



NITI Aayog

FOURTH MEETING OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

**NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR
TRANSFORMING INDIA**

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**Fourth Meeting
of Governing Council
June 17, 2018**

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NITI Aayog ***(Governing Council Secretariat)***

Agenda Notes for the Fourth Meeting of Governing Council, June 17, 2018

- 1. Confirmation of Minutes of the Third Governing Council meeting held on April 23, 2017 (Annexure-1).***
- 2. Action Taken Report on decisions taken at the Third Governing Council meeting held on April 23, 2017***

2.1 The following was decided in the Third Governing Council meeting:

- Deciding goals for 2022 - India's 75th year of Independence
- Demonstrating cooperative federalism in policy formulation
- Addressing the issue of regional imbalance
- Supporting students from Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) studying in other States
- Increasing adoption of newer technologies and digital payment platforms
- Developing a roadmap for better utilisation of various untied funds at the State level

The progress on the above decisions is as follows:

2.2. Deciding goals for 2022 - India's 75th year of Independence

NITI Aayog is preparing a strategy document for a New India in its 75th year of independence. This document will set goals for 2022 as well as a way forward on how to achieve them.

2.3. Demonstrating cooperative federalism in policy formulation

NITI Aayog in accordance with its mandate of cooperative federalism has undertaken several activities where States, subject experts and NITI Aayog have come together to contribute towards policy formulation. Some of these are listed below.

- 2.3.1 Measuring performance and ranking States on outcomes in critical sectors - With emphasis on outcomes, NITI finalised indices to measure incremental annual outcomes in critical social sectors like health, education, water and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It was done with a view to nudge the States into competing with each other for better outcomes, sharing best practices and innovations.***
- 2.3.2 Developing indices to measure progress - The District Hospital Index was developed to measure and monitor the performance of hospitals with a focus on outputs and outcomes. A guidebook was released on World Health Day 2016. NITI Aayog has developed the 'Health Index' and is finalising the 'Water Index', 'School Education Quality Index (SEQI)', 'SDG India Index' and the 'Digital Transformation Index (DTI)' which will measure States' progress in respective sectors.***
- 2.3.3 Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) - SATH is aimed at initiating transformation in two key social sectors - education and health, by hand-holding States towards improving their social sector indicators and providing technical support over three years. It was launched with the selection of states through a unique challenge method. Roadmaps for State transformation have been finalised with quarterly milestones for each initiative. A major school consolidation and integration programme has been initiated, with over 26,000 schools merged for better efficiencies and utilisation of resources. Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and Karnataka were selected to improve their healthcare delivery and key health indicators. In education, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Jharkhand were selected.***
- 2.3.4 Development Support Services to States (DSSS) for Development of Infrastructure - To establish a Centre-State partnership model and reignite and establish Private Public Partnership across infrastructure sectors, DSSS was launched to de-risk projects and address key structural issues in project development and build institutional and organisational capacities. Over 450 projects from 20 States were received, out of which 10 projects from 8 States in 10 sectors were shortlisted using the challenge method, for structuring and implementation.***
- 2.3.5 A conference of Chief Secretaries was held on July 10, 2017 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, New Delhi. It was attended by the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Secretary from MoS(I/C), Secretaries of the Government of India, Chief Secretaries of States, State Secretaries in-charge of planning, finance, industry, health and agriculture, administrators, and the Vice Chairman, Members and CEO, NITI Aayog.***
- 2.3.6 NITI Aayog has identified the possibility of using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in the planning, management and monitoring of government service delivery, based on the innovative GIS model developed at BISAG***

Gujarat. A national workshop on this best practice, was organised on July 6, 2017 in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, and was well received by the States. Several States have requested for support to test the software.

- 2.3.7 To empower a New India by 2022, NITI Aayog organised a two-day workshop titled: ‘Champions of Change – Transforming India through G2B partnership’. The workshop brought together 450 participants comprising, start-up founders, young CEOs and entrepreneurs, giving them an opportunity to interact with the Prime Minister. Theme based presentations aiming to influence policy were made on: A New India by 2022; Digital India Reaching the Last Mile; education and skills; Energising a Sustainable Tomorrow; and Soft Power: Incredible India.

2.4 Addressing the issue of regional imbalance

To address the major inter-state and inter district variations in achieving social outcomes, a concerted effort is being made to improve the developmental outcomes of districts that are relatively less developed. The following efforts are being made:

- 2.4.1 The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) was launched in January, 2018. It aims to transform 115 Indian districts that lag in specific development parameters. The dimensions covered include education, health and nutrition, financial inclusion, agriculture, skill development and basic infrastructure. The program leverages the collective efforts of the Central, State and local Governments and puts in place real-time monitoring mechanisms to measure progress. On April 14, 2018, the Prime Minister visited one of the Aspirational Districts - Bijapur in Chhattisgarh and launched the Health and Wellness Centres under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme.
- 2.4.2 A forum for the North East has been constituted by NITI Aayog in February 2018 to address issues restricting economic growth in the region. The NITI Forum intends to recommend suitable interventions to address these issues and accelerate growth in an inclusive and sustainable manner. The first meeting of the Forum was held in Agartala under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and co-chaired by Minister of State (I/C), M/o DoNER. Chief Ministers of Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya attended the meet.
- 2.4.3 NITI Aayog has been mandated to steer the process of holistic development of identified islands as unique models of sustainable development. Accordingly, in consultation with key stakeholders, NITI Aayog has shortlisted 10 islands in the first phase. Final site potential development reports have been prepared for all the Islands. Carrying capacity of these islands have been determined and environmental zoning has been carried out to ensure sustainable development. After carrying out systematic analysis, seven ready-to-launch projects (three in A&N and four in Lakshadweep) have been identified for implementation through PPP mode, which may attract an investment of about Rs. 700 crore from the private sector.

2.5 Supporting students from Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) studying in other states

To facilitate integration of J&K students into the country’s mainstream a number of steps have been taken by States.

- 2.5.1 All State Governments (except Lakshadweep, as there is no student from J&K), have appointed nodal officers to handle student grievances. States that have a large number of students from J&K, one institute has been designated as the nodal agency. It also facilitates cultural activities, workshops, placement drives, etc. for the benefit of J&K students.
- 2.5.2 The Ministry of Home Affairs has also appointed a nodal officer in the Ministry and a 24X7 Helpline number has been launched for handling grievances pertaining to students of J&K studying/residing in other States.
- 2.5.3 The Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme (PMSSS) for J&K aims at aiding and encouraging the youth from the State to study in the best educational institutions in other States and be integrated in the country’s mainstream. So far, 16426 students have benefitted under the scheme. There are 36 facilitation centres across J&K to help redress students’ grievances.

2.6 Increasing adoption of newer technologies and digital payment platforms

- 2.6.1 India’s unique payment systems such as BHIM-UPI and BHIM-Aadhaar are getting recognised globally and digital payments have shown a quantum jump, while establishment of the Government eMarket (GeM) portal is bringing in transparency and speed in Government procurement. The GeM platform has more than 1 lakh sellers selling more than 1.82 lakh products and services to the Government online. UPI payments to the tune of Rs 19 thousand crore were undertaken by 17.12 crore users as on March 2018. Mobile wallets included 31 crore transactions and Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AePS) has marked 10 crore transactions.
- 2.6.2 All States/UTs are registered on GeM. 34 States/UTs are transacting on GeM. 22 States/UTs have signed MoU on GeM. 45 crores transaction on GeM have been made by North Eastern States. Average daily transactions for current financial year is more than 30 crore. 50% of the orders on GeM are placed to MSME Sellers. 40% of order value transacted on GeM goes to MSME sellers. States/UTs have done transaction of more than Rs. 3300 crore on GeM. States/UTs have 45% share in transactions done on GeM. GeM facilitates procurement for Poshan Abhiyaan.
- 2.6.3 Artificial Intelligence: NITI Aayog has been mandated to develop the National Program on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and assess its impact on India’s economy, society and governance. In order to understand the development, adoption and impact of these technologies, NITI is engaging with ministries, academia, industry, researchers and startups. Based

on these, a draft discussion paper on National Strategy for AI is being prepared.

- 2.6.4 In partnership with IBM and ISRO, a pilot project to develop a crop yield prediction model using AI to provide real time advisory to farmers is being implemented in 10 Aspirational Districts across the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Similar pilot projects in the areas of healthcare and re-skilling in collaboration with various developers are being finalised.
- 2.6.5 **Blockchain:** NITI is preparing a discussion paper on IndiaChain, a proposal on India specific infrastructural platform leveraging elements of India Stack such as Aadhaar, UPI and eSign. This paper will delineate the conceptual framework and architectural design of IndiaChain.
- 2.6.6 Projects under consideration where technical partners have been identified are: pharmaceutical supply chain for identification of spurious drugs, fertilizer supply chain eliminating subsidy leakage and digitisation of land records.
- 2.6.7 To promote AI and Blockchain, NITI Aayog has entered into several collaborations with governments of other countries, State Governments, companies involved in developing AI and academic institutions.

2.7 Developing a roadmap for better utilisation of various untied funds at State level

Providing a significant boost to resources of States for welfare activities, rules for better planned and sustainable utilisation of funds have been framed under various funds.

- 2.7.1 To effectively utilise the District Mineral Fund (DMF), Govt. of India has formulated the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY). This scheme has been created through an amendment to the MMDR Act and is to be implemented by the District Mineral Foundation (DMF). All the States have been directed to incorporate the PMKKKY into the rules framed by them for the DMF. A workshop with all the States for effective and expeditious utilisation of District Mineral Fund (DMF), was organised in NITI Aayog. Similarly, for better utilisation of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA fund), the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has notified the draft Compensatory Afforestation Funds Rules, 2018.

AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING 2018

Intervention of Chief Ministers/LGs (to be moderated by Hon'ble Home Minister) on the following Agenda items:

AGENDA ITEM 1:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR: Measures contributing towards doubling of farmers' income

- 1.1 e-NAM and other agricultural marketing reforms**
- 1.2 Soil Health Card**
- 1.3 Rural/Agricultural Haat/Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAM)**
- 1.4 MGNREGS and its contribution towards water conservation**

Measures Contributing towards Doubling Farmers' Income

The growth rate of farmers' income in real terms varies in different periods. Past trends show that real farm income doubled in 22 years, with an overall annual growth rate of 3.31% (between 1993-1994 to 2015-16). Doubling farmers' income by 2022-23, will require a growth rate of 10.4%.

Doubling farmers' income requires focus on reducing cost of production by making efficient use of purchased inputs, improved access to market and higher market efficiency, linking smallholders to markets by taking market outlets nearer to them, and sustainable access to critical natural resources like water. Some of the steps taken towards achieving the target are given below.

1.1 e-NATIONAL AGRICULTURE MARKET (e-NAM) AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL MARKETING REFORMS

- 1.1.1 National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), is a pan-India electronic trading portal launched in April, 2016. The portal with the tagline: 'Uttam Fasal Uttam e-NAM' aims to provide a single window for all APMCs related information and services, thus providing more choice, value and benefits to farmers. To facilitate assaying of commodities for trading on NAM, common tradable parameters for 22 commodities have also been developed.
- 1.1.2 The key stakeholders are farmers, traders, commission agents, APMCs, State Marketing Boards logistics operators, assaying bodies, banks and warehouses etc.
- 1.1.2 Role of States for inter-state integration of markets
Individual States need to reform their APMC Acts on three items:
 - A single trade license to be made valid across the State
 - Single point levy of market fee
 - Provision for electronic auction as a mode for price discoveryNine States that have undertaken all the three reforms are, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Telangana. The remaining States are urged to undertake reforms on the three items mentioned above. Simultaneously to facilitate assaying of commodities for trading on NAM, common tradable parameters were developed for 22 commodities.

- 1.1.3 Recent developments:

Mobile application	Available in six languages; track lot progress; view real time bidding and assaying certificates and online payment facility for buyer and SMS alert to farmer
Payment facility	Direct online payment through portal; facility of UPI through BHIM and payment directly through the mobile app.
e-Learning	Facility for stake holders to do self-learning and simple explanation of the portal for easy understanding.
MIS Dashboard	MIS dashboard based on business intelligence; insight on performance and equips officials in planning operation post historical.
Grievance Redressal	Mandi Secretaries would be able to raise technology issues and get them addressed and online tracking on grievance.

eNAM involves online electronic auctioning of produce where any bidder with a valid license can bid online. This improves transparency in price discovery, reduces possibility of cartel formation among the traders, as buyers from the outside APMC markets can also participate in the e-bidding. It also facilitates direct bidding by big food retailer chains, exporters and agro-processing industry for agricultural commodities. For example, a pulse trader or miller in Mumbai can bid for arhar in markets of Madhya Pradesh.

1.2 SOIL HEALTH CARDS (SHC)

- 1.2.1 A flagship scheme to assist State Governments to provide Soil Health Cards for all farm holdings across the country every two years, was launched in February 2015 by the Prime Minister. A portal was developed for generation of the cards, and also for registering of samples, test results, recommending fertilizer dosages, etc.
- 1.2.2 In the first cycle (2015-17), 10.70 crore soil health cards were issued to the farmers against the target of 10.74 crore, nearly 99.63%. However, the progress has been very uneven. In some States, the number of SHC issued is much higher than the number of land holdings whereas in some States the coverage is below 25%. In the first year of the second cycle (2017-18), against the target of 6.24 crore soil health cards, 3.76 crore (60.26%) soil health cards have been issued to the farmers across the country.
- 1.2.3 The second cycle (2017-18) will focus on the following:
- o Creation of jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities through local entrepreneurship models for village level soil testing projects. Nearly 1,000 proposals have been approved and funds are being released.
 - o Building public awareness through campaigns and demonstrations in the 111 Aspirational Districts to motivate farmers to apply soil health card based recommendations. Fertilizers Association of India has been roped in for propagating the Soil Health Card scheme.
 - o Preparation of soil fertility maps with the help of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad using the data generated in the National Portal for Soil Health Card. The maps will be used in formulation of customised fertilizers.
 - o Development of handheld device for quick soil testing through start-ups:
 - * A meeting headed by the Secretary (AC&FW) and Director General (ICAR) and Secretary (DARE) held in September 2017, decided that ICAR would call a meeting of Scientists from IIT Delhi and IIT Mumbai to develop a hand-held device for quick soil testing.
 - * A proposal for soil health analysis through aerial remote sensing was submitted by M/s AutoMicroUAS Aerotech Pvt. Ltd. Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) has been requested to implement a pilot project from their own resources and share the outcome details with DAC&FW.
 - o Promotion of customised/micronutrient coated fertilizers has been completed in 127 districts in five States, namely Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, covering three crops - rice, sugarcane and maize.
 - o Linking of soil health cards' unique number with DBT portal is under consideration of MOF.

An evaluation of SHC shows reduction in use of fertilizer and cost of production and an increase in yield due to SHC based use of fertilizers.

1.2.4 Role of States/UTs:

- (a) Establishment of new soil testing laboratories. Sanctions for 411 static soil testing labs, 80 mobile soil testing labs and 8752 portable mini soil testing labs developed by ICAR have been issued to States and KVKs. These labs will create additional soil testing and analysing capacity of 307.66 lakh samples per annum.
- (b) Shortage of trained manpower in soil testing laboratories is reported in many States. Early recruitment of technical personnel for soil testing can enhance performance.
- (c) Building awareness amongst farmers through campaigns aimed at educating them on the benefits of soil health cards. The study of National Productivity Council in 19 States covering 76 districts, 170 soil testing labs and 1700 farmers revealed that fertilizers application according to soil health card results can save 8-10% in the cost of production and increase the yield of crops by 5-6%.
- (d) States need to empanel the soil analysis agencies in advance. Progress of implementation of the scheme is regularly monitored through nodal officers. The guidelines for outsourcing of samples for soil analysis have been issued.

1.3 RURAL/AGRICULTURAL HAAT/GRAMIN AGRICULTURAL MARKETS (GrAM)

1.3.1 A new initiative to develop existing 22,000 rural periodic markets (RPMs) into Grameen Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) has been announced. An Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of 2000 crore has been announced for upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the 22,000 Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) and 585 APMCs.

These markets are envisaged to serve the following objectives:

- Direct marketing between producers and consumers;
- Aggregation platforms for the small lots of farmers.

1.3.2 The initiative recognises GrAMs as facilities for first-stage post production activities at the village level. The upgraded GrAMs will enable aggregation and transport from village level to wholesale markets of choice. These GrAMs, being electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from regulations of APMCs, will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

1.3.3 Following are the considerations to achieve efficiency of marketing in transacting small lots of farmers of both perishable (fruits and vegetables) and non-perishable (grains) items:

- Aggregation platforms in close proximity to farm-gates will facilitate a formal and transparent system of aggregation.
- The ability to aggregate and communicate produce to other regions, will allow market-to-market competition to the farmers benefit.
- The collection facility will facilitate bulking, i.e. gathering together produce from different farmers to send to the buyer collectively. Such collection facility should be located within a short distance of producing areas.
- Aggregation platforms should also focus on requirement of orderly marketing i.e. cleaning grading, packing, labelling, etc.
- Creation of such retail and collection centres at block level that allows a supply cascade could potentially generate higher returns throughout the supply chain.

1.3.4 Role of States/UTs

- (a) Majority of the GrAMs are under the control of Panchayats and local bodies which are implementing MGNREGA and NRLM. Strengthening of physical infrastructure will be undertaken through convergence with MGNREGA and other Government Schemes.
- (b) Convergence will also target the issue of connectivity by constructing all weather roads to link GrAMs with other markets. The Ministry of Agriculture through their resources will help augmenting the assaying, grading and packaging facilities for quality assessment and transport.
- (c) The Farmers Producers Organisations provide economy of scale for outsourcing production inputs (backward) and aggregation and marketing of the produce (forward linkages). So far over 3500 FPOs established in the country by Small Farm Agribusiness Consortium and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). The aim should be to establish one FPO in the catchment of each GrAM.

1.6 MGNREGS & ITS CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS WATER CONSERVATION

1.6.1 Water conservation and water management works are taken up on a big scale under MGNREGS. Since 2015-16, the Government is laying great emphasis on maximising the execution of such works in order to supplement the efforts other relevant of Ministries/Departments towards augmentation of water potential for the fulfilment of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana Goals.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 allows taking up of the following types of water conservation and water management works to individual or community lands:

- i. Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources
- ii. Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of watershed
- iii. Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains.
- iv. Renovation of traditional water bodies including desalting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies and conservation of old step wells or baolies.
- v. Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank

foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to issue households.

- vi. Land development works in common land.
- vii. Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 Irrigation the Act through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures.

There are 260 permissible works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. Out of these, 84 works relate to Water Conservation and Water Management. Around 143 lakh hectares of land have benefitted from such works in the last three years. During 2014-15 to 2017-18, 12.54 lakh farm ponds (community and individual) and about 3 lakh dug wells have been created under MGNREGS.

1.6.2 Role of States/UTs:

The Ministry of Rural Development is also encouraging the States to take up River Rejuvenation Projects. 2156 River Rejuvenation Projects have been identified in 14 States Many states have taken up various water conservation projects under MGNREGS in convergence with other schemes in a campaign mode as follows:

- I. Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan in Rajasthan
- II. Dobha or Farm Ponds construction in Jharkhand
- III. 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana
- IV. Neeru Chettu in Andhra Pradesh
- V. Kapil Dhara in Madhya Pradesh
- VI. Bore well recharge in Karnataka
- VII. Usar Mukti in West Bengal

In order to streamline the interventions in water conservation and bring in scientific planning Mission Water Conservation Framework has been prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources and Deptt. of Land Resources. The framework has been shared with states in November 2016.

1.6.3 Role of States/UTs:

Doubling farmers' income requires structural reforms. Many sectors after liberalisation in 1991 witnessed impressive reforms but reforms by and large have eluded the Agriculture Sector. Now, to proactively work together and reform the policies and modify the programmes of the agriculture sector, the Union Government has prepared the Model Acts for agricultural marketing, land leasing, contract farming and shared them with all the States. States are requested to modify the existing laws or enact new laws considering the local needs and situations. These reforms will provide a fillip to augment investment in agriculture, engage the private sector, improve pricing to farmers/farmers groups of their produce, diversify occupations and consequently leading to doubling farmers' income by 2022—a clarion call given by the Prime Minister.

(For a more detailed note, refer to Annexure -2)

AGENDA ITEM 2:

HEALTH SECTOR: AN OVERVIEW ON AYUSHMAN BHARAT

2.1 Health and Wellness Centres

2.2 Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission (PMRSSM)

Ayushman Bharat is the key strategy for providing universal and comprehensive primary healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres. It is further complemented by a financial cover from the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission (PMRSSM).

The National Health Policy 2017 necessitates the Government to increase health expenditure from 1.15% to 2.5% as a percentage of GDP by 2025. The Government is also committed to ensuring that two thirds of the health budget be spent on ensuring primary health care and eliminating pocket expenditure on it by citizens. Currently it is estimated that nearly 72% of pocket expenses on health are on account of primary care.

2.1 Health and Wellness Centres

2.1.1 Health and Wellness Centres (HWC) are to provide preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative care for a number of health conditions through a team led by a mid-level health provider. These centres will also integrate AYUSH, teaching and practising of yoga at the community levels, and aim to build awareness and action on social and environmental determinants. The aim is to rapidly transform existing sub centres and primary health centres into HWCs.

2.1.2 Role of States/UTs:

- **Increased financial allocation:** States to increase State health budget for primary healthcare by 10% and strive to spend at least two-third of the total budget on primary care. This is also a condition for approval of State plans under NHM.
- **Human resource allocation:** States to formulate and implement comprehensive HR policies to build the public health cadre and play a role in creation of mid level care providers.
- **Infrastructure strengthening:** States to mobilise infrastructure resources for upgradation/renovation or construction of HWC to cover geographic extent and population norms. For this States can leverage NHM funds and solicit support from MNREGA, MP-LADS, CSR funds, etc
- **Increased focus on urban health:** States to strengthen outreach and delivery mechanisms with a focus on the urban poor and migrant populations as emphasised under the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), sanctioned in 2013.
- **Increased attention to monitoring:** States to set up information systems that generate high quality data for review and accountability.
- **Enable inter-sectoral convergence:** States to enable inter-sectoral convergence by addressing lifestyle, biological and environmental, and social issues that impact health outcomes.

2.2. Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission (PMRSSM)

2.1.1 PMRSSM is an attempt to improve efficiency and outreach of primary health care, while also providing financial protection by significantly covering hospitalisation costs. It aims to do this by moving away from sectorial, segmented and fragmented approach of service delivery through various National and State/UT schemes, to a bigger, more comprehensive and better coordinated need based delivery system.

2.1.2 States shall be responsible for implementing PMRSSM. The Government of India will provide assistance through the National Health Agency (NHA). The ratio of contribution towards premium/cost between Centre and State will be 60:40 in all States, except North Eastern States and the three Himalayan States where the ratio is proposed to be 90:10. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is proposed to be 100% for UTs without legislature, while it is proposed to be 60:40 for those with legislature.

2.1.3 Role of Central Government through NHA:

Government of India through NHA shall provide assistance to States for the implementation of PMRSSM in both Trust mode and/Insurance Mode. In particular, the Government of India through NHA will do the following:

- Release of Central share of grant-in aid either as premium contribution (decided by competitive bidding) for Insurance Company mode, to the dedicated escrow account, or as actual claim for Trust mode including administrative expenses in a timely manner. Amount of Central share shall be the lowest of premium or actual claim and national ceiling. Include Central share in grant-in aid.

- Foster coordination for implementation of PMRSSM in Alliance with State schemes.
- Provide a database of beneficiaries.
- Provide Operational Guidelines and Model Tender Document (MTD) for selection of Insurance Company.
- Lay down the process and terms for extending portability of benefits.
- Provide IT and Technical Support including a grievance redressal platform and national helpline.
- Provide packages and criteria for empanelment of healthcare providers.
- Provide standard awareness generation material for dissemination .
- Provide training and help build capacity.
- Review and monitor progress under PMRSSM.

2.1.4 *Role of States/UTs*

State Government shall set-up State Health Agency (SHA) as a dedicated entity, under the administrative control of State Department of Health and Family Welfare for implementation of PMRSSM. States can choose their preferred mode of implementation, which can be either through insurance companies, trust or a mixed approach. They can also implement their own schemes in alliance with PMRSSM.

States are expected to perform the following:

- I. Providing necessary approvals for implementation of PMRSSM and budget commitment for State contribution for premium and for incurring the administrative costs will be needed.
- II. Signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NHA.
- III. Setting up of a new or identifying existing State level (SHA) and District level structures for implementing PMRSSM.
- IV. Setting up a team at State/SHA to manage the PMRSSM data.
- V. Deciding on the IT platform to be used for implementation of PMRSSM, Central IT platform or their own IT platform (following data sharing guidelines).
- VI. Creating awareness amongst target beneficiaries about their entitlements.
- VII. Tendering process for selection of Insurance Company or Setting-up/Identification of a Trust.
- VIII. Empanelling of healthcare providers.
- IX. Ensuring timely release of funds as per the defined guidelines.
- X. Monitoring the scheme effectively.

AGENDA ITEM 3 :

POSHAN MISSION

POSHAN Abhiyaan was launched by the Prime Minister on 8 March, 2018, with fixed targets and time frames. It aligns nutrition related interventions across Ministries and shifts the focus to the first 1000 days of a child's life. The core thrust of the Mission is to introduce robust convergence mechanisms, an ICT based data management and monitoring system, performance based incentives to States/UTs and field workers (ASHA, Anganwadi and ANM), and involvement of masses through Jan Adolan. This Mission is also aligned to a series of other measures taken by the Government, such as, release of the National Nutrition Strategy, launch of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (direct cash transfer to pregnant women and lactating mothers), increased allocation to the cost norm within the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) of the ICDS, introduction of Rota Virus Vaccines in districts, and extension of the Home Based New Born Care programme

3.1 The programme has already been rolled out in 315 districts in 2017-18. Remaining districts will be covered in 2019-2020. Six States, 57 Districts and 1.1 Lakh Anganwadi Centres, are already equipped with the key software to enable monitoring and initiate intervention wherever required.

3.2 Role of States/UTs:

Monitoring of related flagship programmes such as Mission Indradhanush, Swachh Bharat, and related interventions such as breast feeding, ICDS supplementary nutrition and IFA tablet distribution that have a deep impact on nutrition programmes.

- (i) Ensuring convergence amongst departments and programmes -
 - Department of Women & Child Welfare, Health and Family Welfare, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, School Education and Food & Public Distribution and other concerned Departments as per the Convergence Action Plan prepared by the Ministry.
 - Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day should be observed as per mandate across States/UTs. Participation of all frontline functionaries i.e. AWWs, ASHA, ANM and DAY-NRLM must be ensured for ensuring desired convergence of their efforts.
 - District level reviews should be undertaken to leverage the benefits of Convergence by dedicating a specific day for monitoring of nutrition issues.
 - (ii) Translating the mission into a Jan Andolan on nutrition -
 - Ensuring that the POSHAN Abhiyaan focuses on converting the agenda of improving nutrition into a Jan Andolan, a people's movement through wide public participation at all stages.
 - Encouraging participation of various stakeholders and adopting multi-pronged strategy for making it a people's movement.
 - Organising Community Based Events at AWC level on monthly basis as part of the programme, and cultural activities involving children.
 - (iii) Deployment of human resources -
 - Filling all the vacant posts of field functionaries at the earliest for smooth roll out of POSHAN Abhiyaan.
 - Ensuring that the concerned DCs/DMs are delegated powers to make recruitment of Anganwadi Workers, Helpers and Supervisors (against promotion quota) as per the Ministry's letter.
 - (iv) Capacity building of field functionaries -
 - State Resource Group, District Resource Group and Block Resource Group should be constituted for implementation of ILA (Incremental Learning Approach) for field functionaries and supervisory staff, if not done and training of the same should commence immediately.
 - District/Block Officials must give emphasis on ensuring good quality data is fed into the health and nutrition MIS (ICDS-CAS, HMIS etc.) and field workers should be encouraged, not penalised, for correct reporting.
 - (v) Resolving supply side issues -
 - Procurement of growth monitoring devices and smartphones for Anganwadi worker and lady supervisor through GeM for implementation of ICDS-CAS.
 - Timely release of funds to field functionaries for conducting all of the activities on regular basis.
 - Procurement and timely supply of Vitamin A, iron/folate supplements etc.
 - (vi) State level review of the mission -
 - Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs are encouraged to create structures at the State/UT level like Executive Council at the Centre and hold quarterly meetings with the line Departments to review the implementation of the programme.
 - State Secretaries of Women & Child Welfare, Health and Family Welfare, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Food & Public Distribution to hold joint meetings with the district and other concerned officers on issues concerning malnutrition and implementation of the programme activities.
 - Chief Minister of the States should review the progress in implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan every six months in which Chief Secretary should make presentation.
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AGENDA ITEM 4:

MISSION INDRADHANUSH (MI)

Mission Indradhanush (MI) is the flagship programme of the Government launched in December 2014, for last mile reach of immunisation. It aims to ensure that no child or pregnant woman suffers from diseases that can be prevented by vaccines.

4.1 528 districts requiring special immunisation drives were identified after detailed gap analysis was conducted by MoHFW in consultation with states and other stakeholders. The immunisation drives were to be conducted in four phases under MI. The mission was a huge success since its first two phases resulted in a 6.7% increase in full immunisation cover.

4.2 The mission was further intensified by the Prime Minister after a review exercise, wherein he issued directions to further accelerate coverage through Mission Indradhanush. The aim is to achieve 90% coverage by December, 2018 itself instead of the earlier target date of 2020.

4.3 Between October 2017 to January 2018, further 59.46 lakh children were vaccinated, 14.01 lakh children were fully immunised and 11.85 lakh pregnant women were immunised.

4.4 Further by making MI one of the flagship schemes under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA), covering 16,535 villages across 25 states (excluding Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal), around 2.05 lakh children and 0.48 lakh pregnant women were vaccinated. These villages have been saturated in terms of immunisation coverage.

4.5 Role of States/UTs

States to play a key leadership role in driving the campaign by:

- I. Ensuring convergence of departments and all stakeholders
- II. Ensuring adequate funding for the programme
- III. Spreading awareness through various channels and local initiatives
- IV. Carrying out regular reviews to ensure coordination

4.6 New Initiatives as part of a comprehensive roadmap:

A comprehensive roadmap involving service delivery, health workforce, data systems, vaccine and technology, financing, and leadership and governance is being developed to further strengthen health systems and improve coverage in routine immunisation. Initiatives under it include:

- Incentives to States: To further motivate the States, immunisation targets have been set as an eligibility criterion for states to receive 20% incentive over and above their resource envelope.
- Introduction of new vaccines: Measles-Rubella in 20 states, Rotavirus vaccine in 10 states, Pneumococcal vaccine in select districts of 5 states, injectable polio vaccine in the whole country.
- Augmentation of cold chain equipment: States have been supplied additional cold chain equipment to properly store the vaccines.
- Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (e-Vin): An electronic real time monitoring system has been rolled out to monitor the supply situation to maintain smooth supplies.
- Training of Health Workers: Nationwide health workers (ANMs, Aanganwadi workers, ASHA workers) and officers were trained to prepare sound micro-plans.
- Strengthening routine immunisation: Steps are also being taken for integration of learnings of MI and IMI into the routine immunisation

AGENDA ITEM 5 :

ADDRESSING SPECIAL DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

The Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies for quite some time now. However, being a vibrant democracy, it is imperative that this growth remains inclusive. Already, aspirations are high among the India citizens, especially the young population to create a new India which is a fitting tribute to our founding fathers when India attains 75th year of Independence in 2022.

5.1 The growth story of India, while otherwise impressive tends to lose its sheen if measured in terms of human development index. It ranked 131 out of 188 nations in UNDP's Human Development Index in 2016. Unless a dramatic rise in HDI and status in key social outcomes in terms of health, nutrition, education are ensured, it would be unable to meet the Sustainable Development Goals and would find it difficult to attain its position among the comity of nations which it richly deserves.

5.2 A sub-optimal status of HDI is largely due to pockets of under-development in the country. Such under-development is due to a host of issues that include legacy, resource constraints, remoteness etc. But above all, years of underdevelopment have given rise to a sense of perceived neglect among the population. Hence, if the development narrative is made positive through mass movement and if Governments at different levels, working in close coordination as 'team India' make concerted efforts, a dramatic transformation of these pockets of underdevelopment is possible. The Aspirational District Programme (ADP) has been launched on January 5, 2018 by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for transformation of 115 districts, which have shown relatively slower progress in key social indicators.

5.3 Key sectors that this programme would focus and their weight:

The programme seeks to focus in following sectors as these are important for improving the ease of living as well as raising the economic productivity and employability of large number of citizens:

- Health and Nutrition: 30%
- Education: 30%
- Agriculture and Water Resources: 20%
- Financial inclusion and Skill Development: 10%
- Basic Infrastructure including access to road, potable water, rural electrification and individual household toilets: 10%

5.4 Selection of districts:

- 5.4.1 115 districts have been selected through a data based transparent process on the basis of indicators listed in the table placed at Annexure 3(I). List of districts selected in the programme is at Annexure 3(II). These districts include 35 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism and selected by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- 5.4.2 It was ensured that a large number of districts are not selected from only a few states due to desirability of covering many States and also capacity may emerge as a constraint if a very large number of districts are selected from one State.
- 5.4.3 States were informed that in case they want any replacement of any district, they may suggest the same and Government of India would agree. This was to ensure that the selection process benefits from the suggestion of the states. Accordingly, 6 State Governments- Maharashtra, Karnataka, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Odisha and Gujarat requested modification in the list and same has been agreed upon.

5.5 Institutional arrangement for the programme: States as the main drivers

States are the main drivers of this programme and the role of the Government of India is facilitative. For this programme:

- States have been requested to form a committee under the Chief Secretary to implement the programme.
- States have also nominated nodal officers and also State level Prabhari Officer.
- At GoI level, programme is anchored in NITI Aayog. In addition, individual Ministries have been given responsibility of districts.
- For each district, a Central Prabhari officer of the rank of AS/JS has been nominated.
- An Empowered Committee under the convener-ship of CEO, NITI Aayog has been notified to ensure convergence in schemes and address specific issues brought out by Prabhari officers.

5.6 Core strategy:

The core strategy in the program may be summarised as:

- Work on the strength of each district.
- Make development a mass movement in these districts.
- Identify low hanging fruit by identifying the strength of the districts so that this can work as a catalyst for development.
- Measure progress and rank districts to spur a sense of competition.

- Districts to aspire: from becoming States' best to Nation's best in each of the key sectors.
- Converge the efforts of States and Central Government in each focus sector for a holistic development.

5.7 Real time monitoring and ranking of districts

As stated above, measuring performance across sectors, their monitoring and infusing a sense of competition among districts are parts of the core strategy of the programme. For this,

- 49 key performance indicators (81 data points) have been identified in consultation with Ministries across different sectors. Their list is attached in Annexure 3(III)
- For facilitating States and District administrations to monitor progress, a dynamic dashboard has been made operational in which district officials are filling data. <http://championsofchange.gov.in>
- The dashboard reflects the ranking of the district. On April 1, 2018, NITI Aayog has already conveyed baseline status of each district so that they may compare themselves with States' best and aspire to become India's best.
- Arrangements have been made to assist District administration by placing enumerators from Tata Trusts and ID Insight in validating data through survey.

5.8 Baseline ranking of Aspirational District

Based on data available with Central Ministries, NITI Aayog published the base line ranking of Aspirational Districts (101) on April 1, 2018. This ranking underlines the current status of the District across various data points which would facilitate the districts to plan for rapid improvement. Ranking of Districts is placed at Annexure 3(IV).

5.9 Development as mass movement:

Given the challenges of under-development, it is important that all segments of society under the leadership of elected representatives have to come together. To facilitate this:

- NITI Aayog has published a primer of key indicators, listing Schemes of Government of India and steps required to quickly improve the indicators.
- A book showcasing best practices from Aspirational Districts, was released by the Prime Minister on April 21, 2018.
- NITI Aayog has circulated a broad template for formulation of vision and district action plans which inter alia include the plan for involving all segment of society.
- Different foundations/philanthropies and like-minded organisations are coming forward to contribute in these districts. For instance, Piramal Foundation is placing its team in 27 Districts for assisting district administration in health, nutrition and education, ITC Limited has committed to work in agriculture and water sector. Similarly, Tata Trusts and Gates Foundation are placing their teams in districts to help District Administration in validation of data.
- Key Central Ministries/Department including Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, School Education, Agriculture and Water Resources have prioritised these districts in their annual action plans.

5.10 Proactive role of State:

For improving outcomes in health, nutrition and education etc., it is important that vacancies existing in these Districts are filled up on priority. In addition, district teams should be led by dynamic officers and they should be empowered by suitably giving them flexibility as well as stable tenure. There are policy and governance issues which can be resolved at State Government levels, like augmentation and rationalisation of teachers and health workers including doctors, strengthening of District and Block level extension teams for the agriculture sector etc.

5.11 In view of the above, the Governing Council may discuss a strategy to rapidly transform the aspirational districts. It may consider:

- a) Setting up robust arrangements for monitoring the performance of these districts by each State under the leadership of Chief Ministers and take appropriate policy measures to address the challenges faced by these districts besides making development a mass movement.
- b) Drawing up of an action plan by each State to fill up vacancies in key departments through rationalisation/ recruitment.
- c) Ensuring district teams are led by dynamic officers who are suitably empowered and given a stable tenure to take up challenges of development.

AGENDA ITEM 6:

DISCUSSION ON SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED FOR CELEBRATION OF 150TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF MAHATAMA GANDHI

The Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies for quite some time now. However, being a vibrant democracy, it is imperative that this growth remains inclusive. Already, aspirations are high among the India citizens, especially the young population to create a New India which is a fitting tribute to our founding fathers when India attains 75th year of Independence in 2022.

6.1 To commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and to spread his message and ideals at national and international level, a National Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India has been constituted. The Committee has 124 members, comprising the Vice President, the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, former Prime Ministers, Chief Ministers, senior MPs and political leaders from across party lines, eminent Gandhians, social thinkers and activists and nine foreign members.

6.2 The first meeting of the National Committee was held at Rashtrapati Bhavan Cultural Centre on 2 May 2018 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India. 82 members, including two foreign members attended the meeting. The Prime Minister urged the State Governments to draw plans at the State level and to provide additional suggestions.

6.3 Members shared their views and suggested different commemorative activities involving a number of Ministries of the Central Government and State Governments. Following are some of the suggestions made during the meeting

- i) Setting up of Gandhi Institute of Political Governance to impart learning to the youth desirous of entering politics.
- ii) Centenary Celebration of Gujarat Vidyapeeth as Gandhiji was the Chancellor of the Vidyapeeth.
- iii) A National Awareness programme on eradication of manual scavenging.
- iv) Setting up a National Fund to acquire any item of Gandhiji anywhere in the world.
- v) Call for a UN Special Session on Gandhian principles.
- vi) Invite suggestions from all Sarpanches in the country for commemoration in their villages.
- vii) Start a 'Read India' Movement and 'Gandhi Olympiad' for the youth to know about Gandhi.
- viii) Chairs on 'Human Values' in different Universities, world-wide.
- ix) A campaign on non-violence that brings people of all religion on one platform.
- x) The Film on Gandhi by Richard Attenborough' in 1982 be screened tax free in every educational institute.
- xi) Provide a boost to cottage and small scale industries.
- xii) Reform jails into correction homes.
- xiii) Upliftment of villages to prevent migration to cities.
- xiv) Celebrate the year as a Peace and Reconciliation Year, Year of Communal Harmony.
- xv) Spread awareness on Gandhian principles on the internet, through Facebook and other platforms.
- xvi) Start Gandhi Express as a moving museum, from Porbandar to Itanagar and from Kanyakumari to Srinagar.
- xvii) Design all commemoration related programmes around the theme of "Karyanjali" or "Gandhi in Action".
- xviii) Translate the complete works of Mahatma Gandhi in all Indian languages.
- xix) Constitute a student sub-committee with representatives from major universities and premier institutes to involve youth in the celebrations.
- xx) Organise a 'Bharat Yatra' commencing in Porbandar – the starting point of Gandhi's mass movement, and going on to touch all the places associated with the movement, before finally terminating in Delhi. Involve at least one crore youth volunteers to take an oath to end violence.
- xxi) Celebrate 7 June as National and International Satyagraha Day, giving the same importance accorded to 30 January and 2 October.

6.4 These suggestions, and many more have received from citizens of India through MyGov. Ideas may also be invited at the state level for state level action plans.

ANNEXURE I

Minutes of the 3rd meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister on April 23, 2017.

1. The third meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on April 23, 2017 at RBCC, President Secretariat, New Delhi. The meeting was attended by the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Railways and Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare - as ex-officio Members, Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment and Minister of Textile as Special Invitees and also by Minister of HRD, Minister of State (I/C), Planning, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, permanent Members of NITI Aayog, CEO, NITI Aayog and senior officials of Government of India. List of participants is at Annexure I.
2. At the outset, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog extended a warm welcome to the Prime Minister and Members of the Governing Council. He further mentioned that in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism, the Governing Council had appointed three Sub-Groups of Chief Ministers on Centrally Sponsored Schemes; Swachh Bharat; and Skill Development and parallel Task Forces at NITI Aayog and in the States on Agriculture Development and Poverty Elimination. NITI Aayog has been working closely with the States and he mentioned about the National Workshop of Revenue Secretaries and Agricultural Secretaries of States on the subject of land leasing hosted by NITI Aayog.
3. The Hon'ble Home Minister thanked the Vice Chairman and welcomed the Hon'ble Prime Minister and requested him for the opening remarks.

Opening remarks of the Hon'ble Prime Minister:

4. The Prime Minister welcomed all the Chief Ministers, Union Ministers, Union Secretaries and all the officials who were present in the meeting. In his opening remarks he mentioned that that as a former Chief Minister, his conviction is that the formation of "New India", can only be realised through the combined efforts and cooperation of all the Chief Ministers. "Team India" has once again assembled to discuss and reflect on ways to prepare India in the face of global trends. He said the 3rd meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog would be an opportunity to exchange views on policies and implementation. It is the collective responsibility of this gathering to envision the India of 2022, which will be the 75th anniversary of independence, and see how we can swiftly move forward to achieve these goals.
5. The Prime Minister said that on the occasion of the centenary of the Champaran Satyagraha, it is appropriate that we transform India so that the highest aspirations of every citizen are realised. Government, private sector and civil society, all need to work in sync. He noted that NITI was a collaborative federal body whose strength was in its ideas, rather than in administrative or financial control. The Chief Ministers did not have to come to NITI for approval of budgets or plans. NITI Aayog had gone beyond relying on Government inputs and taken on board a number of outside specialists, subject experts, and Young Professionals; and States can also contribute to policy formulation. He gave the example of e-NAM, where experiences of States played a key role in the final policy.
6. The Prime Minister mentioned that after the 14th Finance Commission had recommended abolition of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, after which Sub-Groups of Chief Ministers were set up and recommendations in that Report were accepted & rolled out. He mentioned that while there has been a 40 percent increase in overall fund allocation to States. In 2014-15 the States had received Rs. 6,70,000 crores from the Centre, which increased to Rs. 9,60,000 crores in 2016-17. The Prime Minister urged the States to speed up capital expenditure and infrastructure creation.
7. In respect of change in budget presentation date, the Prime Minister said this would enable timely availability of funds at the beginning of the financial year. Earlier, budgeted scheme funds were generally not approved by Parliament till May, after which they would be communicated to States and Ministries. By that time, the monsoon arrived. Hence the best working season for schemes was typically lost. He also mentioned the ending of the distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure, based on the recommendation of the Rangarajan Committee in 2011, which had found the distinction to be counter-productive. Several important items of expenditure were included as 'non-plan' and hence neglected. Hereafter the emphasis would be on distinguishing between development and welfare expenditure on one hand, and administrative overheads on the other.
8. He further mentioned that the Goods and Services Tax shows the strength and resolve of the federal structure. He gave credit to all Chief Ministers for coming on one platform for this cause, keeping aside ideological and political differences. Thanking the Chief Ministers, he said consensus on GST will go down in history as a great illustration of cooperative federalism. GST reflects the spirit of "One nation, One aspiration, One determination."
9. He said the NITI Aayog is working on a 15 year long term vision, 7 year medium term strategy, and 3 year action agenda. He said this effort needs support of States, and will eventually reflect in benefits to States.
10. CEO, NITI Aayog made a presentation on Action Taken Report and initiatives of NITI Aayog. He apprised the Members of the Governing Council about the work done by NITI Aayog for transforming the economy and cooperation with States in the sectors

of education, health, infrastructure etc. He described the work done by the Sub-Groups of Chief Ministers on rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Swachh Bharat Mission and Skill Development, and initiatives taken in areas such as agriculture, poverty elimination, health, education, digital payments, disinvestment, coastal zone and island development etc. The Appraisal Document of 12th Five Year Plan has been completed along with the other documents. He further stated that we have a vision of 15 years, a strategy of 7 years and 3 years Action Plan. NITI will work with States to improve basic services and infrastructure, in districts and regions which require specific attention.

11. Thereafter, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog made a presentation on a 15 year long term vision, accompanied by a 7 year strategy and a 3 year action agenda. He gave an outline of the draft Action Agenda circulated at the meeting, which had been prepared with inputs from the States. He mentioned that there were over 300 specific action points that had been identified, covering the whole gamut of sectors. The period of the Action Agenda coincided with the period of the 14th Finance Commission's award. This gave stability to the funding estimates of both Centre and States. He solicited the inputs and support of the States in taking the vision forward.
12. Secretary (Revenue), Ministry of Finance made a presentation on GST, explaining the benefits of the system and the way forward. He urged the Chief Ministers to expedite the enactment of State GST Acts.
13. Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, made a presentation on doubling of farmers' income. He touched on areas such as irrigation, technology generation and dissemination, policy and market reforms, e-NAM, livestock productivity etc.
14. Member-Agriculture, NITI Aayog, Shri Ramesh Chand elaborated on some of the steps needed for doubling farmers' income and spoke of the various elements of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Har Khet Ko Pani, and Per Drop, More Crop.

Agenda points for the meeting:

15. The agenda notes placed before the meeting had been circulated in advance to the Members. Agenda Item 1 pertained to confirming the minutes of the 2nd meeting of the Governing Council and Agenda Item 2 pertained to the Action Taken Report upon the decisions taken therein. The Minutes were confirmed and the ATR was taken note of.
16. Thereafter, suggestions of the Members were invited on the Agenda items which had been presented to the Governing Council.
17. The gist of the oral submissions and the written speeches of the Chief Ministers are taken on record.

Concluding remarks of the Hon'ble Prime Minister:

18. Thereafter in his concluding remarks, the Prime Minister thanked all the Chief Ministers for sharing their views. He urged the Chief Ministers of State Governments to work with the Union Government, as "Team India," to build the India of the dreams of our freedom fighters by 2022, the 75th anniversary of independence. He further mentioned that States, local Governments and all Government and Non-Government organisations have to decide goals for 2022, and work in a mission mode towards achieving them.
19. The Prime Minister said that the circulated vision document was a draft, and all suggestions given by the Chief Ministers will be taken into account before finalising it. He laid emphasis on good governance and said it leads to optimum utilisation of resources, even when resources are less than desired.
20. The Prime Minister noted that the issue of regional imbalance had been raised by a number of Chief Ministers. He agreed that this has to be addressed on priority, both nationally, and within States.
21. The Prime Minister requested all participants to visit Srinagar as invited by the Chief Minister of J&K even for short durations, and to have mutual co-operation by organising small programmes. On the issue raised by the Chief Minister of J&K, the Prime Minister suggested that all States should create a cell so that the students from J&K who come to other States for higher studies could approach in case of any difficulty and also for better understanding amongst students.
22. The Prime Minister reiterated that the legislative arrangements at the State-level for GST should be put in place without delay.
23. The Prime Minister called upon States to use the GeM platform – Government e-Marketplace, to reduce corruption and increase transparency in Government procurement. He also said the use of technologies such as BHIM and Aadhaar would result in significant savings for the States.
24. The Prime Minister mentioned that there are various untied funds at the State level, like the District Mineral Fund, the CAMPA Fund, and the construction workers welfare fund, that would provide significant boost to the resources of the States. These funds are presently being used mostly for welfare works. He asked NITI Aayog to come up with a roadmap for better planned and sustainable utilisation of such funds by the States, as per requirements of individual States.

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25. The Prime Minister urged States to join the 'Ek-Bharat, Shreshth Bharat' initiative, which was launched on Sardar Patel's birth anniversary last year. He said India's richness of culture and heritage should be strengthened.
 26. The Prime Minister said a constructive discussion has begun on the subject of holding Union and State elections simultaneously. If 1-2 months are earmarked for elections every five years, it will allow better utilisation of our energy.
 27. The Prime Minister mentioned the advancing of the budget presentation date. Stating that in a country where agricultural income is exceedingly important, budgets should be prepared immediately after the receipt of agricultural incomes for the year. He said that there have been suggestions to have the financial year from January to December. He urged States to take the initiative in this regard.
 28. In conclusion, the Prime Minister thanked the Chief Ministers for their participation in the meeting of Governing Council.

ANNEXURE 2

Agriculture Sector - Measures contributing towards doubling of farmers' income

Background: The Hon'ble Prime Minister has set a target before all of us to double the farmers' income by 2022. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has said that –

“I have laid this out as a challenge. But it is not merely a challenge. With good strategy, well-designed programmes, adequate resources and good governance in implementation, this target are achievable”.

To achieve this target he has also advocated a seven point strategy:

- i. Special focus on irrigation with sufficient budget, with the aim of “Per Drop More Crop”.
 - ii. Provision of quality seeds and nutrients based on soil health of each field.
 - iii. Large investments in Warehousing and Cold Chains to prevent post-harvest crop losses.
 - iv. Promotion of value addition through food processing.
 - v. Creation of a National Farm Market, removing distortions and e-platform across 585 Stations.
 - vi. Introduction of a New Crop Insurance Scheme to mitigate risks at affordable cost.
 - vii. Promotion of ancillary activities like poultry, beekeeping and fisheries.
2. Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on 13.04.2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms during period 2016-17 to 2022-23, 2015-16 being the base year. Alongside working on a comprehensive strategy, the Committee has been parallelly suggesting various interventions for consideration.
 3. In order to involve the stakeholders across the country in finalising the strategy, the Committee has been placing its reports on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.
 4. As of now, thirteen (13) volumes of the draft Report prepared by the Committee have been uploaded. The 14th volume of the draft report will summarise the recommendation and way forward. It is expected to be brought out shortly.
 5. The Government is aiming to re-orient the agriculture sector by making it income-centric rather than purely a production-centric activity. A farmer's income is a basket of earnings from agriculture (including horticulture), allied activities like dairy, livestock, poultry, fishery etc. and ancillary activities like beekeeping etc. Apart from these farm incomes, he also earns from other activities like wage labour, off-farm activities etc. Earnings from agriculture constitute the principal source of income of a farmer.
 6. A National Conference on “Agriculture-2022 – Doubling Farmers' Income” has also been organised on 19th-20th February, 2018 at National Agricultural Science Complex, New Delhi in which participants comprising farmers, farmers' associations, scientists, economists, academics, trade and professional associations, policy makers and officers participated. During the Conference, Hon'ble PM has mentioned the following four aspects for improving the income of farmers:
 - (i) reducing input cost;
 - (ii) ensuring a fair price for the produce;
 - (iii) reducing wastage; and
 - (iv) creating alternate sources of income.
 7. Action points for the States:
 - (i) Based on the deliberations of the National Conference, the State Governments may also develop a comprehensive and implementable Strategic Action Plan for Doubling Farmers Income in their respective States.
 - (ii) Implementation of actionable points emerging from the Conference has already been initiated. All State Governments have been requested to explore possibilities to organise such conferences with participation of various stakeholders, with a focus on doubling farmers' income.
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- States of Haryana & Arunachal Pradesh have already organised such events
- States of Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh have intimated that they will be organising these conferences in the last week of May, 2018
- States of Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan have intimated that they will be organising these conferences in the month of June, 2018
- Other States may also firm up dates as early as possible.

1. Marketing reforms:

Undertaking Agricultural Marketing Reforms as per Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 (APLM Act, 2017):

- 1.1 The organised wholesale agricultural marketing is undertaken through the network 6630 regulated markets (2332 Principal Market Yards and 4298 Sub Market Yards) which came into existence under the provisions of respective States' Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Acts, popularly known as APMC Acts.
- 1.2 Over time, however, these markets have become restrictive and monopolistic and have, therefore, failed to fully achieve their basic objectives.
- 1.3 Therefore, there is a need felt for a Model Act that can serve as a template to enact new legislation and engender comprehensive market reforms in the agriculture sector. The department drafted and shared model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017 in April, 2017. The Model APLM Act, 2017 is a progressive and facilitative Model Law, which holistically encompass a host of reforms that addresses the diverse and complex segments of a large sector like agriculture and its allied sectors.
- 1.4 If States adopt the provisions of this Model APLM Act, 2017 in true sense, it will prove to be a game changer in agricultural marketing. So far, only Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have reformed their APMC Acts after circulation of Model APLM Act, 2017 and that too partially. The State-wise adoption of marketing reforms with reference to 7 key areas and one additional area of de-regulation of marketing of fruits and vegetables is as under:-

S.No.	Area of Reforms	Name of the States/UTs, which have adopted reforms
1.	Establishment of private market	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa (excluding for paddy/rice), Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Punjab, UT of Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh.
2.	Direct wholesale purchase of agricultural produce from agriculturists (Direct marketing)	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana (for specified crop through establishment of Collection Centres) Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Punjab, UT of Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
3.	Establishment of farmer-consumer market in private sector (Direct sale by the producer to the consumer in retail)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
4.	Contract Farming	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab (separate Act), Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand.

S.No.	Area of Reforms	Name of the States/UTs, which have adopted reforms
5.	Provision for e-trading,	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand , Haryana, H.P., Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh (UT- in By-laws) Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Odisha
6.	Single point levy of market fee across the State/UT	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat (for processor, grader, packer, value addition and exporter), Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Sikkim, UT of Chandigarh (rules), Punjab, Mizoram, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu and Odisha.
7.	Unified single trading licence for State/UT	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka , Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Nagaland, Telangana, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand (in rules for e-trading only), Punjab and Odisha.
8.	De-regulation of marketing of fruits and vegetables	Madhya Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Assam, Odisha, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Nagaland, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh. <i>(Note- States have made this change in varied legal forms and impacts.)</i>

1.5 Action points for States/UTs

- (i) The States/UTs who have adopted the partial amendments including the three required amendments for e-NAM, may also consider adopting the remaining provisions of Model APLM Act as envisaged for doubling of farmers income.
- (ii) Rest of the State/UTs having APMC Act may adopt the provisions of the Model Act including the three provisions required for putting in place e NAM. Arunachal Pradesh & Manipur are requested to expedite the notification of reforms which is lying with the Governor for assent.
- (iii) The States/UTs of Bihar, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep with no APMC Act are requested to consider adoption of Model Act for benefits of farmers.

2. Launch of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

1. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) launched on April 14, 2016 in 21 markets across eight States, is a national web based online trading platform designed to transform agri-marketing in the country for the benefit of the farmers. Market integration through e-platform would facilitate transparent & competitive price discovery of agriculture produce giving advantage to the farmers.
2. The scheme being linked to agricultural marketing reforms, the States/UTs were required to undertake mandatory reforms in their Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts in respect of Single trading license to be valid across the State, single point levy of market fee across the State and provision of e-auction/e-trading as a mode of price discovery to be facilitated by the State Agriculture Marketing Department/board/APMCs/Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) as the case may be, to avail assistance under the e-NAM scheme.

3. e-NAM progress:

- (i) As on March 2018, e-NAM has completed Integration of 585 Regulated Markets on the common e-market platform in 16 States and 2 Union Territories, ahead of the target date (March 31, 2018). The 16 States & 02 UTs include Andhra Pradesh (22), Chandigarh (01), Chhattisgarh (14), Gujarat (79), Haryana (54), Himachal Pradesh (19), Jharkhand (19), Madhya Pradesh (58), Maharashtra (60), Odisha (10), Pudducherry (02), Punjab (19), Rajasthan (25), Tamil Nadu (23), Telangana (47), Uttar Pradesh (100), Uttarakhand (16) and West Bengal (17).

- (ii) More than 1 crore farmers (100.61 lakhs), 1.10 lakh traders and 61,000 Commission Agents have been registered on e-NAM platform.
- (iii) From 2016-17, the Gate entry increases from 81,89,010 ton to 1,99,57,333 ton in 2017-18.
- (iv) In April 2018, 2,12,217 lots are assayed against 22,015 lots assayed in March, 2017.
- (v) Average number of bids per lot across India has increased from 2.4 per lot in 2016-17 to 3.4 per lot in 2017-18. In some of the Mandis like Adoni, Andhra Pradesh-primarily cotton market, and Nizamabad, Telangana, primarily Turmeric Market has seen as much as 25-35 Bids/Lot, helping farmers to get more buyers in a transparent and competitive way.
- (vi) From 2016-17, the e-trade increases from 32,92,303 ton to 65,51,005 ton in 2017-18. E-trade increases to above 90% (March 2018).
- (vii) From 2016-17, the e-payment increases from 3.38 crore to 70.62 crore in 2017-18.
- (viii) e-NAM software is enabled for inter-mandi trade. So far, States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have carried out inter-mandi trade of 1.55 lakh MT of commodities worth Rs. 400.74 crore (up to May 15, 2018).
- (ix) Initially started with 25 commodities, as on date 90 commodities tradable parameters framed & uploaded on e-NAM portal. One Startup company, M/s Nebulaa has developed compact assaying solution for 15 commodities and its pilot is being conducted recently in UP and Telangana. This could be the first ever quick assaying solution globally facilitating assaying of multiple commodities in a single machine.
- (x) Awareness & training programs for farmers are being organised in Gram Sabhas. During last 04 months, such programs have been organised in 3357 Gram Sabhas of 15 e-NAM states.
- (xi) The e-NAM website is now available in eight different languages (Hindi, English, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and Odia) while the live trading facility is available in six different language (Hindi, English, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi & Telugu).

4. Action points for the States/UTs:

A. For States/ UTs who have integrated their mandis with e-NAM platform

- i. States/ UTs to do real time online bidding through e-NAM platform.
- ii. States/UTs should establish assaying labs equipped with skilled manpower in e-NAM mandis and carry out 100% assaying of e-traded items on e-NAM to facilitate inter-mandi and inter-state trade (States not having assaying labs are Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Puducherry, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttarakhand etc.
- iii. Weighing scales/ Weigh bridges to be integrated with e-NAM portal.
- iv. Strengthening of support infrastructure & man power (particularly at gate entry).
- v. Issue of a unified trading license to the buyers which would be valid across the whole States/ UTs is one of the 3 pre-requisite reforms in the APMC Act of the state for integration to e-NAM. In addition to this States/ UTs may adopt the provision of Model APLM Act, 2017, wherein under section 72, provision has been made for recognition of unified single trading license issued by any other State/ UT for inter-state trade. States/UTs may consider to convert all local licenses issued by APMCs to traders to be unified licenses holders valid for trading in entire state.
- vi. e-NAM portal has a provision for direct payment to farmers. States/ UTs to encourage digital payment through e-NAM platform.
- vii. For out station buyers, logistics would be an important consideration, APMC/ RMC may ensure that an efficient and cost effective logistic support is available for the stakeholders of the market. APMC/ RMC should provide all logistic support.
- viii. States/ UTs to declare selected warehouses as market sub-yard so that e-NAM can be rolled out in these warehouses for facilitating trading of farmers produce stored in these warehouses. Already provision has been made in Model APLM Act, 2017 under section 12.
- ix. States/ UTs who have not done all three mandatory reforms but their mandis are connected with e-NAM platform (50% assistance is provided) are requested to make necessary 03 mandatory reforms
 - a) West Bengal (Single point levy of market fee across the state is pending)
 - b) Puducherry (03 mandatory reforms under e-NAM is pending)

B. States/UTs who have not integrated their mandis with e-NAM platform

- a) The following States/UTs may carry out/partial three pre-requisite reforms in their APMC Act for integrating their mandis with e-NAM
 - i. Arunachal Pradesh
 - ii. Assam
 - iii. Jammu & Kashmir
 - iv. Meghalaya
 - v. Nagaland
 - vi. Tripura
 - vii. NCT of Delhi
- b) Following States/UTs with no APMC Act need to make institutional arrangements by issuing administrative orders for operationalising eNAM
 - i. Bihar
 - ii. Kerala
 - iii. Manipur
 - iv. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
 - v. Daman & Diu
 - vi. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
 - vii. Lakshadweep
- c) Following States have done 3 mandatory reforms under e-NAM but not sent the proposals for integration of their mandis with e-NAM. They are requested to send their proposals to integrate their mandis
 - i. Goa
 - ii. Mizoram
 - iii. Sikkim

3. Developing and upgrading Gramin Haats as Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs)

1. Background
 - 1.1 Small & marginal farmers (86% of total landholdings) with uneconomical size of their marketable surpluses have been finding it difficult to travel to distant APMCs (which are primary wholesale agricultural markets) and participate in price discovery auction system.
 - 1.2 Consequently, it is the village traders, who have mostly been serving as aggregators and transporting the lot to the APMCs. This intermediation has naturally been depriving the farmer-producers of optimal price realisation.
 - 1.3 There are around 22,000 Gramin Haats which are generally owned and managed by different agencies, namely, individuals, Panchayats, Municipalities, State Agriculture/Horticulture Department and State Agricultural Marketing Boards (SAMBs)/Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMCs).
 - 1.4 Located closer to the farm gates, these small haats that assemble at fixed intervals of a week or two, attract both sellers and consumers from the hinterland. An assortment of daily needs including farm produce (grains, fruits & vegetables) are traded at these places.
2. Gramin Retail Agricultural Markets (GrAMs)
 - 2.1 The Union Budget 2018-19 announced promotion of Gramin Retail Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) by collating them at the existing rural haats. These GrAMs, after development are to be linked to e-NAM portal and shall be exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs).
 - 2.2 GrAMs will serve the following purposes:
 - Aggregation of small lots
 - Direct sale-purchase of agri-commodities
 - Aggregated lot can be either sold on e-NAM platform or transported to APMCs for transactions.
 - 2.3 The physical infrastructure of GrAMs will be strengthened using various components of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana and other Government schemes.

These funds will be utilised to provide off-market infrastructures like roads etc and on-market infrastructure like platforms, boundary-wall, civic amenities etc. It has been proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs 17.90 lakhs per Gramin Haat for 5000 for creating civil amenities by M/o Rural Development under MNREGA and PMGSY.

2.4 As regards market related facilities like dry and cold storages, weighing machine, assaying labs etc. DAC&FW will provide funds under ISAM and corpus fund. For this purpose, an Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crore is targeted to be set up for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure at GrAMs, as also at 585 e-NAM on-boarded markets. The fund is proposed to be created through NABARD. GrAMs are to be outside the ambit of APMC regulation.

2.5 DAC&FW will develop guidelines for managing and operating GrAMs to the States which can adopt them with appropriate changes.

3. Action points for States/UTs:

- i. States may develop and upgrade the facilities of 5,000 GrAMs through MNREGA/PMGSY funds and also support the effort by undertaking necessary measures for integrating the GrAMs with the e-NAM, to achieve the program objectives in the interest of farmers.
- ii. States may consider de-regulating Gramin Haats from State APMC Act.
- iii. States may consider adopting appropriate guidelines for managing and operating the GrAMs.

4. Soil Health Card Scheme

1. Background

1.1 A flagship scheme on Soil Health Card was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on February 19, 2015 with an aim to assist State Governments to provide Soil Health Cards for all farm holdings across the country at an interval of 2 years.

1.2 Soil Health Card provides information to the farmers on fertility status of their soils to enable them to apply Soil Health Card based recommended dosages of fertilizers including micro-nutrients, bio-fertilizers, manures as well as soil ameliorants so as to increase productivity and farmers income besides improving soil health and its fertility.

1. Progress made

1.1. So far, against the target of 10.74 crore Soil Health Cards, 10.70 crore (99.63%) Soil Health Cards have been issued to the farmers during first cycle (2015-17). During the first year of second cycle (2017-18) against the target of 6.24 crore Soil Health Cards, 3.76 crore (60.26%) Soil Health Cards have been issued to the farmers across the country.

1.2. A Soil Health Card portal has been developed for samples registration, test result entry, automatic fertilizer dosages recommendations and generation of Soil Health Cards. Details of nearly 7.36 crore (68.56%) cards prepared in the 1st cycle (2015-17) have been entered into the SHC portal. During the 1st year of the 2nd cycle (2017-18) against the target of 6.24 crore Soil Health Cards, 3.76 crore (63%) Soil Health Cards have been entered into SHC portal till date.

2. Action points for States

2.1. Completion of targets:

First cycle:

- All States except Punjab & U.P have completed the 1st cycle successfully.
- Punjab: The State has completed 72% of first cycle SHC printing and distribution of cycle-I. They are requested to complete the balance as early as possible
- Uttar Pradesh: The state is requested to complete the soil testing and distribution of SHCs in 25770 leftover villages of the first cycle in the ongoing second cycle.

Second cycle:

- States where progress in collection & testing of soil samples has to be expedited: Assam, UP, Rajasthan, Bihar, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Sikkim.
- States where progress in distribution of Soil Health Cards has to be expedited: All states except Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, J&K and Uttarakhand.

2.2. Adequacy of soil testing facilities and strengthening of existing facilities

States except U.P, Maharashtra, M.P, Gujarat, Rajasthan, A.P, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, Goa, Uttarakhand, H.P, J&K, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya have to strengthen their soil testing facilities.

2.3. Replication and upscaling of good practices

States need to adopt good practices like

- Linking of Soil Health Cards to fertilizer distribution – Chattisgarh.
- Soil Health Cards compulsory for getting subsidy under National Horticulture Mission - Karnataka & Rajasthan.
- For effective usage of Soil Health Card (SHC), State may consider that farmers compulsorily carry Soil Health Card (SHC) and purchase fertilizers as per recommendations prescribed in SHC.

2.4. Promotion of customised fertilizers

- Based on SHC information, customised fertilizers for 127 districts in 6 States of Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for three crops - rice, sugarcane and maize have been developed. States need to encourage the use of these customised fertilizers.

2.5. Proposals for setting up of village level soil testing facilities by entrepreneurs:

- Karnataka, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, M.P, Puducherry, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, A.P, Tamilnadu and U.P have submitted proposals. These proposals are being examined for release of financial assistance. Rest of the States need to submit the proposals.

2.6. Entry of farmers details on SHC portal :

- Cycle 1: 1- that have entered farmers' data on Soil Health Card Portal - Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, H.P, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, U.P, Andman & Nicobar, Dadar & Nagar Haveli. Rest of the States need to complete the entry of 1st cycle .
- Cycle 2: States that have entered farmers' data on Soil Health Card Portal - A.P, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, J&K, Karnataka, Maharashtra, T.N, Telangana, Tripura, U.P, Uttarakhand. Rest of the States need to complete the entry of 2nd cycle.

2.7 General directions to States:

- Publicity/awareness generation & demonstrations: All the States have to focus on awareness generation activities through farmers' mela/campaign, demonstrations at farmers' field
- Completion of Soil Health Cards distribution in Aspirational Districts: All States are required to complete the distribution of cards in the Aspirational Districts on priority basis by June, 2018.

5. MGNREGA and its contribution towards water conservation

Water Conservation and Water Management works are taken up on a big scale under MGNREGS. Since 2015-16, the Government is laying great emphasis on maximising the execution of such works in order to supplement the efforts of other relevant Ministries/Departments towards augmentation of water potential for the fulfilment of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana goals.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 allows taking up the following types of water conservation and water management works to be taken up on individual or community lands:

- i. Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources;
- ii. Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of watershed;
- iii. Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains
- iv. Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies and conservation of old step wells or baolies
- v. Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to issue households;
- vi. Land development works in common land;
- vii. Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 of Schedule –II of the Act through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures.

It is pertinent to mention here that there are 260 permissible works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. Out of these, 84 works relate to Water Conservation and Water Management

2. Achievements

- (i). Keeping in view the thrust of the Government on water conservation and water management works under MGNREGS expenditure in this sector has been showing an increasing trend over the years.

S.No.	Financial Year	Expenditure on water conservation (in Rs. crore.)
1.	2015-16	29,300
	2016-17	33,600
	2017-18	32,200

This kind of expenditure has benefitted around 143 lakh hectares land during the last three years.

- (ii) 12,54,762 no. of farm ponds (community and individual) and 2,99,095 no. of dug wells have been created during the period from FY 2014-15 to FY 2017-18 under MGNREGS.
3. The Ministry of Rural Development is also encouraging the States to take up River Rejuvenation Projects. While 2156 nos. of River Rejuvenation projects have been identified in 14 States, the following projects are ongoing -
- Vedavathi River of Karnataka
 - Kuttemperoor River of Kerala
 - Resurgence of extinct rivulet Sasur Khederi in Uttar Pradesh
 - Restoring of Champavati River in Andhra Pradesh through Tank Cascading
4. Many States have taken up various water conservation projects under MGNREGS in convergence with other schemes in a campaign mode as follows:
- Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan in Rajasthan
 - Dobha or Farm Ponds construction in Jharkhand
 - 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana
 - Neeru Chettu in Andhra Pradesh
 - Kapil Dhara in Madhya Pradesh
 - Bore well recharge in Karnataka
 - Usar Mukti in West Bengal
5. In order to streamline the interventions in water conservation and water management spheres and bring in scientific planning into the execution of such works for ensuring quality asset creation, Mission Water Conservation Framework for implementation have been prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources and Deptt. of Land Resources, GoI and shared with the States on November 1, 2016. Besides, in FY 2018-19, the Ministry is trying to bring in the concept of Geographic Information System (GIS) planning into the whole of MGNREGS implementation.
6. During the current financial year adequate funds have been released to the States for taking up large number of Water Conservation and Water Management works to augment the overall water availability.

List of databases and their weights for selection of districts

Databases	Sector	Weight
Landless households dependent on manual labour (Socio Economic Caste Census – Deprivation 7)	Deprivation	25%
Ante natal care (National Health and Family Survey (NHFS-4)	Health & Nutrition	7.5%
Institutional delivery(NHFS-4)		7.5%
Stunting of children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Wasting in children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Elementary drop out rate (Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE 2015-16)	Education	7.5%
Adverse pupil teacher ratio (U-DISE 2015-16)		7.5%
Un-electrified households (Ministry of Power)	Infra structure	7.5%
Households without individual toilets		
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation		7.5%
Un-connected PMGSY village (Ministry of Rural Development)		7.5%
Rural Household without access to water (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)		7.5%
Total		100%

List of Aspirational Districts

State	Nodal Ministry/Departments for coordination			Total
	NITI Aayog	Central Ministries	MHA	
Andhra Pradesh		1. Vizianagaram	1. Visakhapatnam	3
Andhra Pradesh		2. Cuddapah		
Arunachal Pradesh		1. Namsai		1
Assam	1. Darrang	1. Udalguri		7
Assam	2. Dhubri	2. Hailakandi		
Assam	3. Barpeta			
Assam	4. Goalpara			
Assam	5. Baksa			
Bihar	1. Katihar	1. Khagaria	1. Aurangabad	13
Bihar	2. Begusarai	2. Purnia	2. Banka	
Bihar	3. Sheikhpura		3. Gaya	
Bihar	4. Araria		4. Jamui	
Bihar	5. Sitamarhi		5. Muzaffarpur	
Bihar			6. Nawada	
Chhattisgarh		1. Korba	1. Bastar	10
Chhattisgarh		2. Mahasamund	2. Bijapur	
Chhattisgarh			3. Dantewada	
Chhattisgarh			4. Kanker	
Chhattisgarh			5. Kondagaon	
Chhattisgarh			6. Narayanpur	
Chhattisgarh			7. Rajnandgaon	
Chhattisgarh			8. Sukma	
Gujarat		1. Narmada		2
Gujarat		2. Dahod		
Haryana		1. Mewat		1
Himachal Pradesh		1. Chamba		1
Jammu and Kashmir		1. Kupwara		2
Jammu and Kashmir		2. Baramulla		
Jharkhand	1. Sahebganj	1. Godda	1. Latehar	19
Jharkhand	2. Pakur		2. Lohardaga	
Jharkhand			3. Palamu	
Jharkhand			4. Purbi Singhbhum	
Jharkhand			5. Ramgarh	
Jharkhand			6. Ranchi	
Jharkhand			7. Simdega	
Jharkhand			8. West Singhbhum	
Jharkhand			9. Bokaro	

State	Nodal Ministry/Departments for coordination			Total
	NITI Aayog	Central Ministries	MHA	
Jharkhand			10. Chatra	
Jharkhand			11. Dumka	
Jharkhand			12. Garhwa	
Jharkhand			13. Girdih	
Jharkhand			14. Gumla	
Jharkhand			15. Hazaribagh	
Jharkhand			16. Khunti	
Karnataka		1. Yadgir		2
Karnataka		2. Raichur		
Kerala		1.	Wayanad	1
Madhya Pradesh	1. Damoh	1. Chhatarpur		8
Madhya Pradesh	2. Singrauli	2. Rajgarh		
Madhya Pradesh	3. Barwani	3. Guna		
Madhya Pradesh	4. Vidisha			
Madhya Pradesh	5. Khandwa			
Maharashtra	1. Nandurbar	1. Washim	1. Gadchiroli	4
Maharashtra		2. Osmanabad		
Manipur		1. Chandel		1
Meghalaya		1. Ri-bhoi		1
Mizoram		1. Mamit		1
Nagaland		1. Kiphire		1
Odisha	1. Rayagada	1. Kandhamal	1. Koraput	10
Odisha	2. Kalahandi	2. Gajapati	2. Malkangiri	
Odisha		3. Dhenkanal		
Odisha		4. Balangir		
Odisha		5. Nabarangpur		
Odisha		6. Nuapada		
Punjab		1. Firozpur		2
Punjab		2. Moga		
Rajasthan	1. Baran	1. Dholpur		5
Rajasthan	2. Jaisalmer	2. Karauli		
Rajasthan		3. Sirohi		
Sikkim		1. West Sikkim		1
Tamil Nadu		1. Ramanathapuram		2
Tamil Nadu		2. Virudhunagar		
Telangana		1. Bhoopalapally	1. Khammam	3
Telangana		2. Asifabad		

State	Nodal Ministry/Departments for coordination			Total
	NITI Aayog	Central Ministries	MHA	
Tripura		1. Dhalai		1
Uttar Pradesh	1. Chitrakoot	1. Chandauli		8
Uttar Pradesh	2. Balrampur	2. Siddharthnagar		
Uttar Pradesh	3. Bahraich	3. Fatehpur		
Uttar Pradesh	4. Sonbhadra			
Uttar Pradesh	5. Shravasti			
Uttarakhand		1. Haridwar		2
Uttarakhand		2. Udham Singh Nagar		
West Bengal*	1. Murshidabad	1. Nadia		5
West Bengal	2. Malda	2. Dakshin Dinajpur		
West Bengal	3. Birbhum			

* at this stage, 5 districts of West Bengal have not joined the programme.

Annexure: 3 (III)

Thematic Area, weightage, number of indicators, and number of data-points

Thematic Area	Weightage	Number of Indicators	Number of Data-points
Health & Nutrition	30%	13	31
Education	30%	8	14
Agriculture & Water Resources	20%	10	12
Financial Inclusion	5%	7	08
Skill Development	5%	5	10
Basic Infrastructure	10%	6	06
Total	100%	49	81

LIST OF INDICATORS & DATA-POINTS

HEALTH & NUTRITION (30%)

S.No.	Monitorable Data-points	Weight in H&N	Weight in overall
1.1	Percentage of Pregnant Women receiving four or more antenatal care check-ups against total ANC registrations	2	0.6
1.2	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against total ANC registrations	3	0.9
1.3	Percentage of Pregnant Women (PW) registered for ANC against estimated pregnancies	3	0.9
2	Percentage of Pregnant Women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly	3	0.9
3.1	Percentage of Pregnant Women having severe anaemia treated against PW having sever anaemia tested cases	5	1.5
3.2	Percentage of Pregnant Women tested for Haemoglobin 4 or more than 4 times for respective ANCs against total ANC registration	4	1.2
4.1	Sex Ratio at birth	3	0.9
4.2	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of total estimated deliveries	4	1.2
5	Percentage of home deliveries attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker out of total home deliveries	3	0.9
6.1	Percentage of new-borns breastfed within one hour of birth	4	1.2
6.2	Percentage of low birth weight babies (Less than 2500 gms)	3	0.9
6.3	Proportion of live babies weighed at birth	3	0.9
7	Percentage of underweight children under 5 years [†]	7	2.1
8.1	Percentage of stunted children under 5 years	2	0.6
8.2	Percentage of children with Diarrhoea treated with ORS	2	0.6
8.3	Percentage of children with Diarrhoea treated with Zinc	2	0.6
8.4	Percentage of children with ARI in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility	2	0.6
9.1	Percentage of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	3	1
9.2	Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	2	0.5
10.1	Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	3	1
10.2	Non-Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	2	0.5
11	Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)	10	3
12.1	Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public and Private Institutions) against estimated cases	2.5	0.75
12.2	TB Treatment success rate among notified TB patients (public and private)	2.5	0.75
13.1	Proportion of Sub centres/PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	6	1.8
13.2	Proportion of Primary Health Centres compliant to Indian Public Health Standards	5	1.5
13.3	Proportion of functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population (1 per 3,00,000 for hilly terrain)	1.5	0.45
13.4	Proportion of specialist services available in District hospitals against 10* core specialist services	2	0.6
13.5	Percentage of Anganwadis Centres/Urban PHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day/Urban Health Sanitation & Nutrition day/respectively in the last one month	2	0.6
13.6	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	2	0.6
13.7	Percentage of First Referral Units (FRU) having labour room and obstetrics OT NQAS certified (ie meet LaQShya guidelines)	1.5	0.45
	Total (%)	100	30

EDUCATION (30%)

S.No	Monitorable Data-points	Weight in H&N	Weight in overall
1.1	Transition Rate - Primary to Upper Primary level	14	4.2
1.2	Transition Rate - Upper Primary to Secondary level	6	1.8
2	Toilet access: Percentage schools with functional girls' toilets	5	1.5
3	Learning outcomes	50	15
3.1	Mathematics performance in Class 3		
3.2	Language performance in Class 3		
3.3	Mathematics performance in Class 5		
3.4	Language performance in Class 5		
3.5	Mathematics performance in Class 8		
3.6	Language performance in Class 8		
4	Female literacy rate (15+ age group)	8	2.4
5	Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility	4	1.2
6	Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at Secondary level	1	0.3
7	Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE specified Pupil Teacher Ratio	8	2.4
8	Percentage of schools providing textbooks to children within 1 month of start of the academic session	4	1.2
	Total	100%	30%

AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES (20%)

S.No	Monitorable Data-points	Weight in H&N	Weight in overall
1.1	Percentage of net sown area under micro-irrigation	17.5	3.5
1.2	Number of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA	12.5	2.5
2	Crop Insurance - Percentage of net sown area covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	15	3
3.1	Percentage increase in agricultural credit	10	2
3.2	Certified quality seed distribution	7.5	1.5
4	Number of District mandis linked to electronic market	10	2
5	Percentage change in Price Realisation - difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP)	5	1
6	Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district	2.5	0.5
7	Agricultural productivity of 2 major crops	5	1
8	Percentage of animals vaccinated	7.5	1.5
9	Artificial Insemination coverage	5	1
10	Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	2.5	0.5
	Total	100%	20%

FINANCIAL INCLUSION (5%)

S.No	Monitorable Data-points	Weight in H&N	Weight in overall
1	Total disbursement of Mudra loan (in crore rupees) per 1 lakh population	16.67	0.83
2	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh population	16.67	0.83
3	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): Number of Enrolments per 1 lakh population	16.67	0.83
4	Atal Pension Yojana (APY): Number of Beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	16.67	0.83
5	Percentage of accounts seeded with Aadhaar as a percentage of total banking accounts	16.67	0.83
6	Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	16.67	0.83
	Total	100%	5%

SKILL DEVELOPMENT (5%)

S.No	Monitorable Data-points	Weight in H&N	Weight in overall
1	No of youth certified in short term and long-term training [#] schemes/no of youth in district in age group 15-29	25	1.25
2	No of certified youth employed [#] /No of youth trained under short term and long-term training	15	0.75
3	Number of Apprentices completing/Total number of trainees registered on the portal	25	1.25
4	No of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning [#] /Non-formally skilled workforce ^{**}	25	1.25
5	Number of Vulnerable or Marginalised youth certified trained under short term and long-term training [#]	10	0.5
5.1	Women - certified trained		
5.2	SC - certified trained		
5.3	ST - certified trained		
5.4	OBC - certified trained		
5.5	Minorities – certified trained		
5.6	Differently abled – certified trained)/Total Number of youth certified trained		
	Total	100%	5%

AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES (20%)

S.No	Monitorable Data-points	Weight in H&N	Weight in overall
1	Percentage of households with electricity connection	20	2
2	Percentage of Gram Panchayat with internet connection	5	0.5
3.1	Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY	7.5	0.75
3.2	Cumulative number of kilometres of all-weather road work completed as a percentage of total sanctioned kilometres in the district under PMGSY	7.5	0.75
4	Percentage of households with Individual Household Latrines	15	1.5
5	Percentage of Rural habitations with access to adequate quantity of potable water - 40 lpcd drinking water in rural	20	2
6	Coverage/establishment of Common Service Centres at Gram Panchayat level	5	0.5
7	Percentage pucca houses constructed for household who are shelter-less or having one room with kuchha wall and kuchha roof or having 2 room with kuchha wall and roof	20	2
	Total	100%	10%

Baseline Ranking of Aspirational Districts as on April 1, 2018.

State	District	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	2
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	3
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	4
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	5
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	6
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	7
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	8
Chhattisgarh	Korba	9
Telangana	Khammam	10
Maharashtra	Washim	11
Karnataka	Raichur	12
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	13
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	14
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	15
Punjab	Moga	16
Gujarat	Dohad	17
Gujarat	Narmada	18
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	19
Telangana	Warangal (Bhoopalpalli)	20
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	21
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	22
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	23
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	24
Rajasthan	Dholpur	25
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	26
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	27
Jharkhand	Bokaro	28
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	29
Sikkim	West Sikkim	30
Rajasthan	Karauli	31
Jharkhand	Ranchi	32

JAMMU & KASHMIR	Baramulla	33
Punjab	Firozpur	34
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	35
Rajasthan	Baran	36
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Kupwara	37
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	38
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	39
Karnataka	Yadgir	40
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	41
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	42
Bihar	Begusarai	43
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	44
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	45
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	46
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	47
Mizoram	Mamit	48
Jharkhand	Gumla	49
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	50
Meghalaya	Ri-bhoi	51
Bihar	Aurangabad	52
Rajasthan	Sirohi	53
Bihar	Gaya	54
Jharkhand	Dumka	55
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	56
Jharkhand	Garhwa	57
Bihar	Sheikhpura	58
Jharkhand	Chatra	59
Jharkhand	Palamu	60
Jharkhand	Giridih	61
Jharkhand	Godda	62
Bihar	Nawada	63
Jharkhand	Latehar	64
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	65
Assam	Baksa	66

Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	67
Assam	Dhubri	68
Jharkhand	Khunti	69
Jharkhand	Paschimi Singhbhum	70
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	71
Bihar	Jamui	72
Assam	Barpeta	73
Jharkhand	Simdega	74
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	75
Assam	Hailakandi	76
Tripura	Dhalai	77
Bihar	Sitamarhi	78
Assam	Udalguri	79
Bihar	Khagaria	80
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	81
Bihar	Banka	82
Uttar Pradesh	Son bhadra	83
Assam	Goalpara	84
Bihar	Purnia	85
Jharkhand	Pakur	86
Assam	Darrang	87
Manipur	Chandel	88
Bihar	Katihar	89
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	90
Bihar	Araria	91
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	92
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	93
Uttar Pradesh	balrampur	94
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	95
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	96
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	97
Nagaland	Kiphire	98
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	99
Telangana	adilabad (Asifabad)	100
Haryana	Mewat	101



सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog