12 to 2016-17. The scheme is being implemented for increasing productivity of milch animals.

4.3.11 National Mission on Protein Supplements

For Dairy, Fisheries, Piggery and Goatery development, an amount of ₹ 297.50

crore was released to States under the National Mission on Protein Supplements that was launched in 22 States as a part of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

4.3.12 Investing in Land

Under the comprehensive Integrated Watershed Management Programme, projects covering an area of 9.08 million hectares were sanctioned in 2011-12 and central assistance of ₹ 1865.92 crore was released for these projects.

4.3.13 Low Cost Housing

During the period 2007-12, about ₹ 2,00,000 crores has been the flow of credit from Public Sector Banks and Housing Finance Corporations to low income segments. Interest subvention to the tune of ₹ 300 crore has been provided for housing loans to low income segments in 2011-12.

4.4 Panchayati Raj

4.4.1 Backward Regions Grant Fund

During 2011-12, ₹ 3917 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

To make panchayats more transparent, accountable and effective, a wide range of web based applications have been rolled out under e-Panchayat - an e-Governance project for panchayati raj institutions. More such applications are scheduled to be launched soon. Over 65,000 panchayats are using PRIASoft, a web-based accounting software and over 75,000 plans of different urban local bodies, rural local bodies and line departments are available online on the PlanPlus application.

Transforming Cities



“We need to facilitate an integrated and holistic approach towards regional development in the next stage of JNNURM. We should look to create enabling conditions for investment in urban India and livelihood creation in manufacturing and value-added service sectors. We should give special focus to energy-efficient public transport. Much of this has to be at the state government level. In all these areas, we have to show political will and a lot of imagination.”

*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

5.0 Transforming Cities

5.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Twenty seven projects have been approved during the year at an approved cost of ₹ 2069.48 crore, and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of ₹ 955.31 crore, under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. Since its inception, a total of 559 projects have been approved.

45 projects have been approved during the year at an estimated cost of ₹ 1102 crore, and ACA commitment of ₹ 885.16 crore under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

Under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Mission, the focus is on housing and basic amenities to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers.

Under these Schemes, more than 22 lakh houses, covering 1606 projects, with an outlay of ₹ 42,397 crore have been sanctioned; grants by way of ACA to the tune of ₹ 22,797 crore have been committed and cumulative release of assistance was ₹ 13,547 crore.

65 mission cities have been covered under BSUP and 920 cities or towns have been covered under IHSDP. 15.99 lakh houses for

the urban poor had either been completed or were in progress.

5.2 Mass Transport

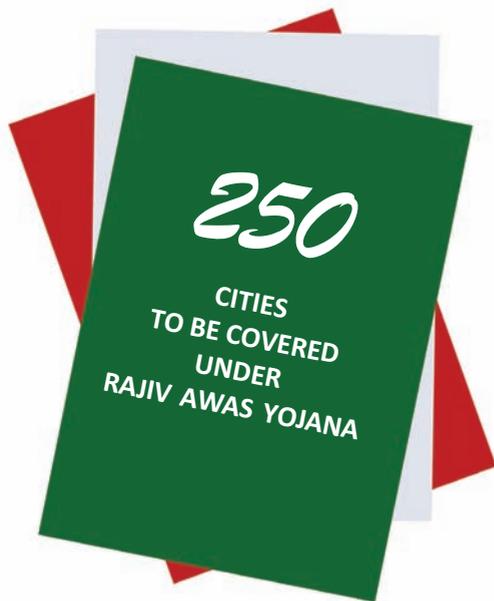
During the year, 5.88 kilometres of Metro Rail- line was added in Delhi and other parts of the National Capital Region. With this, the total length of the Metro Rail network in Delhi and NCR has become 190.03 kilometres. Delhi MRTS Phase-III of 103.05 kilometres at a cost of ₹ 35,242 crore and extension of Metro to Faridabad at a cost of ₹ 2,494 crore have been sanctioned by the Government. Bangalore Metro Rail Project from Mahatma Gandhi Road Station to Baiyappanahalli Station in Bangalore was commissioned. A new metro Rail project was taken up in Hyderabad for 71.16 kilometres, at an estimated cost of ₹ 12,132 crore besides the ongoing metro projects of Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai.

A total of 15,260 modern buses, enabled with Intelligent Transport System, were sanctioned for 61 cities under JNNURM. 12,564 modern ITS enabled buses have already been delivered. This has transformed the city transport scene across India.

5.3 Housing for the urban poor

5.3.1 Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a slum-free India, 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' has been launched on 2nd June 2011. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.



The scheme is expected to cover 250 cities by the end of the 12th Plan. Funds have been released to 162 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of *Rajiv Awas Yojana*. In addition, 8 pilot projects with a total project cost of ₹ 446.20 crore involving Central Assistance of ₹ 197 crore has been approved under the scheme for construction of 8,400 dwelling units.

5.3.2 Credit Risk Guarantee Fund

Credit enablement of the urban poor and flow of institutional finance for affordable housing is an important component of RAY. The Cabinet has, in March

2012, approved the establishment of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust with an initial corpus of ₹ 1000 crore. This fund proposes to guarantee the lending agencies for loans given to EWS/LIG persons up to ₹ 5 lakh without any third party guarantee or collateral security. The Credit Risk Guarantee Fund is expected to catalyze flow of credit of about ₹ 20,000 crore to the low income housing sector and create an enabling environment for creation of affordable housing stock.

5.4 Public-Private Partnership initiatives

JNNURM catapulted private investments in basic services through numerous measures initiated by the central government, the most significant of which was creating awareness and capacities to plan bankable projects at the Urban local bodies level. As a result it helped leverage capital investment through public private partnership (PPP). Presently there are 70 projects under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM. Majority of the PPP projects where capital is brought-in by the private sector is in Solid Waste Management sector, followed by Sewerage and Water Supply sector. Urban Transport sector has also attracted PPP in a few cases.

Economic
Resurgence



“India’s rate of economic growth is now on a high track, but its benefits have yet to reach millions of our poor. Growth has, however , generated resources – which we are using in a purposeful manner- in scores of large national programmes to blunt mass poverty. ”

*Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson, UPA*

6 Economic Resurgence

6.1 Economic Growth

The average annual growth rate of the economy during 2004-05 to 2011-12 is 8.2% notwithstanding the global economic and financial crisis in 2007-09 followed by a slowdown in the global economy in 2011-12, primarily in Europe. The expected growth of the Indian Economy was 6.9% during 2011-12 in terms of GDP at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices. The lower growth in 2011-12 could be attributed to a slowdown in the global economy and tight monetary policy at home to control inflation.

6.2 Investment Climate

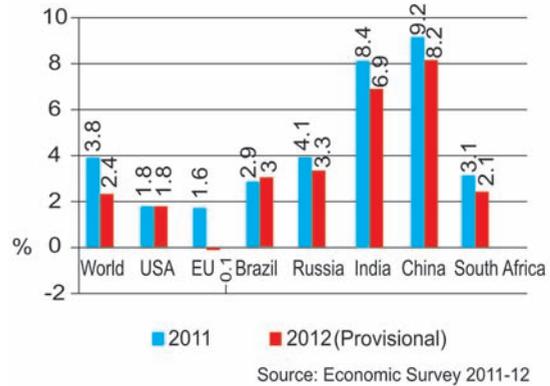
The policy on FDI has been further liberalized and rationalized over the year to make it more investor friendly. FDI is now permitted in Limited Liability Partnerships and upto 100% in single-brand retail trading. During April 2011 to February 2012, FDI equity inflows were US\$ 28.40 billion, an increase of 55% over the corresponding period a year ago.

Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are major drivers of economic growth. In order to accelerate investment, 17 CPSEs have committed to a projected investment of more than ₹ 1,30,000 crore in 2012-2013.

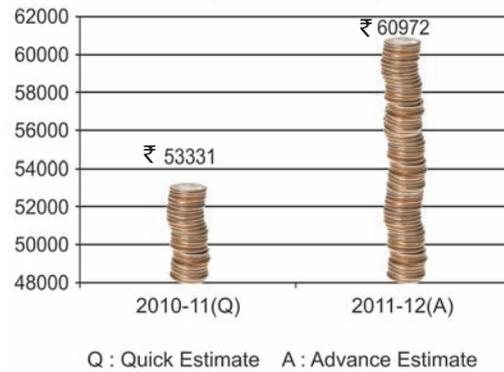
6.3 Fiscal Consolidation

With the resumption of the fiscal consolidation process in budget 2012-13, the government seeks to bring down the fiscal deficit to 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 from

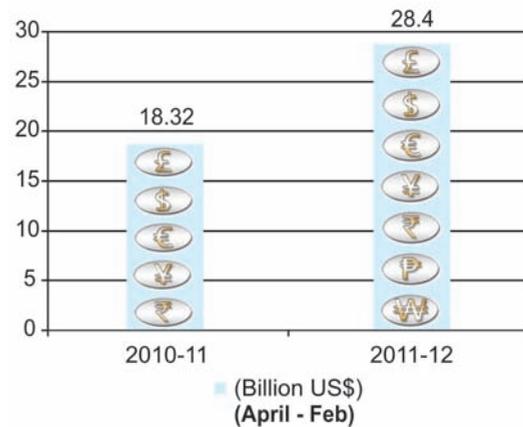
Growth of GDP: Global Comparison



Per Capita Income (At Current Prices)

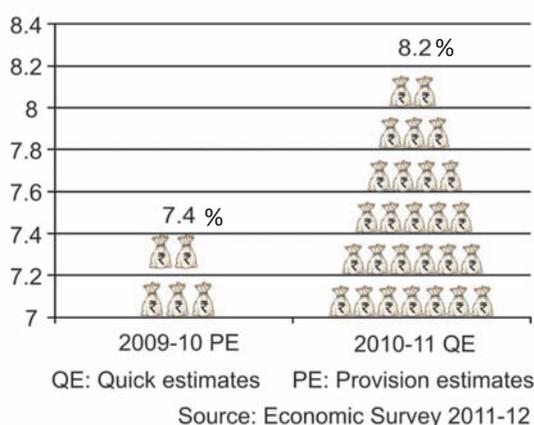


Foreign Direct Investment



5.9 per cent in 2011-12. The correction in fiscal deficit is largely through revenue augmentation. The move towards a nutrient based subsidy in fertilizer is expected to reduce expenditure on fertilizer subsidy, while promoting balanced use of fertilizer.

Growth in Private Consumption



6.4 Capital Market Reforms

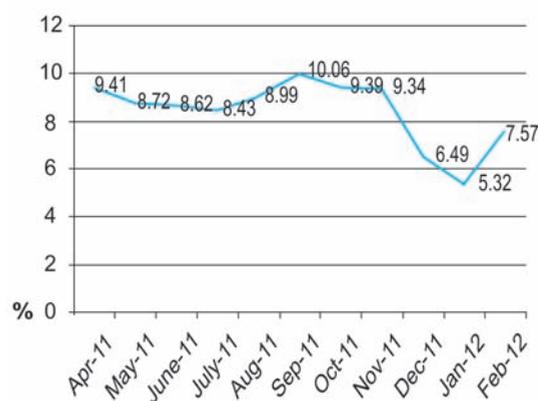
This year, Qualified Foreign Investors were permitted for the first time to directly invest in Indian Mutual Funds and in Indian Equity Markets. Keeping in view India's huge investment requirement for infrastructure development, the limit for FII investment in long-term corporate bonds issued by the companies in the infrastructure sector was raised from US\$ 5 Billion to US\$ 25 Billion. A number of liberalization initiatives in External Commercial Borrowings were notified to supplement resources for investment.

6.5 Price situation

Headline WPI inflation stood at around 9 per cent during 2011. It however, moderated to 6.9% by March 2012. CPI inflation for major indices fell below 7 per cent in December 2011 and fell further in January-February 2012. Increasing global commodity prices and persistently high crude petroleum prices contributed to inflation.

Primary food article inflation has been a cause of serious concern. However, in the

Consumer Price Index



year, average food inflation declined significantly to 7.28% from average levels above 15% in earlier years. The overall WPI food inflation has also significantly dropped from 20.2% in February 2010 to 1.5% in January 2012 before inching upwards in March 2012.

Price stability remains high on the agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include a selective ban on exports and futures trading in foodgrains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by PSUs, distribution of imported pulses and

edible oils through the PDS, and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar.

Inflation in fuel has continued to remain high during the last two years and this remained one of the contributory factors behind high headline inflation. Crude oil prices remained volatile during the financial year. Despite the increase in international oil prices, Indian consumers have been partially insulated from its adverse impact as the prices of PDS Kerosene, LPG, and diesel continued to be administered by the government and the price rise has been passed on only partially. To reduce the adverse impact on the consumer, the 5 per cent custom duty on crude oil was removed, import duty on petrol and diesel was brought down from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent, and excise duty on diesel reduced by ₹ 2.60 per liter. The PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme 2002 as well as the Freight Subsidy Scheme 2002 have also been extended till 31st March, 2014.

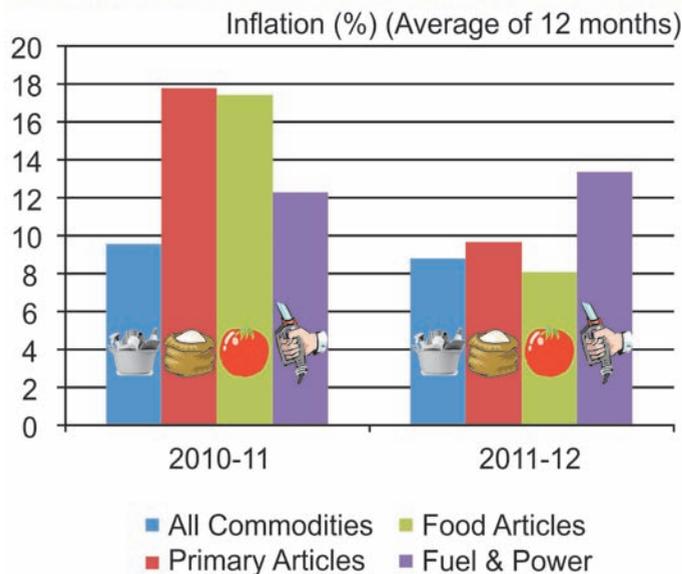
6.6 Production of goods & services

6.6.1 National Manufacturing Policy

The National Manufacturing Policy was announced this year, with the specific objectives of enhancing share of

Inflation

(Current Price Situation based on Monthly WPI in March 2012)



manufacturing in GDP to 25% by 2022, creation of an additional 100 million jobs, setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones, increasing the level of domestic value addition and enhancing global competitiveness and making India an international manufacturing hub.

6.6.2 Heavy Industries

Thirty two operating Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industry have achieved an aggregate turnover of over ₹ 56,007.62 crore showing a growth of 12.33%. They are likely to earn an aggregate annual profit of ₹ 7430.78 crore. BHEL has been ranked the 9th Most Innovative Company in the World by the renowned US business magazine Forbes. The automotive

sector has registered a growth of 12.24% in 2011-12. Exports of automobiles increased by 25.44%. The Government launched the “National Mission for Electric Mobility” to promote the manufacture and use of electric vehicles.

6.6.3 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project

The DMIC Project being developed on either side of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor as a global manufacturing and investment destination, has made significant strides since inception. New industrial cities in the DMIC region are being benchmarked against recently established industrial cities in other parts of the world. A DMIC Project Implementation Fund is being created which shall have a corpus of ₹ 17,500 crore for the development of new industrial cities. The Japanese Government plans to support DMIC by contributing US\$ 4.5 billion to the DMIC Revolving Fund.

6.6.4 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSEs)

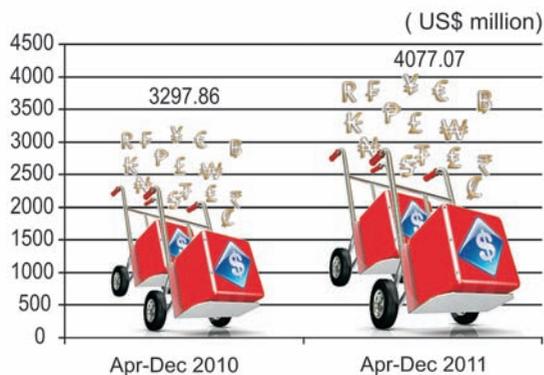
A Public Procurement Policy for MSEs was notified in March 2012. The policy envisages that every Central Ministry/PSU shall set an annual goal for procurement from the MSE sector with the objective of achieving minimum 20% of the total annual purchases from MSEs in a period of three years. Of this, 4% will be earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

Margin money subsidy of ₹ 930 crore was disbursed by banks in 2011-12 under the Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). This will facilitate setting up of 47,000 micro enterprises and generate additional employment opportunities for more than 4.2 lakh people.

6.6.5 Pharmaceuticals

The Indian pharmaceutical Industry is driven by knowledge, skills, low production costs, quality. It has achieved a robust cumulative average growth rate of around 14% since the last five years. The turnover of Indian pharmaceutical Industry has crossed ₹ 1 lakh crore with export nearly 40% of the total turnover. The Industry is ranked 3rd globally in volume and 14th in value, supplying around 10% of total global production and 20% of total volume of global generics. India manufactures 30% of the world requirement of Anti-HIV drugs. All of this growth has been accompanied with affordable price to the

FDI Flows to Infrastructure



Source: DIPP

common man – one of the lowest in the world. The Research and Development expenditure in the Pharmaceutical Sector has been ₹ 3342.32 crore by the domestic companies and ₹ 934.40 crore by the foreign companies, which accounted for 4.50% and 4.01% of sales respectively. In the Medical Devices and Diagnostics sector, India is currently the 4th largest market in Asia, with a turnover of ₹ 20,000 crore. To ensure that medicines continue to be available at reasonable prices to the common man, Government proposes to introduce a fresh pharmaceutical pricing policy.

6.6.6 Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions

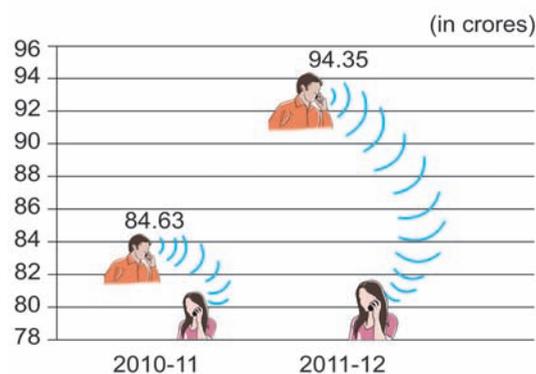
The policy for creating Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions seeks to ensure the adoption of a holistic approach to the development of global scale industrial clusters in the petroleum, chemical and petrochemical sectors with world class infrastructure. Investments amounting to around ₹ 1.3 lakh crore have already been made in the approved regions in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa. These regions will witness the creation of infrastructure worth over ₹ 40,000 crore and are expected to generate employment for approximately 26 lakh persons over a period of time. The Government will extend Viability Gap Funding of ₹ 1800 crore for creation of infrastructure in these regions.

6.6.7 Telecommunications

During the year, the number of telephone connections went up from 846.33 million to 943.50 million, which includes an increase of about 42.44 million in rural telephone connections. Overall teledensity increased from 70.89% to 78.10% and the number of wireless connections has gone up from 811.60 million to 911.18 million. Broadband connections increased during the year from 11.87 million to 13.54 million.

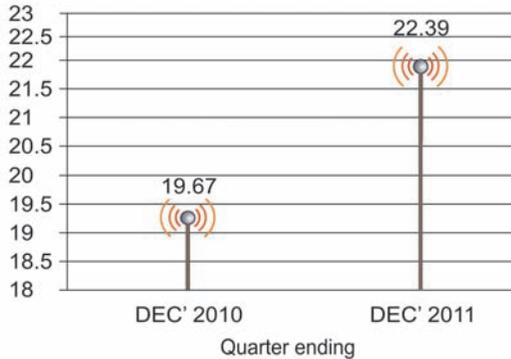
6.6.8 Information technology

Telephone Connections



The draft National Policy on Electronics released on 3.10.2011 provides a roadmap for the development of the sector in the country. The draft Policy envisions creating a globally competitive Electronics System Design and Manufacturing industry including nano-electronics to meet the country's needs and serve the international market.

Trends in Internet/Broadband subscription Subscriber Base (Million)



The Indian IT-BPO industry reached the significant milestone of \$ 100 billion in this year. The electronics hardware manufacturing sector has been identified as a thrust area and a number of steps have been taken for the promotion of this industry. The policy for preference to domestically manufactured electronic goods in procurement due to security considerations and in Government procurement was notified in February, 2012.

The National Knowledge Network is being set up to interconnect all institutions of higher learning and research with a high-speed data communication network to facilitate knowledge-sharing and collaborative research. A core backbone, consisting of 21 points of presence has been established, with 2.5 Gbps capacity. Around 681 institutions of higher learning and advanced research have been connected to the network and 52 virtual classrooms set up.

The Optical Fibre Network today has reached state capitals, district HQs and block HQs. Under the National Optical Fibre Network, all 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country will be connected through optical fibre. The Project will be funded by the government at an estimated cost of ₹ 20,000 Crore over 2 years.

6.6.9 Steel

While capacity for crude steel production expanded from 78 million tonnes per annum(mtpa) in 2010-11 to 88 mtpa in 2011-12, output of crude steel increased to 71.74 million tonnes in 2011-12 from 69.57 million tonnes in 2010-11. Further, India continues to maintain its lead position as the world's largest producer of direct reduced iron i.e. sponge iron.

The public sector steel companies performed well during the year and their combined profit after tax stood at approximately ₹ 8,390 crore during the period April-December 2011. NMDC signed an Implementation Framework Agreement with Severstal, Russia's third largest steelmaker for setting up an integrated Steel Plant in Karnataka with a capacity of 3 mtpa. For raw material security of the country, NMDC signed an MoU with Legacy Iron Ore Ltd., Australia for acquisition of 50% equity in the Company with a total investment of about Aus \$ 18.89 million.

6.6.10 Mines

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 to replace the existing Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill seeks a complete and holistic reform in the mining sector with provisions to address issues relating to sustainable mining, local area development and sharing of benefits with the people affected by mining operations.

The Ministry of Mines has prepared a detailed Strategic Plan document *“Unlocking the Potential of the Indian Minerals Sector”* in order to systematize the functioning of the Ministry and align it more directly with the vision emanating from the National Mineral Policy.

The National Aluminium Company (NALCO) has signed a Joint Venture agreement with Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) to build a nuclear power plant of 1400 MW at Kakrapar Gujarat. The Company would be initially investing ₹ 894 crore towards 26% equity, which would be subsequently enhanced to 49%.

6.6.11 Textiles

An Integrated Skill Development Scheme was introduced, at a cost of ₹ 272 crore, to provide training to 2.56 lakh during 2010-12. Under the scheme, more than 28,500 persons have successfully completed training during 2011-12. Following the restructuring



of the Technology Upgradation Fund scheme and enhancement of its 11th Plan outlay from ₹ 8,000 crore to ₹ 15,404 crore, a subsidy expenditure of nearly ₹ 3,000 crore was incurred during 2011-12 in respect of projects costing ₹ 16,019 crore. Commercial production has commenced in 24 out of the 40 textile parks sanctioned under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks. Revival of the National Textiles Corporation (NTC) has gathered momentum. There has been remarkable improvement in cloth production which increased by 32%.

Recognizing the relevance and potential of the technical textiles sector, a ₹ 500 crore pilot scheme for promotion of technical textiles in the North East Region has been announced.

6.6.12 Handlooms and Handicrafts

A financial package of ₹ 3884 crore for waiver of loans of handloom weavers and their cooperative societies was announced in 2011-12. The package is expected to benefit about 3 lakh individual handloom weavers and 15,000 cooperative societies. In addition, a comprehensive package of ₹ 2362.15 crores was announced to provide cheap credit and subsidized yarn to weavers. During 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 82.50 lakh was placed with the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises to enable credit guarantee cover in respect of loans to be extended to 18,000 handloom weavers.

The total value of handicraft exports in 2011-12 stood at US\$ 3513.90 million as compared to US\$ 2955.38 million in the previous year - an increase of 18.90%. Under the mega cluster scheme, ₹ 10 crore has been sanctioned to replace 2,000 looms in Jammu & Kashmir.

Life insurance cover has been provided to 5.91 lakh weavers and ancillary workers, along with scholarships of ₹ 1200 per year to over 75,000 children of weavers. During the same period, 7.21 lakh artisans were provided with health insurance coverage under the *Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana* while 2.08 lakh artisans were provided life insurance cover under the *Janashree Bima Yojana*.

6.6.13 Jute

The Government increased the minimum support price of raw jute from ₹ 1675 per quintal in the jute year 2011-12 to ₹ 2200 in jute year 2012-13.

6.7 Energy

6.7.1 Coal

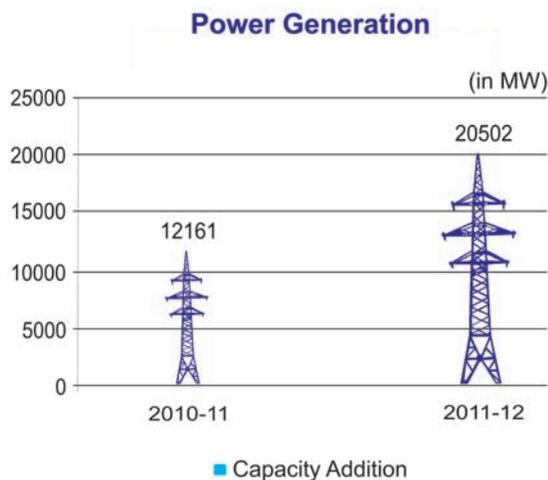
Coal production aggregated 539.814 Million Tonnes (MT) and Lignite Production 24.19 MT in 2011-12.

The Government finalised the Rules for allocation of blocks through the competitive bidding and the same were notified in February. Also, a notification was issued for commencement of the amendments made to the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act for ensuring competitive bidding.

With effect from 1st January, 2012, Government has decided to switch over from Useful Heat Value based grading and pricing system to Gross Calorific Value based classification of non-cooking coal.

6.7.2 Power

During this year, power plants with aggregate generation capacity of 20,502 MW have been commissioned. This is the highest ever capacity addition in a single year beating the previous best of 12,160 MW achieved last year. As a result of various energy efficiency programs implemented by the Bureau of



Energy Efficiency, the country could avoid the need for 2988 MW generation capacity.

In 2011-12, power distribution projects worth ₹ 9,595.46 crore have been sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 1,667.87 crore has been released under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme. As a new initiative for improving the power distribution infrastructure in the country, Government of India has approved setting up of a National Electricity Fund that would provide interest subsidy on loans disbursed to the Power Distribution Companies in the public as well as private sector. Linked to carrying out distribution reforms, the Fund is targeted to provide interest subsidy of more than ₹ 8450 crore spread over 14 years for loans amounting to ₹ 25,000 crore for distribution schemes to be sanctioned in the next two years.

In a bold move to remove fuel supplies bottlenecks, the Government has

advised the Coal India Limited to sign Fuel Supply Agreements with the thermal power plants that were either commissioned during the 11th Plan or would be getting commissioned in the first three years of the 12th Plan and that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements with power Distribution Companies.

6.7.3 Petroleum and Natural Gas

Great emphasis has been placed on enhancing energy security through rapid exploration of domestic oil and gas reserves, combined with acquisitions abroad and enhancement of refining capacity. Domestic crude oil production was 38.085 million metric tonnes.

Two new refineries came on line at Bina, M.P. and Bhatinda, Punjab. These refineries would augment the availability of BS IV compliant fuels in Central and Northern parts of the country. In this year, 25.680 MMTPA of refining capacity was added raising the total refining capacity to 213.066 MMTPA.

In order to ensure availability of basic petroleum products to the common man at a reasonable price, the government eliminated 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil, reduced Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5% and reduced Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per litre.

On March 23, 2012, the Prime Minister dedicated GAIL's 2200 km Dahej-Vijaipur-Dadri-Bawana-Nangal-Bhatinda cross-

country pipeline to the nation. The pipeline project with an overall investment of ₹ 13,000 crores covers 8 states namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab and Uttarakhand. This pipeline will not only interconnect the existing network but also meet the demand-supply gap of natural gas in the Northern region of the country. Completed in a record 45 months, the project will spur industrial development across 40 industrial hubs.

6.7.4. Nuclear and Atomic Energy

The UPA Government continued with efforts to enhance nuclear power generation in the country while ensuring the highest levels of nuclear safety. The success of the Government's international civil nuclear initiative was manifest in the highest ever generation of electricity from nuclear power during the year at 32,455 million units. Nuclear fuel production also reached a record high. Total installed nuclear power generating capacity reached 4780 MW, with an additional seven nuclear power reactors under construction, which will add 5300 MW of installed capacity.

Following the events at Fukushima in Japan in March 2011, Government directed safety reviews of all nuclear power reactors, whether in operation or under construction. The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011 was introduced in Parliament. The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 came into force in November.

With the discovery of an additional 9620 tonnes of reserves of uranium oxide in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Meghalaya and Jharkhand, the country's uranium resources increased to about 1,72,400 tones of uranium oxide. Two more uranium mines were also commissioned, taking the total number of uranium mines operating in the country to eight.

6.7.5 New and Renewable Energy Sources

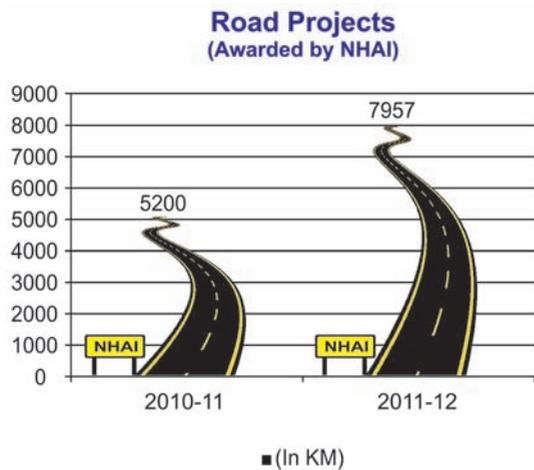
The total installed capacity of grid-interactive renewable power has reached about 25,000 MW by the end of 2011-12. Of this, about 5,000 MW generation capacity was added during 2011-12, which is the highest ever renewable capacity addition in any one year.

The total grid-interactive generation capacity in the country of wind power now stands at 17,353 MW, solar power at 941 MW, small hydro power at 3396 MW and bio-power at 3225 MW. In 2011-12, a total of 1056 villages were covered by PV solar lighting system, which constitutes about 11% of the total villages/hamlets covered through renewable energy for lighting purposes till now .

6.8 Transport Infrastructure

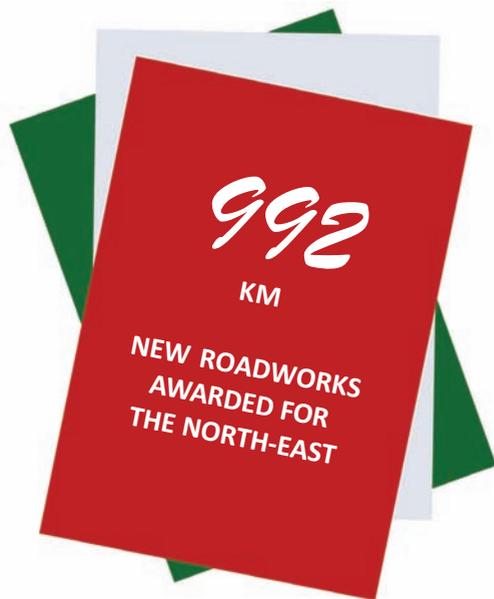
6.8.1 Roads

During this year, 62 projects for 7957 km were awarded. This is 53% higher than the last year and the best ever achievement. Besides, 854 km of roads in Left Wing



Extremist hit areas and 992 km of roads under Special Area Road Development Programme – North East were also awarded. Thus, in all, 9803 km of road projects were awarded during the year.

Under the new Electronic Toll Collection System, a road user can travel



seamlessly without stopping at Toll Plazas with electronic payment of user fees. It will be expanded to other parts of the country within the next 2 years.

6.8.2 Civil Aviation

This year was the 100th year of Civil Aviation in India. Domestic and international passenger traffic at civilian airports was 119.2 million and 39.9 million respectively in the period January-December 2011, a growth of 18.6% and 7.5% compared to the previous year. To tide over the stress in the sector, the government allowed import of Aviation Turbine Fuel by airlines and External Commercial Borrowings up to 1 billion US dollars.

Government has agreed to provide equity infusion of over ₹ 30,000 crores to Air India to enable it to turn around and come back into profit. To improve the performance of Air India, several measures were taken including rationalization of loss making routes, return of leased aircraft, induction of new fleet, phasing out of old fleet and reduction of contractual employment.

Construction of new airports and buildings was completed at Jalgaon, Lucknow, Indore and Rajahmundry. To delink accident investigation from the regulator DGCA, an Air Investigation Bureau has been set up under the Ministry. The Ministry is drafting a new Civil Aviation Policy to address passenger and consumer related issues.

6.8.3 Shipping – Ports and Inland Waterways

During 2011-12, three new projects were awarded under the Public Private Partnership mode which will provide additional capacity at an investment of about ₹ 7977 crore. Shipping Tonnage under the Indian Flag also crossed the 10 million Gross Tonnage (GT) target set for the XI Plan with a total tonnage of 11.03 million GT. A major breakthrough was made in inland waterways when a Tripartite Agreement was signed between NTPC, Inland Waterways Authority of India and Jindal ITF Ltd. for transportation of imported coal for the Farakka Power Plant with an investment of about ₹ 650 crore in the private sector.

6.8.4 Railways

Indian Railways maintained its growth in both freight and passenger traffic with a 5.2% growth in loading and 5.29% growth in passenger traffic. Earnings grew by 9.13%. More than 700 kms of new railway lines were added to the system and 856 kms of track was converted into broad gauge. Another 752 kms of track was doubled and 1165 route kms electrified. 129 new trains were introduced during the year. Rolling stock production and acquisition has been the best ever with a fleet of 582 locomotives and 18357 wagons being added to the pool.



The country's first air-conditioned superfast Double-Decker train was flagged off in October, 2011. 236 Railway Stations have been approved as Adarsh stations and work at 549 other stations have been completed for upgrading them to the Adarsh category.

Construction activity is under progress on the Western and Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridors, which are targeted for completion by March 2017. This would decongest the existing passenger routes enabling introduction of more trains and higher speeds. In order to provide a safer system, initiatives such as provision of Train Protection Warning System have been taken up.

6.9 Other initiatives in infrastructure development

6.9.1 Infrastructure Debt Funds

Infrastructure Debt Funds have been notified to attract foreign funds for financing of infrastructure. IDFs will pool resources from off-shore pension funds, insurance companies, sovereign wealth funds etc. to provide long term debt to infrastructure projects. The first Infrastructure Debt Fund with an initial size of ₹ 8000 crore, has been launched.

6.9.2 Public Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships are an effective tool for bringing private sector efficiencies in the creation of economic and social infrastructure assets and for delivery of quality public services. In 2011-12, 52 projects with a total project cost of around ₹ 45,081 crore have been granted approval by the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). Under the Viability Gap Funding Scheme, 42 projects were granted approval for support of ₹ 3251 crore.

6.10 Taxation

6.10.1 Direct Tax Code

The Direct Taxes Code (DTC) Bill, 2010 was introduced in Parliament in August, 2010. The DTC Bill seeks to improve the efficiency and equity of the tax system and to promote voluntary compliance. The Parliamentary Standing Committee examining the

legislation has submitted its report in March, 2012.

6.10.2 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 2011 to enable the Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws for levying GST has since been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance for examination.

The work on establishing a strong GST Network for the smooth implementation of GST is at an advanced stage. A special purpose vehicle will be set up to provide IT infrastructure and services to various stakeholders including the Centre and the States. While the SPVs services would be critical to actual rollout of GST at a future date, it is also expected to render valuable services to the Centre/State tax administrations prior to the GST implementation.

6.11 Commerce

As a result of the multi-pronged strategy adopted to promote exports, merchandise exports reached US\$ 303 billion and total trade reached approximately US\$ 792 billion. Exports from the plantation sector covering tea, coffee, rubber and spices rose to US\$ 1500 million in the first nine months compared to US\$ 1065 million.

Preferential access to new markets has been recognized as an important policy support measure in India's strategy for

doubling its exports by 2013-14 to reach US\$ 500 Billion. Last year, India operationalized two important Free Trade Agreements, namely the India Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement and the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement. An India-Africa bilateral trade target of US\$ 90 Billion was set for 2015.

In six years since the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act and Rules were notified in 2006, approvals have been granted for setting up 589 SEZs of which 389 presently stand notified. SEZs are providing employment to more than 8 lakh persons. In addition, millions of man days of employment have been generated by the developers for infrastructure activities. The total physical exports from SEZs during the financial year 2011-12 have been to the tune of ₹ 3,64,477.73 crore, registering a growth of 15.39% over the previous financial year.

6.12 Public Sector Enterprises

Coal India Limited was granted 'Maharatna' status and Neyveli Lignite Corporation was granted 'Navratna' status during 2011-12. This has brought the number of Maharatna CPSEs to 5 and Navratna CPSEs to 16. A new Policy for Acquisition of Raw

Material Assets Abroad by CPSEs' has been approved.

The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises was established to address the task of strengthening, modernization, reviving and restructuring of CPSEs. Revival of 43 sick CPSEs envisaging a total assistance of ₹ 25,908 crores has been approved so far. Of the 43 CPSEs approved for revival, 24 CPSEs posted a profit/profit before tax in 2010-11, with 13 CPSEs posting a profit consecutively for 3 years or more.

6.13 Disinvestment as a continuing measure of Economic Reforms

More than ₹ 13,894 crore was raised through public issues by Power Finance Corporation and ONGC. All the disinvestment proceeds are utilized for funding capital expenditure under social sector schemes. The disinvestment initiated in 1991 as an economic reform process, has passed through many phases. In the present disinvestment phase, the emphasis is on listing of Central Public Sector Enterprises on Stock Exchanges with the dual objective of sharing their prosperity with the people of the country and bringing about enhanced corporate governance.

Sustaining the Environment



“The National Ganga River Basin Authority is yet another example where we are trying institutional innovation to protect the sacred River. The objective of the Authority is to ensure conservation of the river Ganga and to maintain environmental flows by adopting a comprehensive river basin approach. We hope that the engagement of all stakeholders and this new approach will yield positive results.”

*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

7. Sustaining the Environment

7.1 National Action Plan on Climate Change

The National Action Plan advocates a strategy that promotes, firstly, the adaptation to Climate Change and secondly, further enhancement of the ecological sustainability of India's development path. The eight missions under the PM's Council on Climate Change are the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the National Water Mission, the National Missions on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change, and the National Missions for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, a Green India and Sustainable Agriculture.

7.2 Forest Conservation

An amount of ₹ 848 crore was released to State Level Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authorities to carry out protection, conservation and regeneration of natural forests in addition to compensatory afforestation.

7.3 National Green Tribunal

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in October, 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and

compensation for damages to persons and property. Delhi, Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai are the five places of sitting of the NGT.

7.4 Mission Clean Ganga

Projects worth nearly ₹ 2,600 crore have been sanctioned by the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). These include projects for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants and sewage pumping stations, electric crematoria, community toilets and development of river fronts.

Several innovations have been introduced for improved implementation of projects sanctioned by the NGRBA. These include Tripartite Memoranda of Agreements, project appraisal by



independent institutions, Third Party Inspection, etc. State River Conservation Authorities have been constituted in the five Ganga basin States to facilitate better coordination and implementation of conservation activities at the State level.

The Central Government has secured World Bank assistance of US\$ 1 billion for the NGRBA Programme. The World Bank project will support NGRBA's immediate objective of Mission Clean Ganga.

7.5 Tiger Conservation

A detailed report on the country level status of tigers, co-predators and prey in India was released in July, 2011. This was the second round of country level snapshot assessment. The earlier estimation made in 2006 indicated that there were 1411 tigers in the country; the current estimates show that this number has increased by about 20% to 1706.



New Horizons



“The cultural centres should also reach out to people in villages and mofussil towns apart from cities. They should sensitize people to the rich cultural heritage of our country, highlight its importance and explain to people why such traditions need to be kept alive.”

*Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson, UPA*

8 New Horizons

8.1 Science & Technology

8.1.1 Strengthening S&T and Innovation Infrastructure

The Academy of Scientific & Innovative Research Bill, 2011 was passed by both Houses of the Parliament during the winter session and received assent of the President of India on 6th February, 2012. The Academy will focus on research and training in areas not ordinarily provided by the existing universities in the country. The curricula, pedagogy and evaluation will be innovative and directed towards creating highest quality personnel in trans-disciplinary areas.

The Government has approved the setting up of the Bio-technology Industry

Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) in order to stimulate and enhance the innovation capacity of the industry and to promote and sustain Public Private Partnership. Established as a section 25 company, BIRAC will provide end-to-end services to the industry, mainly startups and SMEs.

The National Data Sharing and Access Policy (NDSAP), was approved and notified by the Government. It aims at promoting a technology-based culture of data management as well as data sharing and access between government departments and the civil society. The policy reflects the Government's commitment to transparency and efficiency in governance.

6.2 lakh school students in the 10-15 age group have been given Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) awards. Over 1 lakh interns in the 16-17 age group have been supported under the INSPIRE scheme while more than 10,000 scholarships in the 17-22 age group, 1,200 doctoral fellowships in the 22-27 age group and nearly 50 faculty awards in the 27-32 age group have been provided. Nearly half of the total recipients of the awards were female, while about three quarters of these awards were given to weaker sections of the society.

8.1.2 New products & services

Through a public-private partnership, CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories has designed and developed the CNM5, a 5-seater all-metal aircraft, capable of carrying two stretchers. The aircraft was test flown in



the first week of September, 2011. The CNM5 is designed to meet the latest global standards, while operating in environments with limited infrastructure at extremely low costs per seat mile.

A district-level agro-meteorological advisory service covering 560 districts has been made operational for farmers encompassing a 5-day weather forecast and advisory on agricultural practices. About 30 lakh farmers have subscribed to the services for receiving the information through mobile phones. A fishing zone advisory system has also been set up to provide timely information to the coastal fisherman community on the fish abundance locations and local weather conditions.

The Indian Tsunami Warning System has been made capable of issuing tsunami warning for India and the Indian Ocean Rim countries within 8 minutes of occurrence of the earthquake in the Indian Ocean, and has been recognized as Regional Tsunami Service Provider for the Indian Ocean Region.

CSIR-CSMCRI has developed a defect-free high flux hollow fibre membrane based technology for water disinfection and purification at affordable cost using polymers and their blends. The technology has been transferred for commercial exploitation.

A totally indigenous and environmental friendly technology, for conversion of seawater into potable drinking water has been developed, demonstrated and commissioned at select island territories

and coastal power plants. During the year 2011, two more desalination plants of 1 lakh litre capacity were established one each in Minicoy and Agatti, in March, 2011 and August 2011, respectively.

8.2 Space programme

There were four successful launches of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) during the year. A number of satellites were placed in orbit during these launches, including Resourcesat-2, GSAT-12, RISAT-1, the Indo-French satellite Megha-Tropiques, the Indo-Russian satellite Youthsat, two satellites for Indian educational institutions and two satellites for international customers. In addition, the advanced communication satellite GSAT-8 was launched from French Guyana using a foreign launch vehicle.

The development of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for launch of satellites into a Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit made a major breakthrough with the successful test of the indigenous cryogenic engine. The development of the GSLV Mark III, for launch of larger satellites, also achieved significant progress with the successful static tests of the solid booster and the liquid core stage.

The President of India inaugurated a new Mission Control Centre and Launch Control Centre at Sriharikota on January 2, 2012.

The Satish Dhawan Supercomputing Facility at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in Thiruvananthapuram was fabricated for solving complex aerospace problems. This is

considered to be India's fastest supercomputer in terms of theoretical peak performance of 220 Trillion Floating Point Operations per second.

8.3 Information & Broadcasting

8.3.1 Introduction of Digital Access System in Cable Television Networks

Central Government has taken a decision to switch over the existing analogue cable television networks to the digital format by introducing Digital Addressable System (DAS). The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 has been amended by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2011, to put in place the requisite legal framework for mandatory digital switch-over of the cable television networks in a phased time-bound manner as under:

- Phase-I : Four Metros of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai by 30th June, 2012
- Phase-II: Cities with a population more than one million by 31st March, 2013
- Phase-III : All urban areas (Municipal Corp./ Municipalities) by 30th September, 2014
- Phase-IV: Rest of India by 31st December, 2014

Prasar Bharati has launched upon a plan to digitalize its vast networks by 2017. The Government would provide funds in the 12th Plan to Prasar Bharati for this purpose.

8.3.2 FM Radio Expansion(Phase III)

The government has announced policy guidelines for Phase-III expansion of FM radio broadcasting service through private agencies and a total of 294 cities will be covered with the FM radio services. 839 new FM radio stations shall be launched in addition to those already existing. All the cities with population of more than one lakh will have access to FM radio under this



expansion. This would provide entertainment and information to people even in remote areas in the country. Under the policy, the Government for the first time has permitted private FM operators to carry news of All India Radio in its unaltered form on their channels. The policy also provides special incentives for extending the reach of FM Radio to North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories.

8.3.3 Setting up of the regional Centres of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC)

In order to provide quality training to young professionals in different media platforms, it has been decided to establish four regional Centres of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra and Mizoram. Out of the four, two Centres at Amravati (Maharashtra) and Aizawl (Mizoram) have already become operational during this year.

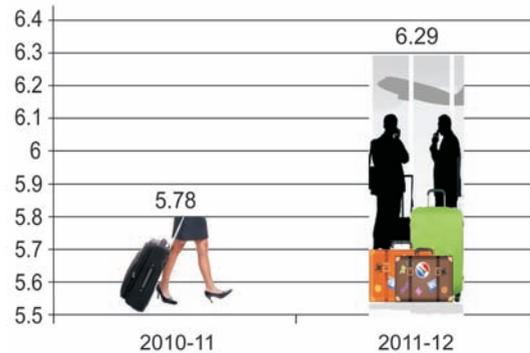
8.4 Tourism

India has witnessed a record number of foreign tourists during 2011. The number has gone up from 5.78 million in 2010 to 6.29 million in 2011 while revenue increased from \$ 14,193 million to \$ 16,564 million during the same period. Implementation of the *Hunar-se-Rozgar* scheme continued for skill development in hospitality and service sectors. This scheme is aimed at creating employable skills among 8th pass youth. Because of the vigorous efforts made by the Ministry, 11,692 persons have been trained under the scheme this year exceeding the target set for the year.

Campaign Clean India was launched in December, 2011 as an extensive social awareness campaign. The objective of the campaign is to bring trust among tourists for acceptable level of hygiene and cleanliness. The campaign is aimed to bring together the

Tourist Arrivals

(in millions)



efforts of various Central Ministries, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and private stakeholders in achieving the objectives.

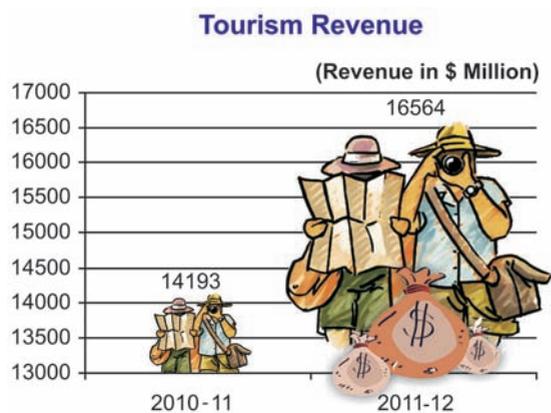
8.5 Sports: Preparation for the London Olympics

A mission mode project has been launched. Under 'Operation Excellence for London Olympics, 2012, ₹ 258.39 crore was allocated for aiding the preparation of 732 probable athletes for the forthcoming Olympic games. 63 sportspersons have already qualified for participation in the London Olympics, 2012.

8.6 Culture

8.6.1 Commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore/ Swami Vivekananda

As a part of ongoing commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore, Ministry of Culture organized a large number of programmes. A "Tagore Award for Promotion of Universal Brotherhood" has



Source: Economic Survey 2011-12

been instituted. Under joint Indo-Bangla celebrations, the cultural troupes from both the countries have visited various locations in two countries and presented cultural events. The commemoration elicited a buoyant wave of enthusiasm which showed the receptivity to the ideas embodied by Tagore. Exhibitions of original Tagore paintings were also organized in several countries. Further, selection of 208 paintings from the collections of Vishva Bharati is presently travelling to nine locations abroad, in three circuits, since September 2011. Keeping Tagore's paintings at its centre the exhibition, also highlighted the holistic persona of Gurudev Tagore through photographs, wall texts and supporting multimedia presentations including screening of films on him.

For commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math is implementing Vivekananda Value Education

Programme for propagating the legacy and philosophy of Swami Vivekananda, for which an amount of ₹ 100 crore would be provided to the Mission.

8.6.2 National Mission on Libraries

A High Level Committee to be called as National Mission on Libraries has been constituted to advise the Government of India on all library and information sector matters of national importance.

8.6.3 Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme

A central sector scheme relating to Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme was inaugurated in November 2011 with the objective of enriching the awareness of culture amongst youth, in order to promote cultural awareness; mutual understanding and respect, as also to develop a love for India's rich heritage, with a view to developing appropriate leadership qualities amongst youth.

8.6.4 India's Election to WHC for a 4-Year Term – 2012 To 2015

In November, 2011 India was elected as a member of the prestigious World Heritage Committee of UNESCO for a four year term (2012-15).

8.7 Development of Youth

With a view to evolving the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development as a world class research,

documentation and resource center and assisting in policy formulation for youth, a Bill has been introduced in Parliament to convert this institution into an institution of national importance.

Out of the first batch of 200 youth volunteers trained under the Youth Employability Skill Development project in the North -East, 164 youth volunteers have got placement. Another 1,069 youth are undergoing training under the project. Skill acquisition is also proposed to be introduced from this year as an additional component for 30,000 volunteers of National Service Scheme

8.8 India Post on the Move

The ambitious IT modernization project for computerization and networking

of all 1.55 lakh post-offices and development of software applications for mail, banking, postal life insurance, financial services and human resource activities, is moving ahead. Automated Mail Processing Centres are being set up in metro cities to speed up mail sorting. More than 3 million residents in rural and tribal areas have been covered under Rural Postal Life Insurance in the year.

8.9 Aadhaar

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. UIDAI has enrolled, through multiple registrars, 20 crore residents by March 2012. UIDAI will enroll an additional 40 crore residents over the next 18 to 24 months.



Managing Disasters



“India would be happy to share its expertise in the areas of disaster management and maritime security. Specifically, we propose to host a East Asia Workshop on disaster management and relief in the case of an occurrence of an earthquake. We are already working with several countries in combating piracy.”

*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

9 Managing Disasters

9.1 Disaster-specific guidelines and mainstreaming of disaster concerns

A comprehensive book on 'Disaster Management in India' highlighting disaster concerns and initiatives has been prepared and released to all States/Union Territories. The National Disaster Management Authority has so far issued 17 guidelines, the latest being on 'National Disaster Management Information and Communication System.' These guidelines cover multiple facets of disaster management at the operational level.

9.2 National Disaster Response Force

A robust response mechanism for disaster situations has been developed including early warning and communication systems. The strength of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been augmented to ten battalions.

In 2011-12, 8201 NDRF personnel along with necessary equipment were deployed during calamities like floods and earthquakes in various parts of the country and around 19442 people rescued. An NDRF team was also deployed in Japan in the aftermath of the tsunami affecting the country.

9.3 Relief for floods

A sound financial mechanism has been developed for disaster relief. During

the year, an amount of ₹ 4279 crore of central share of State Disaster Response Fund was released to the States. Besides, financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 2458 crore was also provided to different States from the National Disaster Response Fund for the management of immediate relief operations in areas affected by calamities of severe nature.

9.4 Relief for major natural calamities

9.4.1 Sikkim Earthquake

An earthquake measuring 6.8 magnitude in the Richter scale occurred on September 18, 2011 in Sikkim causing extensive damages in the State. The States of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam were also affected. Government of India immediately provided logistic support in the form of relief material, deployment of Army, Air Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and National Disaster Response Force for carrying out



rescue and relief efforts. Roads, telecommunication and power, lines were immediately restored. ₹ 227 crore have been approved from the National Disaster Response Fund.

9.4.2 Cyclone 'Thane'

A cyclonic storm 'Thane' hit the coastal areas in December, 2011, affecting the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry. An advance grant of ₹ 500 crore to Tamil Nadu and ₹ 125 crore to Puducherry was released for carrying out immediate relief and restoration activities. An additional

amount of ₹ 638 crore has been approved from the National Disaster Response Fund for Tamil Nadu.

9.4.3 Floods in Odisha

Odisha was affected by severe successive floods during the month of September 2011. Immediate logistic supports were provided in the form of deployment of National Disaster Response Force and also air support by Air Force for carrying out rescue and relief operations. An amount of more than ₹ 900 crore has been approved from the National Disaster Response Fund.



Addressing
Special
Development
Needs



“I congratulate the people of Jammu & Kashmir for yet another achievement because despite all problems and hurdles you have participated in big numbers in the Panchayat elections. Panchayats are the bedrock of our democracy and the way the brothers and sisters of Jammu & Kashmir have openly come forth to exercise their right of franchise is a message for those who want to weaken us by their acts of violence and terrorism. ”

*Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson, UPA*

10 Addressing Special Development Needs

10.1 The North-East

10.1.1 Infrastructure development

During the year, 106 infrastructure projects, at an estimated cost of ₹ 1089.22 crore were sanctioned and ₹ 798.99 crore were released under the Non-Lapsable Pool of Resources Scheme (NLCPR).

In 2011-12, cumulatively, works in 11250 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification in 16336 already electrified villages have been completed. Moreover, free electricity connections have been provided to 10.54 lakh rural BPL households under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

In order to ensure effective and optimal utilisation of funds available in the non-lapsable pools, it has been decided to introduce the NLCPR - Central scheme. This would help channelize funds for filling critical gaps in executing infrastructure projects in the northeast. Through this scheme funds would be made available for implementation of major projects of national or regional importance in the region. Involvement of central Ministries in project implementation will not only quicken the pace of development, it would also bring in their technical know-how and domain expertise.

10.1.2 Securing peace

The security situation in many of the North Eastern States showed improvements

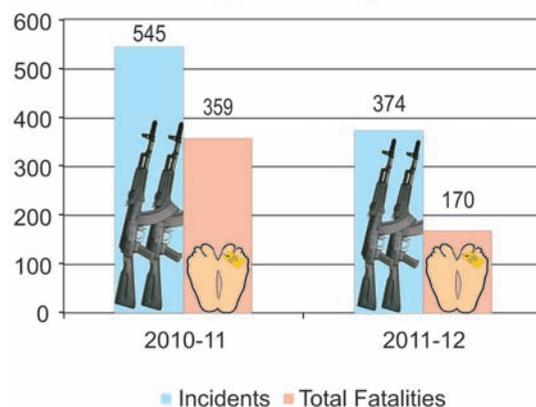
in 2011 as compared to the previous year in terms of number of incidents of violence and casualties of civilians and security forces. During the year, a Memorandum of Settlement was signed with the United People's Democratic Solidarity of Karbi in Assam and the organization dissolved itself. Naga peace talks continued along with cease fire 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 a package of ₹ 1,618 crore, announced by the Prime Minister for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants continued during the year. Against the target of constructing 495 units of transit accommodation, 335 units have been completed. Against 3,000 supernumerary posts created for Kashmiri migrant youths, appointment orders for 2,169

Trends in Terrorist Violence in J&K
(until March 15)



candidates have been issued and 1441 have joined.

Work is in progress for constructing 5,242 two-room tenements in Jammu for Kashmiri migrants, at a cost of ₹ 385 crore. All the flats are likely to be completed this month.

10.2.2 Special Task Force for Jammu and Ladakh regions

The Special Task Force for Jammu region has recommended short duration projects costing nearly ₹ 500 crore. Similarly, STF for Ladakh region has recommended short term projects costing ₹ 415 crore. In the Union Budget 2011-12, Special Plan Assistance of ₹ 150 crore and ₹ 100 crore has been made for the infrastructural needs of Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively.

10.2.3 Lake Conservation

Government has approved resettlement and rehabilitation of around 10,000 families living in and around Dal and Nageen Lake in Srinagar at a cost of ₹ 356 crore. The projects for conservation of Manser Lake and Tsomoriri Lake are likely to be completed this year.

10.2.4 Skill Development & Employment

A set of special initiatives, including the Skill Empowerment and Employment Scheme called “Himayat” and the Special Industry Initiative, known as “Udaan” have been launched for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir. While “Himayat” would be covering one lakh youth in the next 5 years at a cost of

₹ 235 crore, “Udaan” aims at targeting 40,000 youth for skill development with a total budget of ₹ 1,000 crore for 5 years. More than 1,000 trainees have already been given placement letters in different sectors.

10.2.5 Electricity

For implementation of the Pakal Dul (1000 MW), Kwar (520 MW) and Kiru (600 MW) projects in the Chenab basin, an MoU has been signed between the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd, Jammu & Kashmir State Power Development Corporation and Power Trading Corporation and a joint venture company. M/s Chenab Valley Power Projects Pvt. Ltd. has been registered on 13.06.2011. International competitive bids on turnkey basis have been invited for execution of PakalDul Project.

In J&K, 105 Un-electrified and 1,777 Partially Electrified villages have been electrified and BPL connection have been provided to 30,353 families until 31st March, 2012.

10.2.6 Securing Peace

In 2011, Jammu and Kashmir witnessed a perceptible improvement in all parameters of terrorist violence and the Kashmir Valley remained comparatively free of major law and order or civil disturbances. After a long gap, Panchayat elections were held peacefully in J&K; it received an overwhelming response from the people with more than 80% voter turnout. Compared to the previous year there was marked improvement in the number of tourists, Amarnath yatris and Vaishnodevi yatris.

Security



“Time and again our nation has been subjected to terrorist violence. Terrorists seek to justify such violence based on misplaced sense of ideology. The institutions and instruments of our democratic polity allow sufficient opportunity for articulating differing points of view without recourse to violence. No civilized society can tolerate or endorse loss of innocent lives in the pursuit of any ideology.”

*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

11 Security

11.1 Internal security

The internal security situation in the country is showing distinct signs of improvement. The Government signed a tripartite agreement for setting up of the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration. A number of initiatives were taken to strengthen the internal security architecture.

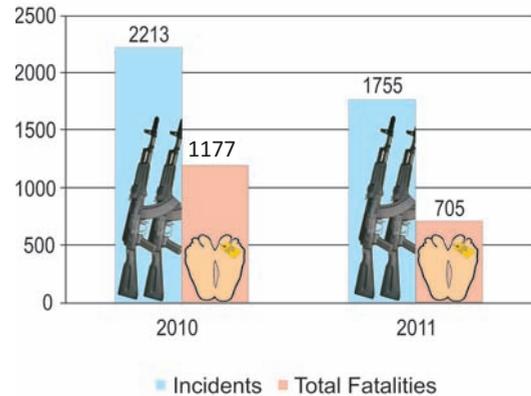
11.1.1 Left Wing Extremism

The Government's approach is to deal with left wing extremism in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights of local communities, good governance and public perception. State governments deal with various issues related to the activities of left wing extremists in States. The Central government supplements their efforts through a wide range of schemes.

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 being implemented in 60 districts, has been extended to 78 districts.

In order to give a push to development works in areas affected by left wing extremism, Government approved formation of 10 new Specialized India Reserve Battalions and conversion of 3 previously sanctioned India Reserve Battalions into specialized India Reserve Battalions. These Battalions have both security as well as engineering formations to remove any hindrance in executing developmental works.

Trends in Naxal Violence



11.1.2 Operationalising the National Investigation Agency

The National Investigation Agency has been strengthened. Its new branch offices have been opened at Guwahati and Kochi. Branch offices at Mumbai and Lucknow are likely to be opened shortly. 265 new posts were sanctioned for the agency. Of the 34 cases assigned to the agency for investigation, charge-sheets have been filed in 20 cases and there has been conviction in 2 cases. Also, the agency has been successful in freezing 18 bank accounts in connection with terror funding.

11.1.3 Countering terrorism

Land for setting up of the headquarters of the National Intelligence Grid in Delhi has already been acquired. NATGRID will in due course link various databases in the country for constructing actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats.

11.1.4 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems

More than ₹ 418 crore have been released to the States and UTs under the project called the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems which is being



implemented for creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at all levels, especially at the police station level.

11.1.5 Modernisation of state police forces

During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 800 crore was released to various states under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces, which is an important initiative for capacity building of State police.

11.1.6 Coastal Security

Following reassessment of vulnerabilities, Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme has been launched with an outlay ₹ 1579 crore. It aims to add another 131 Coastal Police Stations, 60 Jetties, 180 Patrolling Boats, 10 large Vessels for A&N Islands along with other policing infrastructure in coastal States/Union Territories.

11.2 Managing Borders

11.2.1 Border infrastructure

The Government continued with its efforts for strengthening the border infrastructure. Until March 2012, construction of 2760 km of fencing, 3,605 km of border roads and 1,292 km of floodlighting have been completed along the Indo-Bangladesh border. 31 additional border out posts have been added on the Indo-Bangladesh and the Indo-Pakistan borders during the current year taking the total number of outposts to 1,442.

11.2.2 Border Area Development

During 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 1,003 crore has been released to border States under the Border Area Development Programme.

11.2.3 Cross-Border Services

To facilitate trans-border movement of goods and people, 13 integrated check-posts are being set up at designated entry

points on the international land borders of the country, at an estimated cost of ₹ 635 crore. The Integrated Check Post at Attari, Punjab, on the Indo-Pakistan Border has been completed while the Integrated Check Posts at Raxaul and Jogbani, both in Bihar along the Indo-Nepal Border, are under construction.

11.3 Defence

The UPA Government has placed special emphasis on enhancing defence preparedness and upgrading the capabilities of the Armed Forces to meet security challenges. During the year, several important items of defence equipment and systems were inducted, including transport aircraft, medium lift helicopters, interceptor boats and fleet tankers. The ordnance factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings maintained their trend of

increased production and enhanced investments in Research and Development.

Defence Research and Development Organisation successfully test fired the indigenously developed Agni-V Long Range Ballistic Missile with a range of 5,000 km and the capability to carry various forms of payloads, taking India into a select club of countries in the world. Other major milestones during the year included launch of Agni-IV missile and the surface-to-surface tactical battlefield missile Prithvi-II, and the induction of the Light Combat Aircraft Tejas into the Indian Air Force. The first fully modified aircraft for the indigenously developed Indian Airborne Early Warning and Control System took to the skies in December 2011. The nuclear-powered attack submarine INS Chakra was inducted into the Indian Navy on April 4, 2012.



Governance and Civil Society



“Our efforts for rapid progress and development can have their full impact only if we curb corruption in public life and improve the processes of governance. I believe this is the right time to move decisively in this direction. Our Government will do its utmost to improve transparency and accountability in the work of public authorities. We are committed to take all possible measures to curb corruption in administration and deliver good governance to our citizens.”

*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

12 Governance and Civil Society

12.1 Anti-Corruption Measures

The Group of Ministers (GoM) set up in January 2011 to consider measures to tackle corruption has submitted two reports. Government has accepted the recommendations of the Group with minor modifications. In pursuance of this, Government has directed that requests for sanction of prosecution are to be decided upon by the competent authority within a period of three months. Government decided that for all officers of the central government above the rank of Joint Secretary, the competent authority to approve initiation of enquiry/investigation under Section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act will be the Minister-in-charge in the Government of India. Government has also accepted the recommendation of the GoM to put in place regulatory parameters for exercise of discretionary powers by Ministers and to place them in public domain.

A comprehensive 'Lokpal and Lakyuktas Bill, 2011' was passed by the Lok Sabha this year.

'The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill 2011' intended to provide protection to whistle-blowers, was passed by the Lok Sabha and is presently with the Rajya Sabha.

India ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in May, 2011. The Convention has entered into force for India on 8th June 2011. With a view to ensuring full compliance with this Convention, 'The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill 2011' was introduced in the

Lok Sabha. The Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Bill is under consideration of the Government.

12.2 Reforms

12.2.1 e-Governance

The National e-Governance Plan was approved by the Government with the vision to "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man". A network of more than 100,000 Common Service Centres for electronic delivery of public services to citizens in rural areas has been rolled out. Computer software tools and fonts have been made available in 22 Indian languages in 24 States. Pilots for delivering high-volume, citizen-centric e-Governance services have been implemented in 88 districts across seven states under the e-District Project.

The MCA-21 e-Governance project for facilitating business by simplifying and reducing documentation was carried forward by enabling online allotment of the Director Identification Number and integrating it with the Income Tax PAN. This will substantially reduce delays in incorporation of a company. A record 15 lakh annual reports were filed during the year with a peak of 70,000 filings on a single day.

Rules have been amended to facilitate payments by direct credit to the bank accounts of payees. A secured electronic payment system, through "Government e-payment gateway" has been commissioned

to facilitate this process. This measure will streamline the process of making payments, minimize the interface of the payees with Government offices and will usher in green banking.

12.2.2 Public Procurement Legislation

Following the announcement made by the Prime Minister in his Independence Day address of 2011, the Public Procurement Bill, 2012 has been drafted and approved by the Cabinet. The Bill seeks to regulate public procurement by all Ministries and Departments of the central government, Central Public Sector Enterprises and bodies controlled by the Central Government to ensure transparency, fair and equitable treatment of bidders, promoting competition and enhancing efficiency and economy in the procurement process. The Bill would create a statutory framework for public procurement which will provide greater accountability, transparency and enforceability of the regulatory framework.

12.2.3 Administrative Reforms

The Central Secretariat Manual of e-office procedure was brought out to facilitate e-office implementation on the Ministries/ Departments in the Government of India. The Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare developed a new system to facilitate disposal of grievances of pensioners.

12.2.4 Right to Service Delivery

'The Right of Citizens for time-bound delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill' was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 20th December 2011, and has since been referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

This bill is intended to make the Citizens' Charter statutory and to endow the public with the right to delivery of goods and services.

12.2.5 Affirmative Action

Government has decided to carve out a sub-quota of 4.5% for Minorities, as defined under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, from within the 27% quota for OBCs as recommended in the Report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities.

12.2.6 Judicial Reforms

The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill 2012 has been passed by the Lok Sabha. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was launched in the Department of Justice for increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears, enhancing accountability through structural changes and setting performance standards and capacities. Information such as filing of petition, allotment of cases to courts, generation of cause list, date of hearing and status of the case can be ascertained from judicial service centres set up by district and subordinate courts.

An amount of ₹ 595 crore was released to the states for infrastructure development for the lower judiciary in 2011-12. Funding pattern for this purpose between the centre and the states was revised from 50:50 to 75:25, making the scheme more attractive for states. Under the 13th Finance Commission award, ₹ 1353 crores was released to the states in 2010-11 and 2011-12 for special courts, lok adalats and training of judicial officers.

Building Bridges

FOURTH
BRICS Summit
March 29, 2012 : New Delhi



“There are promising signs that South Asia is increasingly getting plugged into the growth dynamics of Asia. Despite all the difficulties, we have been able to maintain a respectable growth rate in the last few years. This encouraging trend has coincided with the growing pace of integration of SAARC. This shows that we are on the right path.”

*Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister*

13 Building Bridges

13.1 External Affairs

The UPA Government's foreign policy continued to lay emphasis on engaging with the international community for the purpose of promoting rapid, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic growth in India. We remained vigilant in protecting our interests vis-à-vis challenges posed by international terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and growing maritime threats such as piracy. We also energetically put forward our views on emerging international issues such as energy security, environmental degradation, cyber security, reform of institutions of global political and economic governance, etc. On all these subjects, India's voice was heard clearly.

13.2 Neighbourhood

India continued its policy of seeking closer cooperation with our immediate neighbours, guided by the fundamental premise that a stable, prosperous, democratic and peaceful neighbourhood is in the mutual interest of all the countries in the region. The year witnessed a series of bilateral exchanges at the highest level with neighbouring countries, including the visits of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh and Maldives, the State Visits of the President of Myanmar and His Majesty the King of Bhutan, and the visits of the Prime Minister of Nepal and President of Afghanistan to India.

India also played a leading role in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which can be an effective instrument to promote regional economic cooperation, trade, infrastructure development, overall people to people contacts. Consistent with the Government's policy of promoting and intensifying economic integration of the region, India has initiated a number of asymmetric measures to promote such cooperation. In this context, during the XVII SAARC Summit held in Maldives in November 2011, India announced measures to virtually eliminate its sensitive list for items exported by the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) within SAARC.

The year witnessed the formalization of the Strategic Partnership between India and Afghanistan. The contours of the Indian assistance programme in Afghanistan, were outlined during the visit of the Prime Minister to Afghanistan in May 2011. Prime Minister also addressed a joint session of the Afghan Parliament and announced a further increase in India's aid commitment to Afghanistan by US\$ 500 million, thus raising the cumulative Indian commitment to Afghanistan to US\$ 2 billion.

Bilateral cooperation between India and Bangladesh was greatly enhanced with the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September 2011. During the visit, two historic accords were signed: a Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development that outlines the shared vision for durable

and long-term cooperation to achieve mutual peace, prosperity and stability and a Protocol to the 1974 Agreement concerning demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh, which paves the way for a resolution of the outstanding land boundary issues between the two countries.

A framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development was the highlight of agreements signed during the Prime Minister's visit to Maldives in November 2011. India closely monitored the political developments in Maldives and believes that the issues arising from these developments should be addressed by Maldivians themselves in a peaceful and democratic manner without any external interference.

India continued its support to Nepal in its efforts for socio-economic development in the country. In keeping with the tradition of high-level visits between the two countries, Prime Minister Dr. Baburam Bhattarai of Nepal visited India in October 2011. During the visit, agreements on Promotion and Protection of Investments and for a credit line of US\$ 250 million were signed.

India's unique and special relationship with Bhutan continued to strengthen with special focus on joint development of hydro-power in Bhutan.

India seeks peaceful and cooperative relations with Pakistan and is committed to resolving all outstanding issues through

dialogue, in an atmosphere free from terror and violence. During the year, Prime Minister had bilateral meetings with President Asif Ali Zardari, who paid a private visit to India in April 2012 and Prime Minister Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani on the margins of the SAARC and Nuclear Security Summits. The year also witnessed completion of the first round of the resumed dialogue in July 2011 and commencement of the second round of dialogue. The resumed dialogue process has resulted in some concrete positive developments, particularly in the area of economic cooperation.

India continued its close engagement with Sri Lanka in a wide range of economic and development cooperation related issues. India is now Sri Lanka's largest trading partner in South Asia. Last year, we emerged as the largest source country for Sri Lanka as far as Foreign Direct Investment and tourist arrivals are concerned. India has also continued its assistance for rehabilitation of the displaced persons and reconstruction of Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. India encourages a genuine process of reconciliation in Sri Lanka to find a political settlement in which all citizens of Sri Lanka, irrespective of their ethnicity, can find justice, dignity, equality and self-respect.

India-Myanmar relations gained increased momentum over the last year, including through the State Visit of the President of Myanmar to India in October 2011. New initiatives and projects that were

taken up this year included extension of a US\$ 500 million Line of Credit to the Government of Myanmar for various development related projects. The India – Myanmar relationship is poised for further growth with the Prime Minister expected to visit Myanmar this year.

The last year was celebrated as the year of India-China Exchange. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and President Hu Jintao jointly launched the 2012 Year of Friendship and Cooperation during the latter's visit to India for the BRICS Summit. Bilateral trade volume crossed US\$70 billion. India and China have also announced new initiatives for cooperation on maritime security and consultation on regional affairs. A new Working Mechanism for Coordination and Consultation on India-China Border Affairs has also begun discussions.

13.3 Look East Policy

India's relations with the ASEAN countries in 2011 were marked by frequent high-level exchanges. Four Heads of State and Government from ASEAN countries visited India in 2011. Prime Minister attended the 9th India-ASEAN Summit and 6th East Asia Summit held in Bali, Indonesia in November, 2011. He also paid a successful bilateral visit to Singapore. The momentum of high-level exchanges has continued this year, with the State Visit of Ms. Yingluck Shinawatar, Prime Minister of Thailand, in January 2012 as the Chief Guest for our Republic Day ceremony. India's economic and commercial

engagement with the ASEAN countries got a boost in August 2011 with the coming into operation of the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement in all ten ASEAN Member States. Total ASEAN-India trade reached US\$ 57.89 billion in 2010-2011, showing an increase of 30% over the previous year.

The comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Japan came into force on 1st August 2011. The India -Japan Annual Summit 2011 was held in December in New Delhi. Growth of bilateral relations with Republic of Korea received a new impetus with visits by the President and the Prime Minister to Seoul in July 2011 and March 2012 respectively.

13.4 Eurasia

The momentum of India's "special and privileged" Strategic Partnership with Russia continued to grow during 2011-12. Cooperation in diverse sectors such as defence, civil nuclear energy, hydrocarbons, information technology, pharmaceuticals, space, education and Culture reflected the multifaceted and dynamic nature of our time-tested and historic ties. Central Asia continued to figure prominently in India's priorities. Our relations with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan were elevated to the level of "strategic partnerships". Agreements in key areas such as civil nuclear cooperation and hydrocarbons were also signed with these countries.

13.5 The Americas

India further strengthened its strategic partnership with the United States

of America, through increased political and strategic consultations on all regional and global issues; growth in defence and counter-terrorism cooperation; and expansion in bilateral cooperation in areas of national priorities, including trade and investment, higher education, health, science and technology, agriculture, weather forecasting, space and clean and renewable energy. Trade in goods and services with the United States together crossed US\$ 100 billion in 2011, with the balance in India's favour.

13.6 Gulf and West Asia

India has been closely monitoring the developments in the West Asian and the Gulf region, which has immense importance in our foreign policy. The region hosts more than six million Indians, besides being a major trading partner and energy supplier for India. During the year, India continued its high-level engagements with the countries of the region. Diplomatic relations with Iraq were upgraded and the new Ambassador of India presented his credentials in June 2011. With Oman, the commissioning of the Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) in Bina, in May 2011 was the highlight of bilateral investment relations between the two countries.

13.7 Africa

Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the second Africa-India Forum Summit held in Addis Ababa in May 2011 and announced many new initiatives to further cement our relations with Africa. These include the availability of new Lines of Credit

worth US\$ 2 billion; more than 22,000 scholarships to Africa over the period of next three years; and establishment of more than 80 capacity building institutions in Africa. Indian peacekeepers, who have traditionally contributed to the maintenance of peace and stability in various regions of Africa, are currently deployed with UN Missions in South Sudan, Congo, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire.

13.8 Europe

The 12th India-EU Summit was held in New Delhi in February 2012. This was the first Summit-level interaction in India following the implementation of the European Union's Lisbon Treaty. The first Indo-German Intergovernmental Consultations between Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and German Chancellor Angela Merkel were held in New Delhi in May 2011. Estonia opened a Resident Mission in New Delhi in February 2012.

13.9 Global Issues

India hosted the Fourth BRICS Summit in New Delhi, and took over the Chairmanship of the Group. Highlights of the Summit included a decision by the leaders to examine the feasibility of setting up a BRICS Development Bank.

India played an active role as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Under India's Chairmanship, the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee adopted a document at a Special Meeting in September 2011 that introduced

into the UN lexicon the concept of 'zero tolerance' for terrorism and support to terrorist actions. India became a founding member, along with 29 other countries, of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum which was launched in New York in September 2011.

During its presidency of the Security Council in August 2011, India organized a thematic debate on UN Peacekeeping that highlighted the critical importance of consulting troop contributing countries in decisions related to mandates of peacekeeping missions. Along with other like-minded countries, India launched a major initiative to build support for an expansion of the UN Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories of membership.

India continued to contribute to global efforts to strengthen nuclear security and reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh attended the Second Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul in March 2012. In the G-20 process, India emphasized the development dimension and the need for promoting global economic growth.

13.10 Public Diplomacy and Cultural Diplomacy

There was a concerted effort to reach out to diverse and influential groups, in India and abroad, through a range of public diplomacy activities. The first ever conference of international relations experts was inaugurated by the Vice-President in October 2011. It attracted around 300 experts



Prime Minister with children at Seoul

engaged in international relations in universities around the country. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations established 17 Chairs in various universities and institutions around the world as part of its efforts to project Indian culture abroad.

13.11 Passport Services

The Passport Seva Project was expanded to cover most of the country, which now has 70 Passport Seva Kendras. During the calendar year, 7.57 million passport related services were rendered, including issue of 5.87 million passports in India. Indian Missions abroad also delivered consular and visa services to an increasing number of applicants, including through the public-private partnership mode.

13.12 Overseas Indians

Prime Minister chaired the third meeting of his Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians, which was attended by thirteen eminent Indians from across the world. The members of the Council appreciated that many of the suggestions emanating from previous meetings of the Council has been implemented, such as merging of Overseas Citizenship of India and People of Indian Origin cards and facilitating voting rights for Non-Resident Indians. The members suggested further measures in the areas of higher education, economic reforms, effective governance and promotion of research & development.





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