

Of Well-being of the Commons-
Their Hopes and Their Aspirations

A Civil Society Response on 1 Year of UPA-II



Wada Na Todo Abhiyan

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“.....It is the responsibility of every government to ensure that their legislative agenda has at its core, a genuine concern for the well being of the common person that it is reflective of their hopes and their aspirations.”

Smt. Sonia Gandhi
Chairperson UPA

The hopes and aspirations of the 'common man' are apparently the pivot around which all talks in the policy circle revolve. In this context, the report to the people-2009-10 brought out by the government on the completion of the first year of UPA-II certainly highlight some of the issues linked to the hopes and aspirations of the common man. But it is also necessary that such statements are assessed against hard facts and on the basis of views expressed by the people themselves. While we congratulate the government to come out with a report card on its performance over last one year of governance, we are also interested to highlight some of the glaring facts and figures pertaining to the ground realities prevalent in the country. The present document that can be seen a verdict of the people on the performance of the government is divided in four major sections. Section one provides a summary of the report to the people presented by the Prime Minister. Section two compiles some of the opinions by the members of civil society working on different issues and different dimensions of economic governance. Section three highlights the ground realities of the Indian Economy during last couple of years on some of the claims made by the government in its report. The fourth section presents the main promises of the government made through its election manifesto and a reality check on some of those promises.

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Section-1

Highlights of the Report to the People presented by the Prime Minister of India

The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, released the “Report to the People” at a function in New Delhi today. Following are the highlights including the executive summary of the Report to the People 2009-10:

The Report to the People 2009-10 is in continuation of the tradition of transparency and accountability set by the UPA-I Government. The Report begins with a foreword by the Prime Minister, which delineates the priorities and policies of the Government. As the Prime Minister mentions:

“The second UPA government is dedicated to building an economically stronger, a socially just, a culturally vibrant, a regionally balanced, a politically participative, a fully educated, a technologically modern, a creative and enterprising India. As we enter the second year of our second term we rededicate ourselves to these objectives and to the welfare of all our citizens.”

The report is organized around 12 themes:

1. Enabling Human Development: (i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Child Rights
2. Social Inclusion: (i) Food Security (ii) Empowering Women (iii) Empowerment and Development of Weaker Section (iv) An Inclusive Agenda for the Minorities (v) Disability to Empowerment (vi) Caring for the Senior Citizens (vii) Welfare of Ex-Servicemen & Serving Defence Service Personnel (viii) Welfare of Workers (ix) Financial Inclusion
3. Rural Renewal: (i) Bharat Nirman (ii) Rural Employment (iii) Agriculture – Towards Food Security and Welfare of Farmers (iv) Panchayati Raj
4. Transforming Cities: (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (ii) Mass Transport – Metro Projects and Buses (iii) Housing for the Urban Poor (iv) Public-Private Partnership Initiatives
5. Economic Resurgence: (i) Macroeconomic Overview (ii) Industrial Performance (iii) Energy (iv) Transport Infrastructure
6. Sustaining the Environment: (i) National Action Plan on Climate Change (ii) Compensatory Afforestation (iii) Green Tribunal (iv) Mission Clean Ganga
7. New Horizons: (i) Science and Technology (ii) Space Programme (iii) Information and Broadcasting (iv) Tourism (v) Culture (vi) Commonwealth Games (vii) National Youth Corps (viii) India post
8. Managing Disasters: (i) National Disaster Policy and Disaster-Specific Guidelines (ii) National Disaster Response Force (iii) Relief for Floods (iv) Cyclone Shelters
9. Addressing Special Development Needs: (i) The Northeast (ii) Jammu & Kashmir (iii) Bundelkhand
10. Security: (i) Internal Security Initiatives (ii) Managing Borders (iii) Defence
11. Governance and Civil Society: (i) Reforms (ii) Centre-State Relations
12. Building Bridges: (i) External Affairs (ii) Overseas Indians

The enclosed executive summary gives brief synopsis of Government’s initiatives and policies during 2009-2010.

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE 2010

Education

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was enacted in August 2009. Notifications have been issued for the enforcement of the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act and the RTE Act with effect from 1st April 2010.
- In 2009-10, till 31st December 2009, 7400 new primary schools and 11847 upper primary schools were opened, 35427 teachers appointed, 9708 additional classrooms constructed, 26.62 lakh teachers provided in-service training and 9.54 crores children provided textbooks.
- During 2009-10, about 11 crores children were benefited by the Mid-day meal scheme.
- The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in March 2009 with the objective of improving access to secondary education. During 2009-10, clearance was given to setting up 2478 new schools and improving 6998 existing schools.
- A scheme for the establishment and management of girls' hostels for students in the educationally backward blocks has also been launched. During 2009-10, approval has been given to set up 379 such hostels in 11 states.
- It has been decided to replace the present system of awarding marks by grades in all subjects in the Class X Board examination conducted by CBSE in 2010.
- The National Literacy Mission has been recast as Saakshar Bharat. To reduce gender disparity in literacy from 21% to 10%, six crores beneficiaries, out of the total target of seven crores, will be women. Within the overall target, 1.4 crores Scheduled Castes, 80 lakh Scheduled Tribes and 1.2 crores beneficiaries belonging to the minorities will be
- The UPA government has decided to provide full interest subsidy to poor students, whose parental income is limited to Rs.4.5 lakh per annum, on education loans taken by them to pursue technical and professional courses.

Health

- During 2009-10, more than 36000 village health & sanitation committees were set up, over 1300 facility-based Rogi Kalyan Samitis were formed, over 53000 accredited social health activists (ASHAs) were selected and trained, and more than 20000 doctors and paramedical personnel were added to the public health system. Over 4984 new health sub-centre buildings, 254 primary health centre (PHC) buildings and 102 community health centre (CHC) buildings were completed; 3246 sub-centre buildings, 732 PHC buildings, 264 CHC buildings and 28 district hospital buildings were upgraded or renovated.
- All disease control programmes showed sustained improvement. There was reduction in mortality due to malaria, kala-azar and dengue, as well as reduction in the incidence of filarial infection. In respect of tuberculosis, a cure rate of 87% has been maintained, while the case detection rate has increased from 70% in 2007 to 72% in 2009.

Child Rights

- An additional 792 projects and 291000 anganwadi centres (AWC) including mini anganwadis and 20000 anganwadis on demand have been approved to ensure that there is an operational anganwadi in every habitation of the country. This will take the total number of anganwadis to 14 lakhs. Nearly 725 lakh children below the age of 6 years and about 160 lakh pregnant and lactating women have currently been receiving benefits of supplementary nutrition. The number will increase further after the additional anganwadi centres become functional.
- The UPA government has doubled the nutritional and feeding norms. Children in the age group 3-6 years will now be given a morning snack and a hot cooked meal.

Social Inclusion

- The UPA government is committed to the enactment of the National Food Security Act.
- The Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008 providing for reservation for women in as nearly as one-third of the total seats of the Lok Sabha and of the State Legislative Assemblies, including the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi, for a period of 15 years, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6th May 2008. The Rajya Sabha has passed the bill on 9th March 2010.
- For ensuring 50% reservation for women at all levels in the three tiers of panchayats, a bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha to amend Article 243D of the Constitution. Presently, out of around 28.18 lakh elected representatives of panchayats, only 37% are women.
- A bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha to amend Article 243T of the Constitution for providing 50% reservation to women in urban local bodies.
- During 2009-10, central assistance of Rs. 1015.96 crores was released under the post-matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Caste students, covering approximately 40 lakh students.
- Under the post-matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Tribe students, Rs. 270.86 crores was released to assist 1376745 students during 2009-10. During 2009-10, central assistance of Rs. 172.97 crores was released as post-matric scholarship to approximately 14 lakh students belonging to the Other Backward Classes. During the same period, under the pre-matric scholarship scheme, central assistance of Rs.31.73 crores was released to assist approximately 17 lakh students belonging to the Other Backward Classes. During 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.50 crores has been allocated under the scheme.
- The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was announced in 2009-10. The PMAGY, launched on a pilot basis, with an allocation of Rs.100 crores, seeks the integrated development of 1000 villages where the population of SCs is about 50%, in five States, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Assam.
- Following up closely on the historic enactment conferring forest rights on the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, all measures have been taken to ensure its proper implementation. As on March 2010, more than 7.82 lakh titles have been distributed.
- 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 and considered amenable to targeting, have been so earmarked.
- 64 projects, at an estimated cost of over Rs. 8600 crores, have been sanctioned under the Jawarharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for implementation in 17 towns with a sizable minority population.
- In 2009-10, 4457 primary and upper primary schools have been constructed, 3530 primary and upper primary schools have been opened, 20588 additional class rooms have been constructed, 27 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV) have been sanctioned and 7765 teachers sanctioned in blocks and districts having a substantial minority population.
- 60 ITIs, located in minority concentration districts, are to be upgraded as part of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.
- During 2009-10, 17.29 lakh scholarships were given to children belonging to the minority communities for their pre-matric education. An amount of Rs. 202.94 crores was spent. 48% of the pre-matric scholarships were awarded to girls. Under the post-matric scholarship scheme, 3.88 lakh scholarships were awarded at a cost of Rs. 148.74 crores. Nearly 55% of those awarded scholarships were girls. 35982 merit-cum-means

scholarships were awarded at a cost of Rs. 97.51 crores, with nearly one third being girl students. Under the Meritorious Scholarship Scheme of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, for girl students in classes XI and XII, 15070 girls were awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 18.08 crores.

- The district plans of 80 minority concentration districts have been approved at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2343.75 crores.
- It has been decided to set up a National Social Security Fund for workers in the unorganized sector like weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers and bidi workers with an initial allocation of Rs. 1000 crores.
- Government has also taken important steps for the benefit of workers in the organised sector. Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 has been amended to enhance the benefits to the workers. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has been amended to raise the limit of maximum gratuity payable from Rs.3.5 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs. Comprehensive amendments have been made in the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 to improve the quality of delivery of health care and other benefits being provided to the insured persons in the organized sector and also to enable ESI infrastructure to be used to provide health care to workers in the unorganised sector. Plantations Labour Act, 1951 has been amended for providing safety and occupational health care to plantations workers.

Rural Renewal and Agriculture

- 71.8 lakh houses were constructed during the first phase against a target of 60 lakhs. An ambitious target of constructing 120 lakh houses has been set for the second phase; against this, more than 31 lakh houses have already been constructed/upgraded at a cost of around Rs.11000 crores.
- During the first phase, the emphasis was on providing safe drinking water to over 3.5 lakh habitations. With this work more or less complete, the priority has now shifted to cover water quality affected habitations. 28672 habitations affected with chemical contamination have been provided safe drinking water.
- Since its inception in 2006, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has provided nearly 600 crores person-days of work. During 2009-10, about 4.90 crores households have been provided employment through 40.98 lakh works with 251 crores person-days of employment being generated at a total expenditure of Rs. 33087 crores. The average wage rate per day has increased from Rs. 65 in 2006-07 to Rs. 90 in 2009-10.
- Several amendments have been made in the schedules of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) to facilitate its implementation. These include amendments to ensure transparency regarding custody of job cards and details to be contained in them, disbursement of wages through banks and post offices, maintenance of records, pro-active disclosure of information and processes and procedures to be followed during social audits.
- The nation faced a severe drought in 2009. The UPA government approved assistance amounting to Rs. 4806 crores from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to help mitigate the effects of the drought. Various measures were taken to deal with the situation, including introduction of a diesel subsidy scheme for supplementary irrigation to save standing crops, additional allocation of power from the central pool, ensuring availability of inputs, and permitting use of funds under centrally sponsored schemes for creation of agriculture infrastructure to achieve higher production. The impact of drought on crop production was mitigated.
- The Backward Regions Grant Fund programme is being implemented through panchayats in 250 identified districts. The programme aims at removing regional imbalances by bridging critical gaps in development and encouraging decentralized planning. More than Rs.3600 crores were released to the identified districts in 2009-10. A major achievement

was preparation of decentralized plans by the local bodies in 246 districts.

Governance and Civil Society

- In 2009-10, 39615 additional Common Service Centres were established. Services being offered through these centres include birth, death, caste, income & domicile certificates, services relating to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, utility bill collection, employment exchange services, postal services, electoral roll registration, right to information services, record of rights, integration with online portals, and management information system & awareness services for National Rural Health Mission, disaster management, AIDS control and telemedicine.
- The UPA government has taken a major initiative to provide a unique identification to all the resident Indian population. The Unique Identification Authority of India has been constituted to implement the UID scheme. This scheme shall ensure that various development deliverables reach the poor and needy in time, shall enable better monitoring and help plug leakages.
- Efforts have been made to strengthen both the `demand' and `supply' side for effective implementation of the Right to Information Act. Information Commissions have been set up both at the Centre and in the States. Government departments are being encouraged to put more information in the public domain; training programmes have been organized for CPIOs and appellate authorities and guidebooks have been prepared for use of both government officials and the public.
- A Delivery Monitoring Unit has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office to review selected flagship programmes, initiatives and iconic projects, with a view to ensuring effective delivery, through steady monitoring by the Ministry concerned. Ministries have also been advised to place information in the public domain on their respective websites and have begun so placing the information.
- The 'NGO Partnership System' is a web based portal to provide Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non Government Organizations (NGOs) with a host of facilities. As many as 27752 VOs/NGOs have already signed up with the NGO-Partnership System.

Building Bridges

- India's commitment to its immediate neighbourhood has revitalised SAARC with the implementation of a number of regional and sub-regional projects focused primarily on development. New initiatives have included the setting up of the SAARC Development Fund, establishment of the SAARC Food Bank, implementation of regional projects in telemedicine, tele-education and agriculture and conclusion of the SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.
- India continued to press for reform of the United Nations, in particular, through expansion of its Security Council to make it more democratic and representative.

Section-2

First Year of UPA-II: Some Comments

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Date on Comments- 25-05-2010

As a resident from North East India I believe that the performance of the UPA II for the period under discussion has been mixed. Limited success in some sectors coupled with two steps backward in others. The sectors where this mixed phenomena has been most evident are (a) addressing rural development (b) external relations (c) The Look East Policy

In rural development, especially on issues of poverty alleviation, the government appears to have lost focus despite the presence of the Panchayati Raj Juggernaut and NREGA. Development seems to have created red tape mechanisms of its own. The much hyped about bottom up approach as a paradigm to introduce community ownership over rural development has slowed down. Agricultural production seems to have hit rock bottom, with the hopes of the poor, the marginalized and the discriminated in our rural countryside. Rural frustration and resentment is on the rise. Unrest will increase; conflict may arise and make the task of governance in our neglected rural areas much more difficult.

In foreign affairs the country's focus continues to remain Pakistan and China oriented. Pakistan continues to remain an enigma, which this government finds it difficult to cope up with. In the China front, progress has been made. It is a good sign and might even lead to final agreements on long standing border disputes. The fact that two of the Asian giants are working together, if not as friends, but towards a commonly shared objective augers well for the future. The UPA II appears to be on track with its China approach.

A North East perspective on the performance of the UPA II is the most disappointing. The Look East Policy, a flagship project of UPA-I which was projected as an initiative to end NE sense of isolation and neglect, has suddenly been dropped like a hot potato. No reason has been given for this unexpected about-turn. It stands out as a prominent unfinished agenda of the previous govt. With this approach, what signal is the UPA-II sending to the restless region of India?

Likewise DONER, the once hyped about department that was supposed to transform the region has suddenly become a dud..! At present there is growing suspicion that the centre is more interested in creating new mischief in the NE than in settling outstanding problems of the region. Viewed from the capitals of the seven states, this belief is rapidly gaining credibility. It's disappointing.

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Date on Comments- 24-05-2010

1. As a women political activist, for me the unpardonable failure of the UPA-2 is the non passage of the Women Reservation Bill. Even though the government promised, through the speech of the President in the joint sitting of parliament, that it will pass this Bill in the first 100 days, the government did not show much political will and social commitment to pass the Bill. My organization, the National Federation for Indian Women (NFIW), strongly believes that the passage of this Bill is essential for the functioning of a meaningful and participatory

democracy. This Act not only ensures the presence of 33% women in parliament but it also initiates a very crucial step towards a feministic social change.

2. In the face of the present economic crisis and the resultant inflation and price rise, the government should focus more on the implementation of its flagship programmes like the NREGA and NRHM. The basics of these two are still to be in order or in place. The NREGA worker still will have to wait for the wage for more than three months. A very few families have got even 50 days of employment.

3. The govt is moving in a wrong direction leaving behind a large section of people, the AAM ADMI. There is no talk of AAM AURAT.

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Date on Comments- 24-05-2010

UPA II is likely to do better on UEE matters as the RTE is being made effective from 1st April 2010, the UPA-I could have done it too. Of course they have not spelt out how seasonal migrant children's right would be protected.

On the agriculture front, the UPA-II has revised MSP of most grains (upward to the extent of 30% +/-) and pulses (about 10-15% of the earlier MSP). This was no great favour, but just acceptance of what the open market was indicating as the least price. Surprisingly, the UPA-II has joined the chorus (for no reason) of the so called price rise of agro commodities and the public announcements to control it. It is utterly atrocious the way government is trying to control sugar and cotton prices, irrespective of its international price level. The UPA-II is openly with the rich to make them richer than with the poor to make them better off on at least basic things.

In the first instance, if our PDS (Public Distribution System) is strong and properly organized, the real poor would be insulated from the so called inflation of agri commodities. The middle class who can and wants to buy gold at its current price is crying (wolf) of price rise. The conservative middle class (who also wants to maintain the status quo), in the left and in the right alike, is making fuss that suits the UPA-II.

On the front of persons facing challenges, the UPA-II is showing as if they are severely suffering as compared to UPA-I in terms of being vision impaired, hearing impaired, speech impaired, and needless to say bankrupt in thinking despite rise in GDP.

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Date on Comments- 24-05-2010

In its manifesto the congress party which is the leading party on the coalition said as follows.

“The Indian National Congress recognizes the imperative of police reforms. A clear distinction between the political executive and police administration will be made. The police force will be better provisioned especially in the matter of housing and education facilities; the police force will be made more representative of the diversity our population; and police recruitment will be made more effective and training professionalized to confront new and emerging threats. Accountability of the police force will be institutionalized.”

To my mind this promise was crafted in a specific context and to address specific ills that beset policing. First, it was a promise to move to comply with the Supreme Court's six carefully crafted directives in the Prakash Singh case. The Court had directed all the governments to do certain things including setting up a policy making body for the police, a complaints authority for the public, an establishment board to take care of police transfers promotions and placing, and to ensure that police postings and transfers were left with the police chief, that he and his seniors were assured minimum tenure and that the police separated the investigating wing from the ordinary duties of maintaining law and order. Second, the manifesto promise acknowledged the fact that across the country policing is in a bad way, police management is poor, working conditions worse, public trust and confidence even lower than these. At the same time the security environment whether personal or relating to property or relating to integrity of the State has become more and more demanding and fragile. In its present form the police demonstrably cannot cope. Third, the Manifesto is very specific in relation to the cure for all this. It recognizes that there is too much illegitimate political interference in policing and therefore it says that "A clear distinction between the political executive and the police administration will be made". Recognizing the need for improvement in their working conditions, it promises better provisioning of the police; recognising the widespread public perception that policing is one sided and biased it promises that recruitment will be representative of the diversity within the community and finally recognising that recruitment is often based on graft and patronage it promises to change these processes and make them less discretionary and closed and more transparent.

How shall we assess all these? The police reform terrain is not as still and silent as it was all these 6 decades. But neither can we say it is vibrant or that change is being embraced and strongly pursued. Whatever changes there have been since the judgement was delivered 4 years ago and one year since the Manifesto promises were made, have not come from a lead given by the UPA.

A few changes have been catalysed by the need to obey the Supreme Court's directives and this too after the court was exasperated enough to set up a monitoring committee to report back to it. Most states including congress and its ally ruled states have resisted reforms in whichever way they can. From the judgment till very recently a couple of months ago, the Central Government that has the Union Territories directly under it, also did little or nothing toward making changes happen. When they did, like nearly all the States where Congress ruled or in opposition hands, the measures it sought to put in place are piecemeal. The truth is that any change that will loosen the present grip of politicians over police promotions and transfers is being strongly resisted by party politicians of all hues. In fact some of the laws that have been put in place tighten this grip. At the same time there are many within the force itself who are very comfortable with the patronage they enjoy and happy to benefit from the system of leadership which is eating away the effectiveness of the force. There are others who are completely against greater transparency and accountability or changing feudal practices which they say are 'necessary' but which everyone recognises are abuse of process disguised as 'effective' policing. In the absence of viable alternatives the public too - though they may not like what they see of their police - are uncertain of the value of 'lawful' policing and often content to live with 'strong' policing which is really another way of saying 'illegal and abusive' policing.

The degree to which state governments and the Centre has complied with the directions of the Court, the new laws that have passed, and the various institutions that have been set up as a result including the effectiveness of the few police complaints authorities that have been set up has been enumerated and analysed by the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative and is up on their website. www.humanrightsinitiative.org

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Date on Comments- 24-05-2010

The first year of UPA-II has been mixed for voluntary sector.

The positive side:

1. For the first time the Finance Minister called leaders of some key voluntary organizations for pre-budget consultation. Earlier it was only trade, industry and investment sector used to get space along with trade unions, but this year this was very important and path breaking initiative from the finance minister.
2. The Finance Ministry has also started recognizing VANI as the apex body of voluntary organizations. VANI has been invited for policy briefing along with CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM.
3. The Planning Commission also started building online data base of voluntary organizations. It also received with positive note the midterm appraisal of the five year plan.

The Negative side:

1. The draft 'Direct Taxes Code' proposed by Finance Ministry is restrictive and has unjustified provisions. (See enclosed note).
2. The FCRA amendment asks for re-registration after every five years.
3. The UPA-I adopted National Policy of Voluntary Sector under the leadership of Planning Commission. It was also adopted by the Cabinet. But unfortunately it is not been followed either by the central ministries or by the state government. None of the state government has taken it seriously to develop the state specific policy as suggested by the UPA-I.
4. The escalated violence in naxalite areas has resulted in victimizations of voluntary organizations operating in these areas. Somehow, section of government has started believing that in partnership with private sector they can achieve inclusive growth of country. There has been attempt to sideline the voluntary sector.
5. The UPA-II is offloading its social development institutions like schools and hospitals to private sector to provide services, rather than improving the service.

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Date on Comments- 24-05-2010

In India, historically and structurally embedded socio-economic inequalities in terms of caste, class, gender and disabilities have continued even after 60 years of 'planned development' and have only increased since the beginning of the neo-liberal reforms policy framework since the 1990's. Hence any assessment of any governmental programme has to have Social Equity as a central component of such assessment, looked at from the perspectives of dalits and tribals, women and children.

Even though inclusive development has become a mantra of political leaders and have even been presented as the focal theme of the XIth Five Year Plan document, the predominant neo-liberal perspectives of planning, programming and budgeting, coupled with series of social security net programmes, have a professional approach of dealing directly questions of Social

Equity in this country. All the Flagship programmes, such as the NREGA, have to be looked at poor palliatives to the victims of the neo-liberal onslaught. For example, all the claims for employment generation under NREGA need to be looked at from the point of view of the mainstream Growth without employment generation' paradigm.

From this perspective, any assessment UPA I or II have to highlight the continuing dismal record of UPA in terms of what can be called "social Equity Budgeting" - Special Component Plan for dalits, Tribal Sub Plan and Gender Budgeting. There have been enough and more concrete and professional studies made in these spheres both at the central and State levels!.....

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Date on Comments- 24-05-2010

India is being split in three parts: Manhattan, India and Bharat

"UPA-II is moving in the right direction. This is direction that UPA-I had chalked out for itself, and the UPA-II is busy providing the finishes touches. By the time the UPA-II finishes its term, it would like to push at least 40 per cent of the farmers out of agriculture; take-over good fertile land and hand it over to the industry; create princely estates (or call it Manhattan) in the form of SEZ; privatize water, forests and biological resources; increase dependence on food imports; open up the trade barriers under fast track FTAs, making the country world's biggest food dump; dismantle domestic small-scale industry and expand the reach of MNREGA."

MNREGA is like *Surf Excel*. Remember the advertisement: *Surf Excel hai naa*.

Look at the way the laws are being modified and amended. Whether it is biodiversity, seed, water, IPRs, and you name it. The laws are being framed by the industry for the industry. The rest of the country does not matter."

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Date on Comments- 25-05-2010

1. Peoples verdict towards the government is for full tenure of five years therefore it is not proper to assess its performance on the basis of only 365 days functioning. Yet, if it is to be done it should be on the basis of people's expectations and level of aspirations. Thus, people would like to know that are we in better position than in 2009 and avail comparatively more security and safety.
2. UPA II-Government initiated its functioning with the promise to solve the main problems issues in the country within 100 days of its taking over. It is now 365 days have passed and none of the government department is in a position to claim any achievement/result in this regards.
3. Unlike UPA-I, this government is not as common-man friendly and poor people oriented as it was in previous tenure. Its decisions have been arbitrary and are not in the interest of the people, as seen in spiral price rise of edibles and increase in inflation rate, which was at zero level during elections.

4. The bureaucratic decisions in the government are not in a coordinated manner. They have created hindrances in development process & impediments in adopting new improved practices. The trend is which was evidently clear in silence of Delhi administration on the issue of mercy petition to parliament attack offenders. For the purpose, the Home Ministry wrote six letters to them, who deny their receipts.
5. Supply of life saving drugs could not reach to Manipur and Nagaland people because of public demonstrations at the national highway favouring separate greater Nagaland State demand, govt. in center & state are were spectators to it.
6. Recently the party president, as chairman of NAC has decided to nominate party leaders as observers over the functioning of various ministries. Now it will be the model of governance.
7. Common man, at the last ladder of socio-economic structure is supposed to be the middle stone of the planning arch, which is practically missing in the field implementation of the plan programs and projects.
8. It was believed, at the inception of UPA II, that investment over building of infrastructure facilities will be adequately increased; the bottlenecks of development will be removed and State will concentrate on the issues to bring out reforms in lifestyle of common man but nothing is evidently visible in the field situation.
9. The voters supported the congress and other UPA allies that they will bring safety, security and stability instead of uncertainties, but the loss of life and livelihood continues on account of Terrorist aggressions and Naxalite movements.
10. Government, at present, claims that it has saved the Indian markets from recessionary trends but undermines the people's faith in savings, elasticity in their consumption pattern. In fact credit for it should go to the curtailment in routine expenses of service providers and progressive corporate units.
11. The flagship programs of MNREGA and food security do fulfill the social need but it is also expected from the people that each rupee is effectively utilized during their field implementations. In fact, government has nothing in response, to this issue.
12. Present government, in disguise of good governance, has developed such a work culture in administration, which has negated people's interest and feelings on one hand and has compelled the toiling citizens, honest tax payers and successful entrepreneurs, to bear the burden of its incapability and corrupt practices.
13. Due to shortsightedness, Government is adhering to the "right-based" policy for different sectors, while in turn, it is going to decrease competitive capability of people in economic markets.
14. UPA II boasts about Right to Education Act and clearance of women's reservation bill in Rajya Sabha. It remains to be seen how women's quota bill fares on the floor of Lok Sabha in face of severe oppositions from few political groups.
15. Internal contradictions continue, while the government grapples with the diverse range of issues such as the food security bill, implementing universal Right to Education and operational civil nuclear deal.
16. One of the Ministers in cabinet admits his role to protect environment without any risk on economic development and denies green signal those projects which were opposed by the people. Mining in sensitized eco-system region of Goa and establishing energy mechanism within 130 KM radius of Ganga Basin were apposed by the ministry of environment because people did not agree to it. Thus peoples participation and intervention in policy making is possible and is to be followed by other ministries

Short comings:-

The issue to reduce the average life of litigation in the court of law remained untouched and the pendency of cases (3 Crores) remains untouched.

In-spite of failure to launch national urban health mission the health ministry succeeded towards harsher punishment for spurious drugs manufacturing and marketing.

It was at the instance of education ministry that right to education bill passed in both the houses of parliament but its implementation is in test tube. The assurance of private school to abide by the provision of the act is blurred.

Agriculture ministry as delayed drought relief majors to minimize its impact on the life and livelihood of the rural folk.

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सही मायने में अगर देखा जाय तो यू.पी.ए. का जो कार्यकाल रहा है वह आम गरीबों के पक्ष में नहीं रहा है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण महंगाई का सवाल है। सबसे बड़ी बात है सरकार में दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति की भयंकर कमी है। किसी तरह के निर्णय लेने में सक्षम नहीं दिखती है। स्वाभाविक है जिस सरकार में दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति का अभाव एवं निर्णय लेने की क्षमता का अभाव दिखेगा वहां डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम कमजोर पड़ने लगेगा साथ ही साथ अराजक स्थिति का उभार भी होगा।

आज के तारीख में सरकार को जिस सवाल को एड्रेस करना चाहिये, खाद्य सुरक्षा, किसानों का सवाल/ पानी का सवाल/ शिक्षा/ स्वास्थ्य / सामाजिक सुरक्षा/ जिस ढंग से इस पर नियोजन से काम करना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ। वैसे आज के तारीख में सरकार यह कह सकती है, ये सारे सवालों को हमने हल कर दिया है। लेकिन कहीं भी इसकी मॉनिटरिंग नहीं हो पायी है, अगर इसकी मॉनिटरिंग सरकार और गैर सरकारी दोनों मिल कर करेंगे, तो सच्चाई का पता लग सकता है। आज सरकार में आम जनता की कोई भागीदारी नहीं दिखती है। सरकारी गवर्नेंस सिस्टम अपने हिसाब से चलता है लेकिन सीविल सोसाइटी का गवर्नेंस कुछ भिन्न होता है यह भी तय है कि लोकतंत्र में सारा कुछ सरकार के द्वारा नहीं होता, वहां जनता के भागीदारी के बिना कार्य अधूरा और सही भी नहीं होगा। सरकारी नजरिया एवं गैर सरकारी नजरिया दोनों भिन्न होता है।

आज अगर देखा जाय, तो पूरे देश में दो तरह की शक्तियां सामने उभर कर आयी है, एक नवउदारवादी दुसरा साम्प्रदायिक। नवउदारवादी की सोच है कि अमेरिका का मॉडल बना दे। दूसरा आर्यावत मॉडल चाहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो गरीब, वंचित, हाशिये पर है उनको विकास के धारा में शामिल करना कठिन होगा। यहीं कारण है सेज आदि योजनाओं पर सरकार का ध्यान अधिक है इसके अलावा सरकार नक्सल उन्मूलन के नाम पर ग्रीन हंट जैसे अभियान के माध्यम से हिंसा फैला रही है। यह बात जरूर है कि हम किसी भी तरह की हिंसा को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे, चाहे वह सरकारी हिंसा हो या गैर सरकारी की हिंसा हो, दोनों गलत है। लोकतंत्र में हिंसा का कोई स्थान नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस पर सरकार को बहस चलाने की जरूरत थी कि आखिर नक्सलवाद आया कैसे ? क्या कारण है कि नक्सल क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण उन नक्सलियों को अपना रहनुमा समझते हैं, इस पर भी बहस होनी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही आतंकवाद का मामला भी है। इन्हीं सवालों पर सरकार का एक वर्ष बीत गया। यह बात जरूर है कि सरकार ने अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार 1 मई 2010 से लागू कर दिया वहीं झारखंड जैसे विद्यालय में प्राथमिक से लेकर महाविद्यालय तक आधे से अधिक में शिक्षक नहीं है। जबकि 30 छात्रों पर एक शिक्षक तय है। ऐसी स्थिति में शिक्षा का अधिकार कैसे लागू होगा यह सवाल अपने आप में प्रश्न वाचक बना हुआ है ?

इसके अलावा इस देश में सूखा ग्रसित क्षेत्र की लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। झारखंड क्षेत्र में जहां 1100 एम0एम0 से लेकर 1400 एम0एम0 वर्षा होती है वहां भी सूखा है। तो ये कहां, कहा जा सकता है कि मानव रचित सूखा है। जिस देश में मनरेगा जैसा एक्ट लागू है उसके बावजूद भी अगर सूखा है, तो यह माना जायेगा कि सरकार के पास कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है। आज की तारीख में सबसे चिंता का विषय है कि पूरे देश में आदिवासी समुदाय डरे हुए हैं, सहमें हुए हैं। इनके हाथों से जमीन छिनती जा रही है, बेघर होते जा रहे हैं, और बेकाम भी।

वर्तमान में सरकार को उपर्युक्त बुनियादी व ज्वलंत सवालों पर विशेष, कार्यक्रम, योजना, बतौर अभियान चलाकर कार्य लेने की जरूरत है।

यहां निगम जगत का तेजी से विस्तारीकरण हो रहा है। स्वाभाविक है जहां निगम जगत का विस्तार होगा, वहां गरीबों पर शोषण और अत्याचार बढ़ेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को अपनी रणनीति बनाना आवश्यक होगा।

झारखंड का ही उदाहरण ले सकते हैं, या यूं कह सकते हैं कि बिना राजा का राज चल रहा है, लगभग 25-26 दिनों से झारखंड में सरकार नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। यहां पर केन्द्र सरकार का हस्तक्षेप होना चाहिये लेकिन सरकार मौन है, पूरा झारखंड हाशिये पर है।

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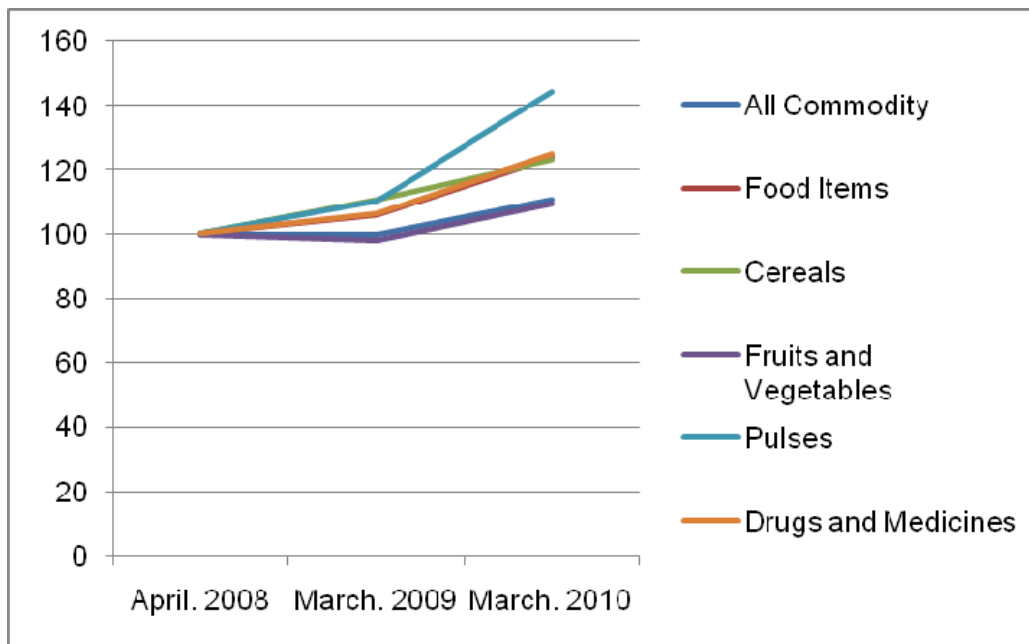
यूपीए की दूसरी पारी के पहले साल में ही यह साफ हो गया है कि यह सरकार पैसे वाले ताकतवर लोगों की है देश के प्रकृतिक संसाधनों को धनकुबेरों के हाथों सौंपने के लिए तरह-तरह की कोषिषें हो रही है जल, जंगल और जमीन, जो आदिवासी जीवन का आधार रही है, उसे छीना जा रहा है जहां कहीं इसके विरोध में आवाजें उठ रही हैं उसे दबाने की पूरजारे कोषिष की जा रही है पांतिमय तरीके से अपनी बातें कहने सनुने की व्यवस्था ही खत्म होती जा रही है चाहे जितने भी धरना-प्रदर्शन कर ले कोड़े, कहीं भी सनुवाई नहीं है सरकार की इस अनसनुी से पांतिमय संघर्श के सारे हथियार कर्दु हो चुके हैं सरकार अपनी ओर से पहले तो पूरी कोषिष करती है कि आदिवासी हिंसा का रास्ता अपनाएं। जब कोई नहीं दीखता तो वे आदिवासी मजबूरी में उसी के साथ हो लेते हैं, जो उन्हें दिखता है, चाहे वह हिंसा का ही रास्ता क्यों न हो थोड़ी हिंसा सरकार को बड़ी हिंसा करने का रास्ता दे देती है, पहले एक साल की 'सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि' के रूप में ऑपरेशन ग्रीन हंट को देखा जा सकता है, जो जल, जंगल और जमीन पर निगम के अधिकार और नियंत्रण स्थापित करने के लिए देश के आदिवासी जनों के खिलाफ एक खुली लड़ाई है उनका वजूद ही खतरे में है। उनकी सामूहिकता और संस्कृति पर रोजाना हमले हो रहे हैं पढ़ा लिखा, खाता पीता हुआ समाज इसे विकास की एक बड़ी लड़ाई के रूप में देख रहा है।

Section-3

India As On 2009-10: An Overview

In the General Elections- 2009 People of India gave an overwhelming mandate in favour of the UPA-II. However, the experience of the first year of UPA was not very satisfactory. The year witnessed an unprecedented rise in prices of all commodities which made the lives of millions of the poor and marginalized sections difficult. The increase in prices was particularly disturbing in food items, pulses, drugs and medicines and if one compares the situation with the previous year, the rise in prices were very steep during 2009-10 (See Figure-1, Table-1). Unfortunately, the government did not do anything to curb the prices and the situation kept on worsening.

Figure-1
All India Price Situations: Movement of Wholesale Prices



The sector that was worst hit during 2009-10 was the rural economy and agriculture. Notwithstanding the tall claims made by the government on the rural reclamation, the situation in the countryside remained crisis ridden. As can be seen from Table-2 and Figure-2, while the economy as a whole grew by 7.2 percent during the year 2009, the agricultural sector witnessed a negative growth of (-) 2% during 2009-10. Here, the role of the government in providing corrective measures for the worst draught situations the country faced last year, there was hardly any concrete step on behalf of the government to provide any relief to the people living in the countryside. In fact, the share of the government in total investment in agriculture declined from around 24.3 percent in 2007 to only 17.6 percent in 2009. A large chunk of this public investment in agriculture comes from the state governments only.

Figure-2
Government Investment in Agriculture as % of total Investment in Agriculture

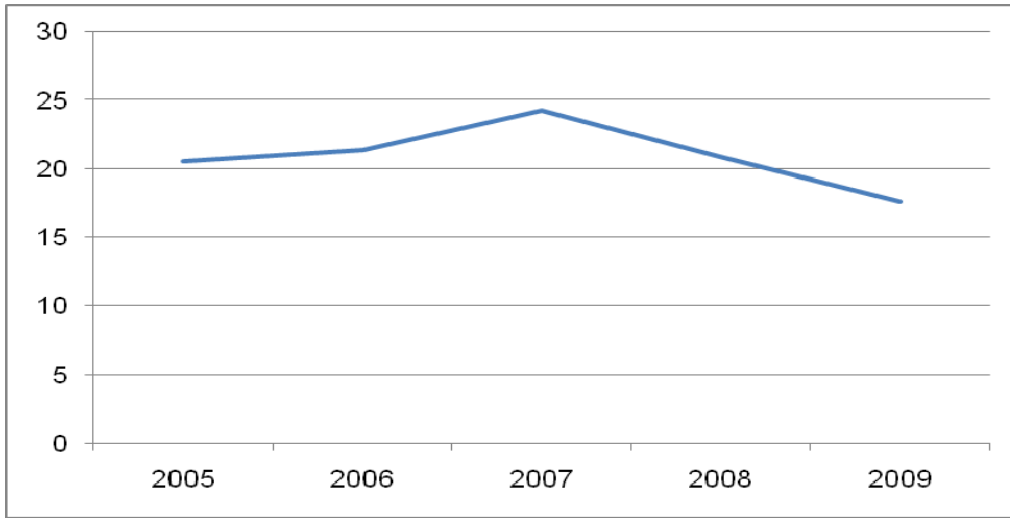


Figure-3
Growth in Agriculture Sector Vis-à-vis Overall Economy

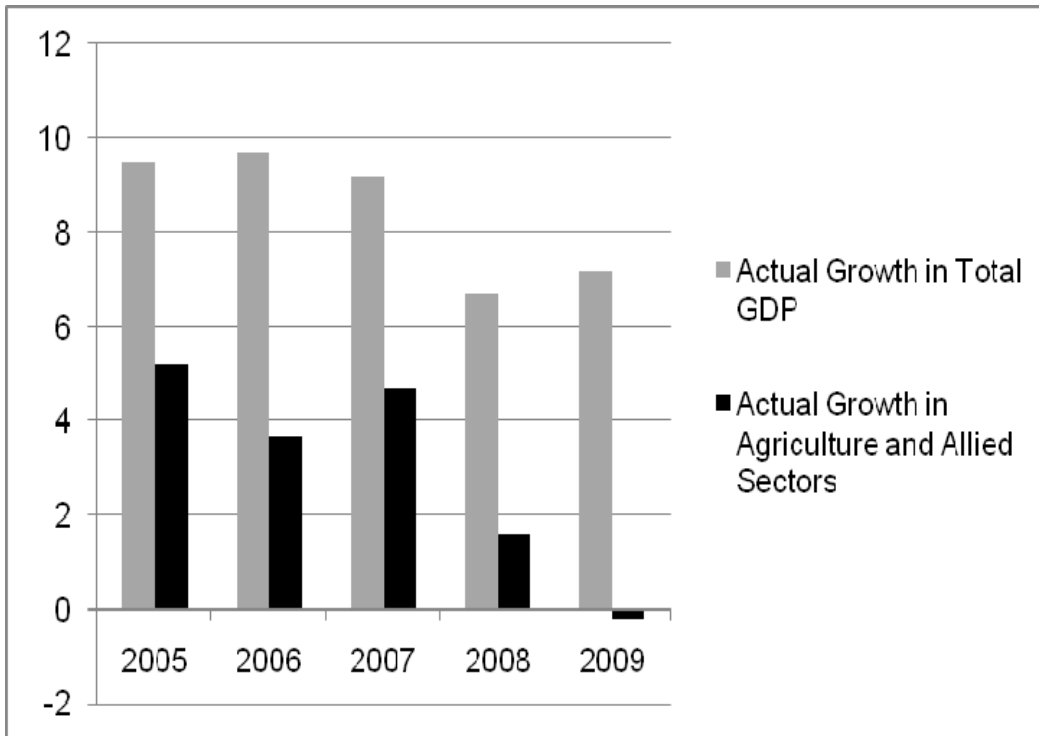


Figure-4
Budgeted ad Revised Estimates for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

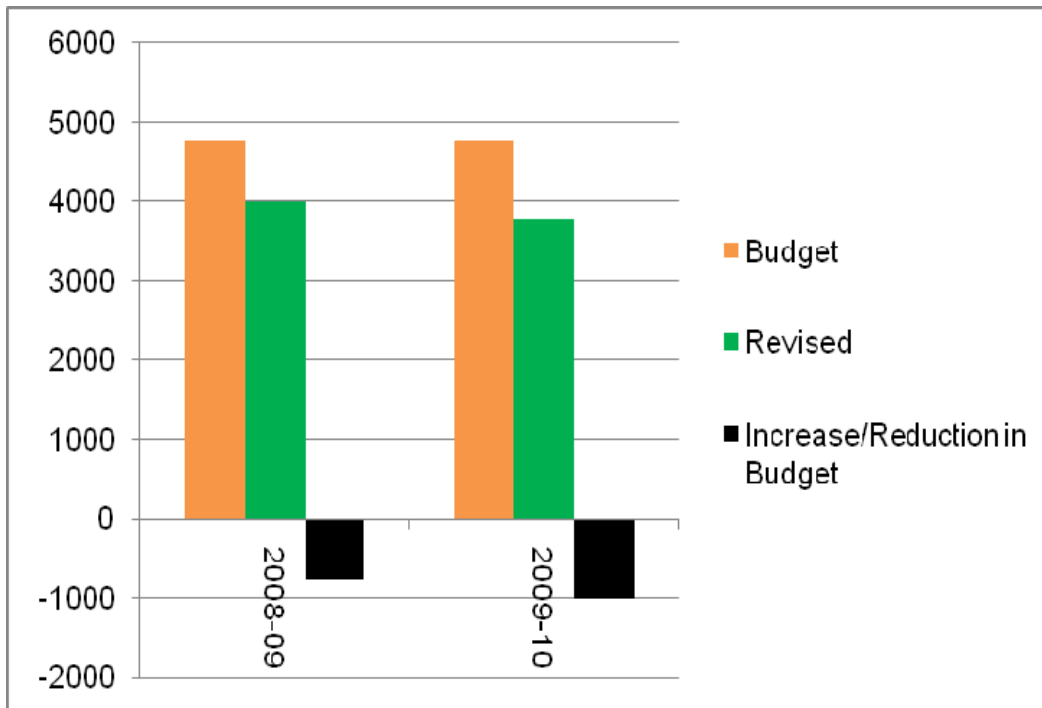


Figure-5
Unspent Balance Accumulated under MGNREGS and Indira Awas Yojana during 2009-10

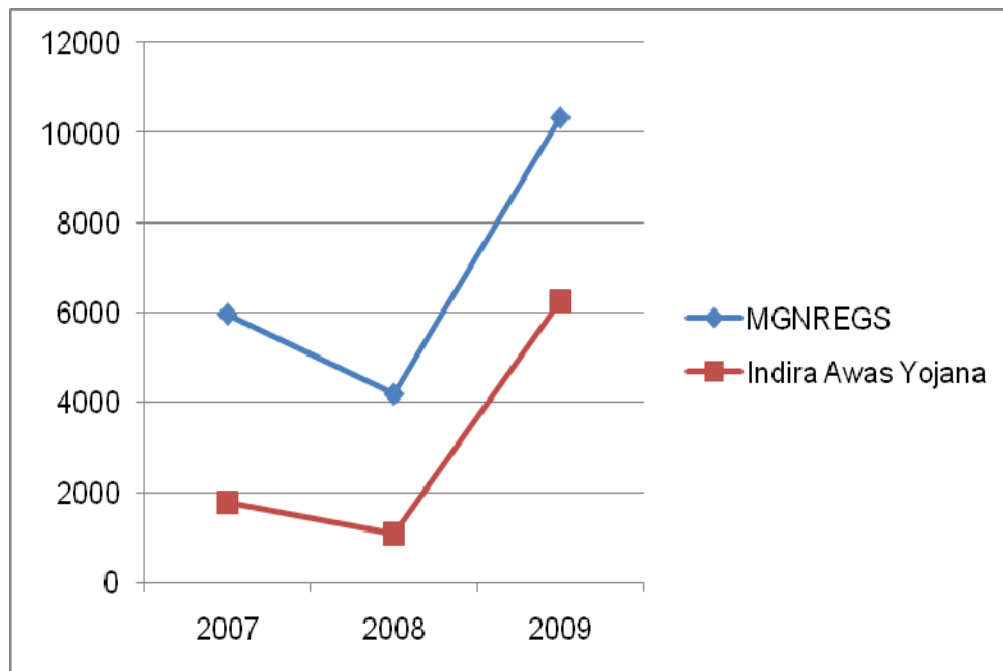


Figure-6
Per Unit Allocation under Indira Awas Yojana declined

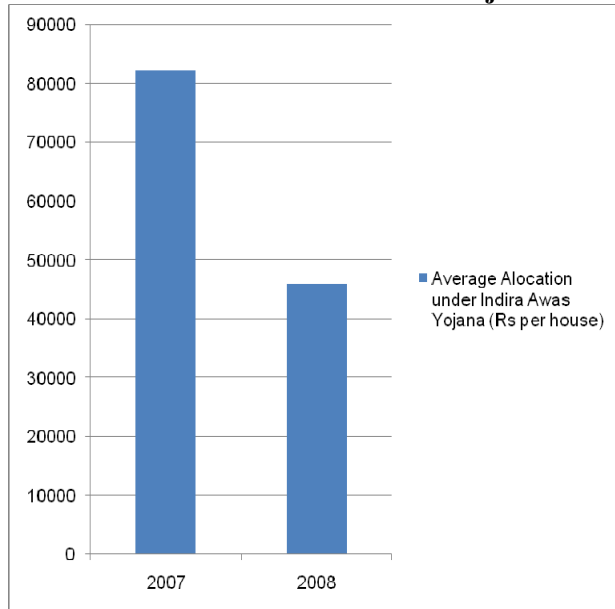


Figure-7
Achievement Rate under Indira Awas Yojana

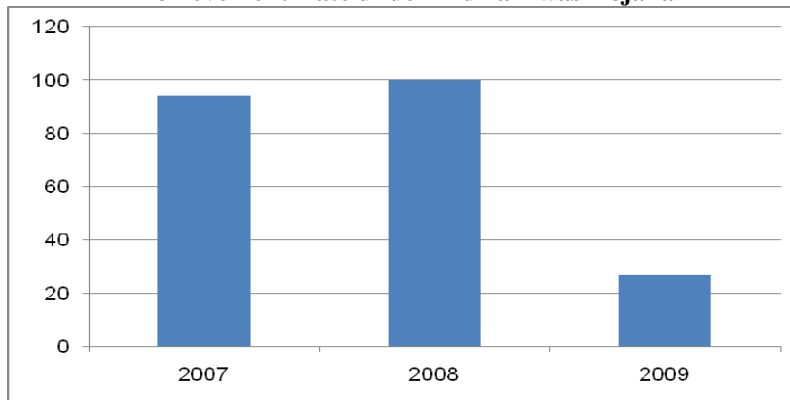


Figure-8
Decline in Allocations under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan during 2009-10

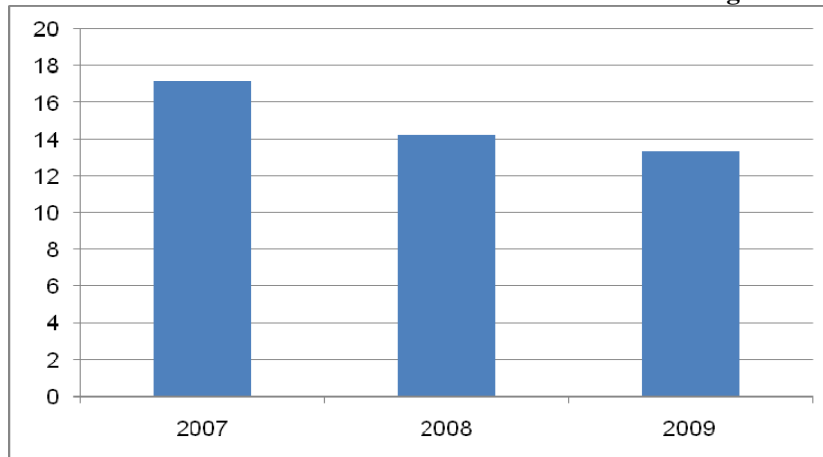
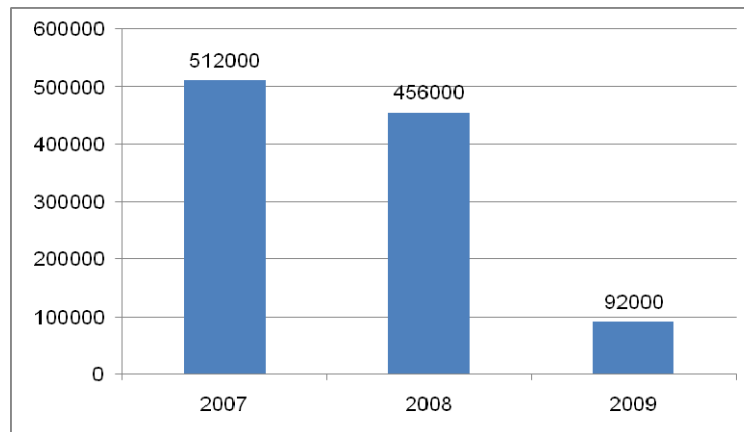


Figure-9

Number of beneficiaries under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan



While the public investment on agriculture is on constant decline, there have been serious lapses on the part of government and its agencies in taking efforts for effective utilization of whatever resources are allocated for different programmes. A significant part of the amount that was allocated by the government for different programmes on rural development remained unspent at the end of the year. By 2009, the total unspent balance in different schemes under rural development was more than Rs 18717 crores, of which MGNREGS only accounted for more than Rs. 10345 crores. The unspent balance in MGNREGS increased from Rs. 4203 crores in 2008 to Rs. 10345 crores in 2009. In Indira Awas Yojana, the amount unspent increased from around Rs. 1062 crores in 2008 to Rs. 6246 crores in 2009. These indicate a mismatch between what the government claims to have achieved and the reality. In many critical sectors, the government withdraws in the middle of the year after making initial commitments while making the budgets. During 2009-10, the budget for the Ministry of Panchayatiraj was estimated at Rs. 4781 crores. However, after six months when the budget was revised, the Ministry downsized the estimates by Rs. 1000 crores to Rs 3781 crores (See Table-4). Such reductions in budget as well as accrual of unspent balances are also reflected in the physical outcomes. Also there are other concerns related to issues of rationality in programme implementation. For example, in spite of huge increase in the cost of construction materials, the per unit allocation in Indira Awas Yojana has declined over the years. While in the year 2007 the per unit allocation under Indira Awas Rural Housing Yojana was Rs. 82239, it came down to Rs. 46024 in 2008. This raises questions about the rationality of planning and allocation. The physical achievement under Indira Awas Yojana was abysmally low during 2009. While in 2007 and 2008 the achievement rate was around 100%, in 2009, it came down to only 27 percent in spite of the stimulus package for rural economy announced in 2009.

The allocations directed towards wellbeing of many of the marginalized sections remained unutilized during 2009-10. In case of Minorities, the amount unspent of the allocations made in the Ministry of Minority affairs increased from Rs. 31 crores in 2008-09 to Rs. 141 crores 2009-10 (Table-7). Similarly, the gap between budgeted and actual expenditure under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs increased from Rs. 315 Crores in 2008-09 to more than Rs. 1300 crores in 2009-10. In terms of proportions, around 40 percent of the resources to be spent under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs remained unspent during 2009-10 (Table -8). The gap between budgeted and actual expenditures under the Ministry of Social

Justice and Empowerment increased from around 2 percent of the budget to more than 17 percent of the budget (table-9).

In the report to the people, the government, under the section on inclusion, has made many claims on how the efforts of the government to provide scholarships have benefited the students from marginalized sections. However, the realities are different. During 2009, the level of underachievement of the government in reaching out to beneficiaries was the maximum. While in 2008, around 45 percent of the targeted beneficiaries of the SC and OBC communities could not be reached out for the free coaching classes. The figure increased to 55 percent of the targeted beneficiaries in 2009-10 (Table-10). As far as post matric scholarships to the children from SC communities are concerned, not only that the number of beneficiaries covered during 2009-10 declined in comparison to 2008-09, the average allocation on scholarships also declined from the 2007 level (Table-11). The allocations made under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan declined from around 17 percent of the total plan outlay in 2007-08 to a little more than 14 percent in 2008-09 and declined further to 13.3 percent in 2009-10. The number of beneficiaries under SCSP as per the latest information available declined from around 4.5 lakhs in 2008-09 to 0.9 lakhs in 2009-10. These highlight serious concerns on the quality of governance in the first year of UPA-II.

The purpose of giving these facts and figures is to draw the attention of the government on some of the gaps in the overall governance in the country that did not get adequate mention in the governments own report. In the following section, we have highlighted some of the promises made by the Congress Party during 2009 General Elections and an overview of what it did during 2009-10. We hope that the government will be careful about its own promises made to the people.

Table-1

Movement of Wholesale Price Index in India

	All Commodity	Food Items	Cereals	Fruits and Vegetables	Pulses	Drugs and Medicines
Apr-08	228.5	230.4	220.9	245.4	246.4	312.5
Mar-09	228.2	243.8	244.9	240.9	271.3	331.7
Apr-09	231.5	250.2	246.5	271.1	280.1	357
May-09	234.3	252.9	250.4	272.2	282.7	382.4
Jun-09	235	257.6	251.6	274	288.1	382.4
Jul-09	238.7	270.1	252.7	294.7	311.6	382.4
Aug-09	240.8	271.4	254.3	285.7	320.9	382.5
Sep-09	242.6	277.4	259.4	305.8	320.5	382.4
Oct-09	242.5	277.4	261.6	294.9	331.2	382.4
Nov-09	247.2	291.9	269.5	318.5	377.8	387.9
Dec-09	248.3	290.5	274.3	300.8	387.4	390.1
Jan-10	250.5	288.8	275.8	283.5	385.3	390.1
Feb-10	250.5	286.9	275	276.9	364	389.9
Mar-10	253.4	286.2	272	268.2	356.3	390

Source: Compiled from the Website of Office of the Economic Advisor, GOI

Table-2
Growth in agriculture and allied sector GDP vis-à-vis total GDP from 2005-06 to 2009-10 (at 2004-05 prices)

Year	Actual Growth in Total GDP	Actual Growth in Agriculture and Allied Sectors	Share of Government in total Investment in Agriculture
2005	9.5	5.2	20.5
2006	9.7	3.7	21.4
2007	9.2	4.7	24.3
2008	6.7	1.6	20.9
2009	7.2	-0.2	17.6

Source: Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture

Table-3
Opening/Unspent Balance under some Important Programmes under Rural Development

Scheme	2007	2008	2009
MGNREGS	5976.26	4203.18	10345.59
PMGSY	2296.39	1588.95	1264.56
IAY	1761.12	1062.63	6246.17
SGSY	718.26	438.8	783.16
CAPART	12.29	26.35	13.14
NIRD	0.34	5	3.42
SIRD	42.72	40.7	61.38
Total Unspent Balance in Rural Development	11430.78	7398.16	18717.42

As per the information Furnished in the Outcome Budget 2009-10

Table-4
Budget of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Year	Budget	Revised	Increase/Reduction in Budget
2008-09	4780.5	4000.59	-779.9
2009-10	4780.78	3780.71	-1000

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Rural Development

Table-5
Per Unit Expenses under Indira Awas Yojana

Year	Total Expenses	Houses Built	Per House Expenses (Rs)
2007	5464.54	664474	82239
2008	8282.86	1799679	46024

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Rural Development

Table-6
Physical Achievement Rate in Indira Awas Yojana

Year	Physical Target (Lakh Units)	Physical Achievement (Lakh Units)	Achievement Rate (%)
2007	21.27	19.92	94
2008	21.27	21.34	100
2009	40.52	10.96	27

Including Economic Stimulus Package

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Rural Development

Table-7
Ministry of Minority Affairs

Year	Revised Budget	Actual Expenditure	Total Unspent amount
2007-08	350	196.65	153.35
2008-09	650	619.02	30.98
2009-10	1740	1599.16	140.84

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

Table-8
Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Year	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Gap Between Budget and Actual	Gap as % of Budget
2007-08	1719.71	1524.32	195.39	11.4
2008-09	2121	1805.27	315.73	14.9
2009-10	3205.5	1905.44	1300.06	40.6

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

Table-9
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Year	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Gap Between Budget and Actual	Gap as % of Budget
2007-08	2001	2173	-172	-8.6
2008-09	2400	2357.2	42.8	1.8
2009-10	2500	2076.06	423.94	17.0

As on 1 March 2010

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

Table -10
Total Number of Beneficiaries under Free Coaching for SC and OBC (total of all states)

Year	Target	Achievement	Level of Underachievement in %
2007	10000	6727	-32.7
2008	10000	5520	-44.8
2009	7636	3403	-55.4

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

Table - 11
Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students.

Year	Actual Expenses (in Rs Crores)	Beneficiaries Covered (in Crores)	Per beneficiary allocation per annum
2007	875.08	0.3159	2770.1
2008	645.49	0.3436	1878.6
2009	728.91	0.3245	2246.3

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

Table -12
Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan Outlay as proportion of total Plan Outlay

Year	Proportion	Number of beneficiaries Covered under SCA (in Lakhs)
2007	17.16	5.12
2008	14.22	4.56
2009	13.34	0.92

As on 15.03.2010

Source: Parliamentary Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

Section-4

Hopes & Aspirations of Common Man: A Realty Check

Promises in the Election Manifesto of Congress & Initiatives in Union Budget 2009-10

SECTORS	Promises made in the Congress Election Manifesto	Promises addressed in the Union Budget 09-10	A reality check- Some initiatives by UPA and a few burning issues*
01 Health	<p>Health Insurance cover across BPL families</p> <p>Quality health facilities in every district hospital</p>	<p>All BPL families to be covered under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Allocation under RSBY increased by 40 per cent over previous allocation to Rs.350 crores in Budget 2009-10</p> <p>Not addressed specifically though allocation under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) increased by Rs. 2,057 crores over Interim B.E. 2009-10 of Rs. 12,070 crores</p>	<p>Rural Healthcare is still in a disarray – Lack of infrastructure and shoddy service providers</p> <p>Increasing privatization, particularly in the form of PPP</p> <p>Higher level of malnutrition among children</p> <p>India still on top of the world polio map</p> <p>A bill (Clinical Establishment Bill) was passed to ensure that no clinic runs unless it has been duly registered in accordance with the prescribed procedure.</p> <p>Setting up 43 molecular and culture detection laboratories across the country to conduct sputum tests for those suffering from tuberculosis</p>
02 Education	<p>Two model schools in every block</p> <p>Free Education across stages for dalits and adivasis.</p>	<p>Scheme for setting up of 6000 model schools as benchmark of excellence in every block of the country launched.</p> <p>Not addressed.</p>	<p>While there is a quantitative improvement, the quality is being lowered in educational services</p> <p>Education for differently abled is still a major challenge</p> <p>Common school system is far from being reality</p> <p>Higher dropouts due to poor socio-economic background of backward children</p> <p>Privatization of education</p> <p>Right to education bill was passed</p> <p>Allocated Rs.42,036 crores (Rs.420 billion/ \$ 9.1 billion) for both the school and higher education sectors in 2010-11, an increase of over Rs.5,600 crores from the previous fiscal - a move</p>

			that aims to reform education by bringing equality in the sector
03 Work & Social Security	<p>100 days of work at Rs. 100 a day for everyone</p> <p>Preferential policies in govt. contracts for SC / ST and women's groups, 50 % of rural women linked to SHGs and Banks</p> <p>Social security for high risk groups</p>	<p>Allocation under NREGS increased by 30 per cent to Rs. 39,100 crores in 2009-10 BE over 2008-09 RE.</p> <p>FM, in his Budget Speech said that 50 % of rural women will be linked to SHGs over next five years. However, allocation for all SHG based programmes under MWCD have gone down including Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Swayamsiddha, STEP, Priyadarshini among other.</p> <p>Action initiated to ensure implementation of social security schemes for occupation like weavers, fishermen and women, toddy tappers, leather and handicraft workers, plantation labour, construction labour, mine workers, bidi workers and rickshaw pullers. Necessary financial allocation will be made for these schemes.</p>	<p>Lack of Social security for unorganized workers</p> <p>Random corruption in NREGA</p>
04 Land and Forests	<p>Market rates and stakeholder options for acquired land</p> <p>National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act</p> <p>Amendment of Land Acquisition Act 18</p>	<p>Not addressed</p> <p>Not addressed</p> <p>Not addressed</p>	<p>SEZ remains to be a contentious issue. Poor people are being deprived of their land and livelihood in the name of development</p> <p>Forest Rights Act is yet to be implemented effectively.</p>
05 Food Security	National Food Security Act and Universal ICDS by 2012	National Food Security Act to be brought in to ensure entitlement of 25 kilo of rice or wheat per month at Rs.3 per kilo to every family living below the poverty line in rural or urban areas.	<p>National Advisory Council has been formed comprising of various civil society leaders</p> <p>The bill, Right to Health, is still pending</p>

	25 kgs of rice / wheat a month at Rs. 3 per kg for BPL families	However, no allocation has been made for this yet.	Inflation continues to move upwards making the daily of life of poor more difficult
06 Agriculture	Interest relief for farmers on timely repayment of loans Crop insurance Direct income support in ecologically vulnerable regions	Interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh per farmer at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum to be continued. Additional subvention of 1 per cent to be paid from this year, as incentive to those farmers who repay short term crop loans on schedule. Additional allocation of Rs. 411 crores over Interim B.E. 2009-10 made for this. Time given to the farmers having more than two hectares of land to pay 75 per cent of their overdues under Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme extended from 30 th June, 2009 to 31 st December, 2009. Not addressed.	The Centre has set up three committees — in charge of agricultural production, consumer affairs, food and public distribution — to enhance productivity and strengthen the public distribution system The centre is all set to start a fresh BPL census and the food security bill will soon be unveiled Development of HYV seeds New hybrids of different crops Research in the area of vaccine production Varietal development through somoclonal variations, developing better quality products and transgenic in crops such as brinjal, tomato, cauliflower and cabbage.
07 Infrastructure	Water security IT for rural transformation Urban housing and sanitation	Allocations for Rural Water Supply has shown a very marginal increase but not sufficient to ensure 'water security'. Not addressed Allocation under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) stepped up by 87 per cent to Rs. 12,887 crores in B.E. 2009-10.	Government to provide Rs300 crores to organise 60,000 pulse and oilseed villages and provide integrated intervention of watershed and related programmes

	Rural Development	<p>Allocation for housing and provision of basic amenities to urban poor enhanced to Rs. 3,973 crores in B.E. 2009-10.</p> <p>Allocations under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) increased by 59 per cent over B.E. 2008-09 to Rs. 12,000 crores in B.E. 2009-10.</p> <p>Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), allocation increased by 27 per cent to Rs. 7,000 crores.</p> <p>Allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) increased by 63 per cent to Rs.8,800 crores in B.E. 2009-10. Allocation of Rs. 2,000 crores made for Rural Housing Fund (RHF) in National Housing Bank (NHB) to boost the resource base of NHB for refinance operations in rural housing sector.</p>	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Drinking Water Mission. This program is envisaged to supply safe drinking water to uncovered habitations and slipped back habitations
08 Social Inclusion	<p>Women's Reservation Bill enacted</p> <p>Allocation for Dalits and Tribal Sub Plans</p> <p>Special incentives for girl child to</p>	<p>Not addressed.</p> <p>Allocation for the SC subplan out of the total plan expenditure of Union Government reduced from 7.07 % (2008-09 RE) to 6.49 % (2009-10 BE).</p> <p>Similarly for the tribal subplan from 4.21 % to 4.10 % respectively.</p> <p>National Mission for Female Literacy to be launched with focus on</p>	Womens' Reservation Bill is passed in Rajya Sabha only

	correct adverse sex ratio and ensure girls' education	minorities, SCs, STs and other marginalized groups with the aim to reduce level of female illiteracy by half in three years.	
09 Governance	Police and Judicial reforms Gram Nyayalaya Act 2008 implemented Seats reserved for youth in local Bodies New model of urban administration Increased allocations to gram panchayats	For modernization of the police in the state Rs. 430 crores has been proposed. Not addressed. Nothing new proposed. Rajiv Awas Yojana to make the country slum free in a period of five years. Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayat has received an increase in allocation.	Government sponsored scheme to aid e-governance in Panchayat bodies Govt will build panchayat ghars
10 Human Rights	Women and dalits protected from atrocities Empowered NHRC to monitor communal and caste violence	Not Addressed. No allocation for the Domestic Violence Act yet. Not addressed	
11 Global Role	National Action Plan for Climate Change implemented	In furtherance to National Action Plan on Climate Change, eight national missions representing a multipronged long-term and integrated approach to be launched.	

*From the various media sources