

Analysis of government’s performance in priority areas: 2014-15 to 2018-19

This note outlines some of the major policy priorities mentioned in the President’s Addresses to Parliament in the last four years. It highlights the current status of the initiatives undertaken with respect to these items. This note has been made as per data available on January 30, 2018. The data sources have been included in endnotes.

Policy Priority	Current Status															
Economy and Finance																
<p>President’s Addresses 2014-2018: Despite a global economic downturn, the Indian economy has remained on a high growth trajectory. There has been a steady increase in GDP. Inflation, fiscal deficit, and current account deficit have, on average, shown a decline.</p> <p>Foreign direct investment and foreign exchange reserves have reached record levels</p> <p>FDI policy provisions were liberalised in various sectors in June, 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growth Rate: GDP is estimated to grow at 7.2% in 2018-19, over the 6.7% growth in 2017-18.¹ In the last five years, GDP growth rate stayed within 7% and 8% per year, with a dip to 6.7% in 2017-18, the year of demonetisation.^{2,3,4,5} ▪ Inflation: A target of 4% for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation was notified by the Ministry of Finance for the period 2016-2021.⁶ It also set an upper limit of 6% and lower limit of 2% for inflation.⁷ CPI stayed within this band for most of the period between 2014 and 2018. ▪ In the first three quarters of 2018-19, CPI inflation ranged between 2% and 4%.⁸ In 2016-17, CPI inflation ranged between 3% and 5%.⁹ ▪ Fiscal Deficit: It is projected to be 3.3% of GDP (Rs 6,24,276 crore) in 2018-19, as against the FRBM mandate of 3%.¹⁰ <p>Table 1: Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GDP, actuals vs targets¹¹</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 842 1899 970"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Actual</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>3.9%</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>3.9%</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>3.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): FDI inflows during the 2017-18 stood at USD 62 billion, as compared to USD 60.2 billion for 2016-17.¹² During 2014-15 to 2017-18, FDI grew at an annual compounded rate of 13%. ▪ During the year 2017-18, the government made certain changes to the FDI policy. This included (i) permitting 100% FDI under the automatic route for single brand retail trading, and (ii) allowing foreign airlines to invest up to 49% in Air India in January 2018.¹³ ▪ Foreign Exchange Reserves stood at USD 397 billion on January 2019, as compared to USD 313 billion in May, 2014.^{14,15} 		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Actual	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	Target	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18												
Actual	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%												
Target	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current Account Deficit (CAD): CAD in the first quarter of 2018-19 increased to 2.4% of the GDP.^{16,17} The increase in CAD was primarily due to a higher trade deficit of USD 50 billion in the second quarter of 2018-19, as compared to USD 32.5 billion in the previous year.
<p>To promote the concept of cooperative federalism through One Nation-One Tax and One Nation-One Market, the government introduced the Goods and Services Tax. The GST has been the biggest tax-reform in the country since its independence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goods and Services Tax (GST): GST was introduced across the country from July 1, 2017.¹⁸
<p>The Indradhanush programme has been launched to revitalize public sector banks and ensure credit flow in the economy. In addition, major governance reforms have been taken.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2015, the government announced the Indradhanush plan for revamping public sector banks. The plan aimed towards an infusion of capital in public sector banks amounting to Rs 70,000 crore, over a period of four financial years.¹⁹ In 2017, the government announced its decision to further recapitalise public sector banks with an amount of Rs 2,11,000 crore. In FY 2017-18, the recapitalisation amount stood at Rs 88,139 crore.²⁰ ▪ Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in banking: Gross NPAs of scheduled commercial banks have increased from 3.8% in March 2014 to 9.3% in March 2017. For nationalised banks, the figure increased from 4.4% to 11.7% during the same period.²¹ ▪ The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC): The IBC was passed in May 2016 to create time-bound processes for insolvency resolution of companies and individuals. The code provides a 180-day time limit to resolve insolvency, extendable by 90 days, during which time a business may continue to operate.²² As of December 2018, 1,484 cases have been registered and 381 cases have been resolved under the Code.²³
<p>Measures to deal with corruption, black money, and counterfeit currency will be introduced; however, sufficient safeguards will be put in place to protect the decisions taken by civil servants in public interest. Additionally, the registration of approximately 3.5 lakh dubious companies has been cancelled.</p> <p>The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 2016 providing for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana will result in a comprehensive policy to fight black money</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonetisation: On November 8, 2016, the Government announced the demonetisation of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes, which had a total value of Rs 15.42 lakh crore, or 86% of the currency in circulation.²⁴ ▪ The RBI Annual Report 2017-18, stated that, as of June 30, 2018, demonetised notes worth Rs 15.31 lakh crore (99.3%) had been returned to the RBI. The report stated that an estimated Rs 11,000 crore worth of these notes had not been returned till June 2017.²⁵ ▪ Between October, 2016 and November, 2018, the volume of various digital payments increased by 180% (Cards) and 256% (Immediate Payment Service).²⁶ ▪ During the period from November, 2016 to October, 2017, undisclosed income of over Rs 24,800 crore was detected.²⁷ ▪ Official data on the amount collected under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana is not available. Media reports indicate that Rs 5,000 crore has been collected under the scheme.^{28,29} ▪ In 2015, Parliament passed the Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015. The Bill applies to Indian residents for the taxation of foreign income. It penalises the

	<p>concealment of foreign income, and provides for criminal liability for attempting to evade tax in relation to foreign income.³⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 was passed in July, 2018. The Bill seeks to confiscate properties of economic offenders who have left the country to avoid facing criminal prosecution.³¹ ▪ The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013 amends the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Certain amendments to the Bill were circulated by the government in 2015. Under the 1988 Act, taking of a bribe by a public official was an offence. The Bill also makes the giving of a bribe an offence.³² 																		
<p>Financial inclusion and elimination of poverty has been the overriding goal for this government. The government has worked to remove economic insecurity amongst the poor, farmers, and senior citizens</p> <p>The Direct Benefit Transfer program has been implemented to ensure that development programs reach beneficiaries without leakages and other impediments. In total, 35 schemes have been brought under the program. The Direct Benefit Transfer program of subsidies through the Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile trinity has prevented leakages and helped save Rs 36,000 crore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) through Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM trinity): As of January 27, 2019, Rs 6.05 lakh crore has been disbursed through the DBT programme to beneficiaries under 437 schemes and 55 ministries since it was launched in 2013.³³ ▪ According to the government this has led to a total of Rs 90,000 crore being saved in the last three years. Through this process, 2.7 crore fake ration cards and 3 crore fake LPG connections were identified.^{34,39} <p>Table 2: Progress of DBT³³</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Amount disbursed through DBT (in Rs crore)</td> <td>38,926</td> <td>61,942</td> <td>74,689</td> <td>1,90,871</td> <td>2,32,105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of DBT beneficiaries (in crore)</td> <td>22.8</td> <td>31.2</td> <td>35.7</td> <td>124</td> <td>125.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till January 27, 2019.</p>		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Amount disbursed through DBT (in Rs crore)	38,926	61,942	74,689	1,90,871	2,32,105	Number of DBT beneficiaries (in crore)	22.8	31.2	35.7	124	125.2
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19														
Amount disbursed through DBT (in Rs crore)	38,926	61,942	74,689	1,90,871	2,32,105														
Number of DBT beneficiaries (in crore)	22.8	31.2	35.7	124	125.2														
<p>To provide universal access to banking facilities, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in 2014. The scheme offers close to 100% coverage. Within the first six months its launch, a record 13.2 crore new bank accounts were opened and 11.5 crore RUPAY debit cards were issued</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jan Dhan Yojana: As of January 23, 2019, 34.03 crore jan dhan accounts have been opened. Of these, 20.14 crore (59%) accounts have been opened in rural areas. Deposits worth Rs 88,566 crore have been made and 27.17 crore RUPAY debit cards have been issued.³⁵ <p>Table 3: Achievements under Jan Dhan Yojana (cumulative)³⁶</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>January-16</th> <th>January-17</th> <th>January-18</th> <th>January-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Accounts opened</td> <td>20,46,78,690</td> <td>27,30,81,870</td> <td>31,03,74,800</td> <td>34,03,00,587</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till January 23, 2019.</p>		January-16	January-17	January-18	January-19	Accounts opened	20,46,78,690	27,30,81,870	31,03,74,800	34,03,00,587								
	January-16	January-17	January-18	January-19															
Accounts opened	20,46,78,690	27,30,81,870	31,03,74,800	34,03,00,587															
<p>Efforts are being made to make Aadhaar coverage universal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhaar: Aadhaar saturation was 90.1% as of December 31, 2018, based on projected population for the year 2018.³⁷ 1.2 billion cards have been issued.³⁷ 																		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobile: There were 121 crore mobile phone users in 2017, compared to 103 crores in 2016. Smartphone users grew from 30 crores in 2016 to 40 crores in 2017. Internet users grew from 40 crores in 2016 to 50 crores in 2017.³⁸ This number has been estimated to increase to 73 crores by 2020.³⁹
<p>The world's biggest Direct Cash Transfer for the provision of LPG subsidies, PAHAL, has been extended across the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PAHAL Scheme: It was launched in June, 2013 and has since covered 291 districts. It requires consumers to mandatorily have an Aadhaar number for availing LPG subsidy in their bank accounts.⁴⁰ As of December 31, 2018, the scheme is under implementation in 715 districts and covers over 23.2 crore beneficiaries.^{41,42,43} ▪ According to the government, since 2014, nearly Rs 29,446 crore has been saved in subsidy due to implementation of PAHAL.⁴⁴
<p>To universalize social security, the government has launched two insurance schemes and a pension plan: (i) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, (ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, and (iii) Atal Pension Yojana.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2018, the subscriber base for the Atal Pension Yojana crossed the 1.24 crore mark. As of November 2, 2018, approximately 27 lakh new subscribers have enrolled in the scheme in FY 2018-19, with the states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, and Karnataka being the top contributors.⁴⁵ ▪ As of October 31, 2018, the number of people enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana is 14.27 crores. As of September 8, 2018, the number of people enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana stands at 5.47 crores, with claims amounting to Rs 2,208 crore being settled.⁴⁵
<p>The Indian Postal Payment Bank has been launched to make the banking system more accessible to the poor and those without bank accounts. Under this initiative, postal banks will be set up in over 1.5 lakh post offices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) was proposed to set up postal banks in up to 650 districts by April, 2018.⁴⁶ IPPB launched two pilot branches on January 30, 2018 and branches were opened in all 650 districts across the country on September 1, 2018.⁴⁷
Agriculture	
<p>President's Addresses 2014-2018: Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for a majority of people. For holistic development of the agricultural sector, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was launched in 2016. The scheme expanded the ambit of risk coverage while doubling the sum insured and lowering premium rates for farmers. Additionally, in 2016, the e-NAM platform was created to provide farmers with an online trading platform, making India One Food Zone, One Country, One Market.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): PMFBY was launched with the aim of providing insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, or diseases. The number of farmers enrolled under the scheme declined from 5.7 crore in 2016-17 to 5.2 crore in 2017-18.⁴⁸ ▪ During 2016-17, total claims amounting to Rs 15,350 crore were paid to 1.4 crore farmers under PMFBY. These claims were paid against premiums worth Rs 22,550 crore, of which 19% was contributed by farmers.^{49,50} ▪ The e-NAM scheme was launched in April 2016 with the aim of creating an e-marketing platform by integrating 585 markets by March 2018. As of March 2018, 585 markets in 16 states and two union territories have been integrated with the e-NAM Portal. 1.1 crore farmers have been registered on the platform till July 2018.⁵¹

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 with a corpus of Rs 500 crore to help regulate the price volatility of important agri-horticultural commodities like onions, potatoes, and pulses.⁵² The Government stated that the fund allocated under PSF had been primarily utilized towards building a buffer of up to 20 lakh tonnes of pulses. During 2017-18 and 2018-19, the budgetary allocations under the scheme were Rs 3500 crore and Rs 1500 crore, respectively.⁵³ ▪ Minimum Support Price (MSP): The MSP for (i) wheat increased at an average rate of 6.1%, (ii) paddy increased at an average rate of 6.5%.^{54,55} ▪ On February 28, 2018, Cabinet approved the doubling of Government guarantee from Rs 9,500 crore to Rs 19,000 crore for procurements of pulses and oilseeds at MSP under Price Support Scheme by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India.⁵⁶ 										
<p>The government has taken steps to address the irrigation requirements of every village in a sustainable manner. With focus on Per Drop More Crop and Har Khet Ko Pani, the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been initiated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY): In 2015, PMKSY was implemented to expand irrigation coverage and improve water use efficiency. The scheme comprises of various components including (i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), (ii) PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani, (iii) Surface Minor Irrigation, (iv) Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, (v) PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop, and (vi) PMKSY - Watershed Development. The sharing pattern between central and state governments varies between components.⁵⁷ <p>Table 4: Funds allocated to PMKSY since 2015-16 (in Rs crore)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1077 858 1868 938"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Amount disbursed</td> <td>7,781</td> <td>5,134</td> <td>7,392</td> <td>9,429</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Union Budget Documents</p>		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Amount disbursed	7,781	5,134	7,392	9,429
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19							
Amount disbursed	7,781	5,134	7,392	9,429							
<p>Soil Health Cards will be distributed and will lower input costs, result in judicious application of fertilizers, and improve soil health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the Soil Health Card Scheme, soil health cards with crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for an individual farm are distributed to farmers every two years. ▪ During the first cycle (2015-16 and 2016-17) of the scheme, 2.5 crore soil samples were collected and the target of distributing 10.74 crore soil health cards was met.⁵⁸ ▪ During the second cycle (2017-18 and 2018-19), as of January 1, 2019, 2.5 crore soil samples have been collected and, against the target of 12.04 crore, 7.2 crore soil health cards have been distributed to farmers.^{58,59,60,61} ▪ From 2014-15 to 2017-18, a sum of Rs 406.7 crore has been released to state governments for implementation of the scheme.⁶² 										

Employment and Entrepreneurship

President's Addresses 2014-2018:

The government has continuously worked for reforms of labour laws. Minimum wages have increased by more than 40%

- In 2017, the central government increased minimum wages by 40% through a gazette notification for sectors including agricultural, non-agricultural, and construction. Minimum wages (per day) for non-agricultural workers increased from Rs 250 to Rs 350 for unskilled workers, to Rs 437 for semi-skilled workers, and Rs 523 for skilled workers.^{63,64,65}
- The Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken steps to reform and simplify labour laws. Over the last three years, three draft Codes consolidating several labour laws have been released. These include: (i) the draft **Labour Code on Industrial Relations** which consolidates laws relating to registration of trade unions, conditions of employment, and settlement of disputes, (ii) the draft **Code on Social Security** which consolidates 17 laws related to social security, and (iii) the draft **Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions**, which consolidates 13 labour laws relating to safety, health, and working conditions.⁶³
- In 2017, the **Code on Wages Bill**, which regulates wage and bonus payments and subsumes and replaces four Acts, was introduced in the Lok Sabha.⁶⁶
- The **Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017** came into force starting April 1, 2017. The Act increased the duration of paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks. According to data provided by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, 18 lakh female employees have benefited.⁶⁷

President's Addresses 2014-2018:

To boost employment generation in apparel sector, Rs 6,000 crore will be allocated. This is expected to generate 1.1 crore jobs. Development of the textiles sector, the second largest employer in the country after agriculture, will be a key focus

The government has made higher technical education more accessible

- **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)** replaces the previously existing Revised, Restructured-TUFS, and intends to provide 10% additional capital investment subsidy for textile units which are already availing a 15% subsidy benefit under the scheme.⁶⁸
- The Union Cabinet has approved a **special package for employment generation and promotion of textile exports** in June, 2016. This includes reforms in overtime work hours, and the Employee Provident Fund scheme, among other incentives.⁶⁹ The reforms are expected to increase direct and indirect employment by 67.1 lakhs in three years.
- The government approved the Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry as a central sector scheme from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme, with an allocation of Rs 2161.68 crore, aims to achieve self-sufficiency in silk production by 2022 through research and development.⁷⁰
- The government launched the **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana** in 2015 with the objective of helping the youth access industry-relevant skill training. The scheme aims to extend support through (i) Short-Term Training (STT), (ii) Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), and (iii) Special Projects (SP) over four years (2016-2020). As of November 30, 2018, approximately 33.93 lakh candidates have been trained under STT (24.13 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and Special Project (0.72 lakh) across the country in various sectors.⁷¹

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) provide large-scale employment. The government has taken steps to boost entrepreneurship and facilitate the creation of MSMEs

A series of reforms have been initiated to help convert job seekers into job creators.

The Start-Up India campaign has been launched to expand and support the innovative ecosystem in the country. Job creation is being targeted through a set of initiatives including Make in India, Start-Up India, Mudra, Skill India, etc. Under the Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme, 1.82 lakh village enterprises will be created, generating employment for 3.78 lakh people. Skilling India has gained momentum and during the last year, 76 lakh people have been trained

- **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)** is a scheme launched by the Prime Minister on April 8, 2015 for providing loans of up to 10 lakhs to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. Under the aegis of PMMY, MUDRA has created three products, namely 'Shishu' (loans less than Rs 50,000), 'Kishore' (loans between Rs 50,000 and Rs 5 lakh) and 'Tarun' (loans between Rs 5 lakh and Rs 10 lakh).⁷²

Table 5: Achievements under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana⁷²

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of loans	3,48,80,924	3,97,01,047	4,81,30,593	3,28,65,537
Amount sanctioned (in Rs crore)	1,37,449	1,80,529	2,53,677	1,74,853
Amount disbursed (in Rs crore)	1,32,955	1,75,312	2,46,437	1,68,014

Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till January 18, 2019.

- The Standing Committee on Finance (Chair: Dr. M. Veerappa Moily) submitted a report on the 'Review of NSSO and CSO and streamlining of statistics collection machinery' on December 18, 2017. The Committee stated that absence of regular employment and unemployment data is a major gap. It observed that the official unemployment figures are out-of-date and unrealistic. The Committee noted that accurate and reliable data on employment should be available to assess the employment situation and formulate appropriate policy responses.⁷³

Table 4: Unemployment Rates per Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys (last conducted in 2015)⁷⁴

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%

- **Start-ups:** Start-ups incorporated between April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2019 are exempt from income tax for three years as per the Finance Act, 2016. In the Union Budget 2017-18, the government increased the period of profit-linked deductions to eligible start-ups to seven years.⁷⁵
- As of November, 2018, 14,036 applications have been recognised as start-ups. Among these, 91 start-ups have been approved for availing tax benefit.⁷⁶
- Establishment of a fund of funds for start-ups was approved in July, 2016. The corpus of the fund is Rs 10,000 crore over a period of four years.⁷⁷ As of June, 2018, 550 start-ups have been mentored for incubation and funding support.⁷⁸

<p>Major initiatives have been taken to augment the ease of doing business in the country. Leveraging modern technology has been a key strategy. The government has worked closely with states to identify constraints.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ease of Doing Business: In October 2018, World Bank released its annual 'Ease of Doing Business' report. India's rank improved to 77 out of 190 countries in 2017, from its rank of 142 out of 189 in 2014.^{79,80} ▪ According to the report, India introduced changes in certain parameters which led to an increase in its business ranking. These include: (i) reducing the time and cost associated with trading across borders, (ii) introducing changes that reduce the time required to start a business, and (iii) improving accessibility of credit for the development and growth of a business, among others.⁸⁰
Education	
<p>President's Addresses 2014-2018: Government is committed to strengthening and modernizing the school and higher education systems in the country. Schemes have been launched to improve foundational learning outcomes</p> <p>To ensure a bright future for growth, the government is working to set up 20 "Institutes of Eminence" that will receive financial assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Spending (Centre and States): Total expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has declined from 3.1% in 2013-14 to 2.7% in 2017-18.⁸¹ ▪ The Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) was set up to promote the creation of high quality infrastructure in premier educational institutions.⁸² The HEFA has been tasked to mobilise Rs 1,00,000 crore to meet the infrastructure needs of higher educational institutions by 2022.⁸³ ▪ A draft Bill, Higher Education Commission of India (Repeal of University Grants Commission Act) Bill 2018, was released on June 27, 2018.⁸⁴ The Bill seeks to repeal the University Grants Commission and sets up the Higher Education Commission of India. The Commission will maintain academic standards in higher education by specifying learning outcomes for courses, specifying eligibility criteria for Vice Chancellors, and ordering closure of higher educational institutions which fail to adhere to minimum standards. ▪ The Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy (Chair: Mr. T. S. R Subramanian) submitted its report on May 7, 2016.⁸⁵ The report proposed a New Education Policy to improve the quality and credibility of education by addressing implementation gaps. ▪ In June 2017, a Committee (Chair: Dr. K. Kasturirangan) was constituted to prepare the draft National Education Policy.⁸⁶ An extension was granted till August 31, 2018. ▪ The Ministry of Human Resource Development launched a scheme 'Samagra Shiksha', which seeks to provide holistic education from preschool to senior secondary levels. It subsumes three existing schemes, namely: (i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, (ii) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, and (iii) Teacher Education. The budget allocation for the scheme is Rs 34,000 crore for 2018-19, and Rs 41,000 crore for 2019-20.⁸⁷ ▪ In July 2018, Government declared six institutions as 'Institutions of Eminence' on the recommendations of an expert committee.⁸⁸ These included three institutions from private sector: (i) Jio Institute, Pune, (ii) Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani, and (iii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education. The three institutions from public sector included were: (i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; (ii) IIT Bombay; and (iii) IIT Delhi.

Housing

Housing is a fundamental right. All households shall have a dwelling unit under the Mission Housing for All by 2022.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched to provide interest subvention on housing credit to low income households. The target is to construct two crore houses by 2022 in 4041 statutory towns, to benefit slum dwellers, urban poor and people from economically weaker sections of society.

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):** The Yojana has two components: rural and urban. The rural initiative, PMAY-Gramin (PMAY-G) was launched in November 2016.

Table 6: Progress made against the Ministry of Rural Development target⁸⁹

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Target	42,79,190	32,04,663	25,11,972
Achievement	32,21,901	21,11,404	14,21,850
% Achieved	75.2%	65.8%	56.6%

Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till January 25, 2019.

- PMAY-Urban (PMAY-U) was launched in June 2015.⁹⁰ Initially the scheme only included the Economically Weaker Section/ Lower Income Group. In February 2017, the benefits under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme component of the scheme were extended to the Middle-Income Group.⁹¹

Table 7: Progress made under PMAY-U⁹²

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central Assistance released (in Rs crore)	3,222	4,598	16,531	9,013
Houses sanctioned	7,31,000	9,51,000	26,48,000	22,14,000
Houses completed	1,20,000	1,31,000	3,28,000	5,33,000

Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till December 3, 2018

- Since its inception, the total central assistance sanctioned for PMAY-U 19 is Rs 33,455 crore, and 68.5 lakh houses have been approved for construction. As of December, 2018, 12.45 lakh houses have been completed.^{92,93}

Infrastructure

Cities are the engines of economic growth. The Smart City programme was initiated to build modern amenities and infrastructure.

- **Smart Cities** and the **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)** have an outlay of Rs 48,000 crore and Rs 50,000 crore for the period 2015-2020, respectively.⁹⁴
- As of January 19, 2018, 100 smart cities have been selected. Since the launch of the Smart Cities mission, a total of 5,151 projects, worth more than two lakh crore rupees, have been identified for implementation by the 100 cities, and are currently in various stages of implementation. As of 2018, the total proposed investment in these cities is Rs 2,05,018 crore.^{95,96}
- As of November 30, 2018, 2,342 projects worth Rs 90,929 crore have been tendered, out of which 1,675 projects worth Rs 51,866 crore have been taken up. 525 projects worth Rs 10,079 crore have been completed.⁹⁷

Table 8: Funds released under the SMART city mission⁹⁸

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Funds released (in Rs crore)	1,469	4,493	3,978	9,939

- AMRUT focuses on the development of basic infrastructure services and governance reforms through a project-based approach. Funds are released to states based on their State Annual Action Plans.
- Out of the total State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) size of Rs 77,640 crore, contracts for 4,097 projects worth Rs. 54,816 crore have been awarded. Of these, 1,035 projects worth Rs. 2,388 crore have been completed.⁹⁵

The power sector has made commendable progress. In order to provide 24x7 quality power in rural and urban areas, the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and the Integrated Power Development Scheme have been launched.

- The **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)** was launched in 2015 with the aim of electrifying all villages, ensuring sufficient power to farmers, and regular supply to all consumers.⁹⁹
- On April 28, 2018, 100% of un-electrified villages were declared electrified.^{100,101} A total amount of Rs 25,135 crore has been disbursed to the states under DDUGJY. An additional amount of Rs11,996 crore has also been sanctioned for 14 States for creation of additional infrastructure.¹⁰² The following table shows progress under the scheme.

Table 9: No. of villages electrified under DDUGJY¹⁰³

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Number of villages electrified	7,108	6,015	3,736	1,515	18,374

Note: Data for 2018-19 is updated till March 28, 2018

- The **Integrated Power Development Scheme** was launched in December 2014 and January, 2019, has an outlay of Rs 32,612 crore including budgetary support of Rs 25,354 crore.¹⁰⁴ The scheme aims to (i) strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas, (ii) meter distribution transformers, feeders, and consumers in urban areas, and (iii) ensure IT enablement of the distribution sector.¹⁰⁵
- As of December 2018, an amount of Rs 7,116 has been disbursed towards the scheme.

All rural habitations will be connected with all-weather roads. So far, 73,000 kilometres of road has been laid in rural areas.

- The **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** aims to connect all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas with all-weather roads by March 2019.^{106,107}
- As on January 29, 2019, of the target of 1.52 lakh habitations to be covered since the inception of the scheme, 1.46 lakh (96%) habitations have been connected.¹⁰⁸ Further, states have provided connectivity to 16, 310 habitations under their own schemes.¹⁰⁹ The table below shows the length of roads completed as compared to the targets.

Table 10: Progress made under PMGSY (in km)¹⁰⁹

Period	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Target road length	21,775	33,649	48,812	51,000	61,000
Completed road length	38,056 (175%)	35,155 (104%)	47,446 (97%)	48,746 (96%)	16,856 (27%)

Note: For 2018-19, the data is updated till November, 2018. The length includes new connectivity roads and upgradation of existing roads under PMGSY I and PMGSY II.

Reform in railways will be undertaken through provision of better services, improved passenger safety and increased movement of freight. Two Dedicated Freight Corridors, Eastern and Western corridors, are likely to be commissioned by 2019. For modernization of railways, the highest-ever capital outlay of 1.21 lakh crore has been provided.

- According to the White Paper on **Indian Railways, 2015**, 4,500 km of tracks must be renewed annually.¹¹⁰ The average target set for renewal between 2014-15 and 2017-18 is around 61% of the recommendation in the White Paper. The table below shows the targets and actual renewal of tracks between 2014-15 and 2018-19.

Table 11: Track renewal: target v/s achievement (in km)^{111,112}

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Target renewal	2,200	2,500	2,668	3,600	5,000
Actual renewal	2,424 (110%)	2,794 (112%)	2,487 (93%)	4,405 (122%)	2,812 (56%)

Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till November 2017/2018

- Work on the Eastern and Western freight corridors continued during the year 2018-19. The trial of a freight train over the Phulera-Atari region of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and the Khurja-Bhadan region of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor were successfully held in August and November of 2018, respectively. Parts of both Corridors have been opened.¹¹²
- As per information provided by the Ministry of Railways, the Dedicated Freight Corridor will be fully commissioned by 2020.¹¹²
- Steps have also been taken to enhance passenger safety. These include measures to completely switch over to manufacture of LHB design main line coaches from 2018-19 onwards. The production of LHB coaches in Production Units has increased over the years. Between 2004-05 to 2013-14, 2,327 coaches were produced, whereas 5,548 coaches were produced from 2014-15 to 2017-18. During 2018-19, the manufacture of 4,016 coaches has been proposed.¹¹²

- In Union Budget 2017-18, a new safety fund, the **Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh**, was created to provide for passenger safety in Railways. Typically, the safety fund is used towards elimination of unmanned level crossings, and improving and modernising signalling systems. For the year 2017-18, Rs 20,000 crore was allocated to the Rail Sanraksha Kosh. Of this, Rs 15,000 crore was to be contributed from gross budgetary support, and the remaining Rs 5,000 crore was to be contributed by Railways.
- Additionally, the government has planned to remove or man all unmanned level crossings on broad gauge. As of April 1, 2018, there were 5,792 unmanned level crossings out of which 3,479 were on Broad Gauge, 1,135 on Meter Gauge and 1178 on Narrow Gauge.¹¹³
- In 2018, the Indian Railways have introduced new trains and coaches with more amenities to enhance passenger services. Thus far, the Humsafar trains, the Antodaya trains, Deen Dayalu Coaches, Tejas trains, Vistadome coaches, and modern rakes that include facilities like GPS based passenger information systems, CCTV, and fire and smoke detection systems, have been introduced.¹¹²
- To promote cashless and digital transactions, Ministry of Railways has sought the installation of Point of Sale machines at various Passenger Reservation Systems, withdrawn booking charge on online purchase of tickets, and has started accepting Unified Payments Interface and Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) as a payment option for booking of reserved/unreserved tickets.¹¹²

Health and Sanitation

President's Addresses 2014-2018:

Poor sanitation weakens the economic wherewithal of a poor household. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aims to ensure health and sanitation. More than 3 crore toilets have been constructed under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. 1.4 lakh villages, over 450 cities, 77 districts and 3 states have declared themselves Open Defecation Free.

- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on October 2, 2014 to achieve a clean and open defecation free India. It aims to eliminate open defecation and achieve 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste by October 2, 2019.^{114,115}
- Under *SBM Urban*, as of January 29, 2019, 24,130 individual household toilets have been constructed.¹¹⁶ As of January 29, 2019, of the 1,04,02,997 applications for individual household toilets received, 57,38,788 (55%) of them have been completed.¹¹⁶
- Under *SBM Gramin*, as of January 30, 2019, 9,19,97,843 individual household toilets were constructed (98.81% of target, compared to 38.70% on October 2, 2014).¹¹⁷

Table 12: Number of toilets built under SBM Gramin¹¹⁸ (in lakhs)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Toilets built	49	126	218	297	216

Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till January 30, 2018

- 5,48,452 villages were declared open defecation free (ODF) (91.33% of target), compared to 47,026 in 2015-16.¹¹⁹

Table 13: No. of ODF villages (cumulative)¹¹⁹

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Declared ODF villages	47,026	1,82,653	3,49,654	5,15,455
Verified ODF villages	46,811 (99%)	1,80,125 (98%)	3,36,693 (96%)	4,58,869 (89%)

Note: Data for 2018-19 updated till January 30, 2019.

- The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2017-18, conducted by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) under the World Bank support project to the SBM Gramin, has found that 93.4% of the households in rural India who have access to a toilet use it. The NARSS also confirmed the ODF status of 95.6% of villages which were previously declared and verified as ODF by various districts/states. The survey was conducted between mid-November 2017 and mid-March 2018, covering 92,040 households in 6,136 villages across States and UTs of India.¹²⁰

The government is committed to providing affordable and accessible healthcare to all its citizens, particularly the vulnerable groups. A new National Health Policy has been formulated. Additionally, under the National AYUSH Mission, traditional methods of treatment are being promoted.

- **National Health Assurance Mission:** A group was constituted in July 2014 to prepare a comprehensive background paper for the roll out of the National Health Assurance Mission.¹²¹ Further progress in this regard has not been made.
- **Ayushman Bharat:** In the General Budget 2018-19, the Government announced two major initiatives in health sector as a part of the Ayushman Bharat program.¹²²
 - (i) **Health and Wellness Centres:** Ayushman Bharat aims to create 1,50,000 health and wellness centres providing comprehensive primary healthcare. These centres will cover maternal, child health services and non-communicable diseases. Rs 1200 crore has been allocated for this purpose.¹²³
 - (ii) **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY):** The scheme was launched in September, 2018 and will cover over ten crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries).¹²⁴ It will provide coverage of up to five lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation. For the year 2018-19, Rs 3,125 crore has been allocated for this scheme.¹²⁵

The scheme will be implemented in alliance with states. MOUs have been signed with 33 states and union territories, for the schemes' the implementation. 30 states have started their pilot launch.¹²⁶ As of December 10, 2018, 7,63,17,810 beneficiaries have been enrolled in the scheme and Rs 818 crore have been disbursed to states.¹²⁶

The Government has also launched the 'Intensified Mission Indradhanush' to vaccinate 'every child every everywhere'

- **Mission Indradhanush** aims to cover unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children in areas with low immunization coverage, in both urban and rural areas. In the year 2017-18, 319 lakh children and 81 lakh pregnant women immunized under the scheme.¹²⁷

In order to promote cost effective AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy) services, improve availability of AYUSH drugs, and improve AYUSH education, the National AYUSH Mission has been initiated.

- As of December 2017, 3,013 **Jan Aushadi Kendras** under the Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadi Pariyojana scheme are functional in 33 states and union territories providing medicine at affordable prices.¹²⁸ The scheme had a target to set up 3,000 Kendras by March 2017.
- For 2018-19 and 2019-20, a target of 1,000 more Kendras per year has been added.¹²⁹
- **AYUSH:** On December 15, 2017, the government approved the continuation of the centrally sponsored scheme of National Ayush Mission (NAM) from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs 2400 crore over the 3-year period.

DISCLAIMER: This document is being furnished to you for your information. You may choose to reproduce or redistribute this report for non-commercial purposes in part or in full to any other person with due acknowledgement of PRS Legislative Research ("PRS"). The opinions expressed herein are entirely those of the author(s). PRS makes every effort to use reliable and comprehensive information, but PRS does not represent that the contents of the report are accurate or complete. PRS is an independent, not-for-profit group. This document has been prepared without regard to the objectives or opinions of those who may receive it.

¹ "Press Note on First Advance Estimates of National Income: 2018-19", Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Press Information Bureau, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/Press%20note%20for%20first%20advance%20estimates%202018-19.pdf.

² "Second Advance Estimates of National Income, 2017-18", Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Press Information Bureau, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=176847>

³ "Second Advance Estimates of National Income, 2016-17", Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Press Information Bureau, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=158734>

⁴ "Press Note on Advance Estimates of National Income 2015-16", Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, February 8, 2016, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/nad_PR_8feb16.pdf.

⁵ "Press Note on Advance Estimates of National Income 2014-15", Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, February 8, 2015, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/nad_press_release_9feb15.pdf.

⁶ Overview-Monetary Policy, Reserve Bank of India, https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FS_Overview.aspx?fn=2752.

⁷ S.O. 2623 (E), e-Gazette of India, Ministry of Finance, August 5, 2016, <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/171115.pdf>.

⁸ "Press Release Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012=100 for Rural, Urban and Combined for the Month of December 2018", Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, January 14, 2019, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/Press%20Statement_0.pdf.

⁹ "Press Release Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012=100 for Rural, Urban and Combined for the Month of December 2017", Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, January 12, 2018, http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI_PR12jan17th.pdf.

¹⁰ "Total expenditure for the fiscal year 2018-19 is estimated to be over Rs 24.42 lakh crore; Fiscal deficit to be 3.3% of the GDP for the coming fiscal year", Press Information Bureau, February 1, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1518538>

¹¹ Monthly Accounts, Union Government Accounts at A Glance, Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, <http://www.cga.nic.in/Accountproc.aspx>

¹² FDI Statistics, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Manufacturing, last accessed on October 23, 2018, http://dipp.nic.in/sites/default/files/FDI_FactSheet_29June2018.pdf

¹³ "FDI policy further liberalized in key sectors, Cabinet approves amendments in FDI policy", Cabinet, Press Information Bureau, January 10, 2018, <http://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1516118>.

¹⁴ "Foreign Exchange Reserves," Reserve Bank of India, January 25, 2019, <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/WSSView.aspx?Id=22729>.

¹⁵ RBI Database, <https://dbie.rbi.org.in/DBIE/dbie.rbi?site=home>.

¹⁶ "Developments in India's Balance of Payments during the first quarter of 2018-19", Reserve Bank of India, Press Release, September 7, 2018, <https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/PressRelease/PDFs/PR576897D0BAF61DD4A788CFE79EDD3D3CB37.PDF>

¹⁷ "Press Note on Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the second quarter (July-September) of 2018-19", Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, November 30, 2018, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/PRESS_NOTE-Q2_2018-19%2030.11.2018.pdf

¹⁸ "GST roll-out – Complete transformation of the Indirect Taxation Landscape; Some minute details of how it happened, Ministry of Finance", Press Information Bureau, June 30, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=167023>.

¹⁹ "Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks", Ministry of Finance, Press Information Bureau, January 5, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=175368>.

²⁰ "Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks", Ministry of Finance, Press Information Bureau, December 14, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1556008>.

²¹ Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, Database on Indian Economy, Reserve Bank of India, <https://dbie.rbi.org.in/DBIE/dbie.rbi?site=publications#14>

- ²² Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, <http://www.prsindia.org/billtrack/the-insolvency-and-bankruptcy-bill-2015-4100/>
- ²³ Quarterly Newsletter for April to June 2018, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, https://ibbi.gov.in/Newsletter_IBBI_April_jun2018.pdf
- ²⁴ Table No. 160, Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, Reserve Bank of India, <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/AnnualPublications.aspx?head=Handbook%20of%20Statistics%20on%20Indian%20Economy>
- ²⁵ Annual Report 2017-18, Reserve Bank of India, August 29, 2018, <https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/AnnualReport/PDFs/0ANREPO>
- ²⁶ “Year End Review-Key Achievements:2018”, Ministry of Electronics and IT, Press Information Bureau, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186697>.
- ²⁷ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1319, Ministry of Finance, December 22, 2017, <http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Questions/QResult15.aspx?qref=59329&lsno=16>.
- ²⁸ “Only Rs. 5,000 cr deposited under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana: Hasmukh Adhia”, The Hindu Business Line, June 1, 2017, <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/only-rs-5000-cr-deposited-under-pradhan-mantri-garib-kalyan-yojana-hasmukh-adhia/article9717564.ece>.
- ²⁹ “Official data for PMGKY: Unaccounted funds at just Rs 5000 crore”, The Indian Express, June 2, 2017, <http://indianexpress.com/article/business/official-data-for-pmgky-unaccounted-funds-at-just-rs-5000-crore-4685089/>.
- ³⁰ “The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets Bill, 2015”, PRS Legislative Research, April 20, 2015, http://www.prsindia.org/sites/default/files/bill_files/Bill_Summary_-_Undisclosed_Foreign_Income_0.pdf.
- ³¹ “The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018”, PRS Legislative Research, March 16, 2018, http://www.prsindia.org/sites/default/files/bill_files/Fugitive%20Economic%20Offenders%20Bill%20-%20Bill%20Summary.pdf.
- ³² “The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill”, PRS Legislative Research, February 12, 2014, http://www.prsindia.org/sites/default/files/bill_files/Bill_Summary-Prevention_of_Corruption_1.pdf.
- ³³ Direct Benefit Transfer, Government of India, last accessed on January 27, 2019, <https://dbt Bharat.gov.in/>.
- ³⁴ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 174, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, December 11, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AU174.pdf>.
- ³⁵ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Progress Report, last accessed on January 31, 2019, <https://pmjdy.gov.in/account>
- ³⁶ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Archives, last accessed on October 23, 2018, <https://pmjdy.gov.in/archive>
- ³⁷ Unique Identification Authority of India, State/UT wise Aadhaar saturation, last accessed on January 27, 2018, <https://uidai.gov.in/images/state-wise-aadhaar-saturation.pdf>.
- ³⁸ “Key Achievements:2017”, Ministry of Electronics and IT, December 29, 2017, <http://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1514598>.
- ³⁹ “730 million Internet users are anticipated in the country by 2020-NASSCOM.” Ministry of Communications, March 27, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=159967>.
- ⁴⁰ PAHAL-Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG(DBTL) Consumers Scheme Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, last accessed on October 23, 2018, <http://petroleum.nic.in/dbt/whatisdbtl.html>.
- ⁴¹ Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1889, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, January 3, 2018, <http://164.100.47.5/qsearch/QResult.aspx>.
- ⁴² Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1893, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, January 3, 2018, <http://164.100.47.5/qsearch/QResult.aspx>.
- ⁴³ “DBTL under implementation in 715 districts”, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, December 31, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186937>.
- ⁴⁴ Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 36, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, July 19, 2017, <http://164.100.47.5/qsearch/QResult.aspx>.
- ⁴⁵ “Year End Review-2018-Ministry of Finance”, Ministry of Finance, January 2, 2019, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=187008>.
- ⁴⁶ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2536, Ministry of Communications, January 3, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/13/AU2536.pdf>.
- ⁴⁷ “PM launches India Post Payments Bank – a major initiative towards financial inclusion”, Press Information Bureau, September 1, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=183218>
- ⁴⁸ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 17, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, December 11, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AS17.pdf>.
- ⁴⁹ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4077, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, March 20, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/14/AU4077.pdf>.
- ⁵⁰ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2102, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, July 31, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/15/AU2102.pdf>.
- ⁵¹ Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 282, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, August 7, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/15/AS282.pdf>.
- ⁵² “Price Stabilization Fund”, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Press Information Bureau, March 28, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=160050>
- ⁵³ Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4501, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer’s Welfare, April 6, 2018, <http://164.100.47.5/qsearch/QResult.aspx>.
- ⁵⁴ Food Corporation of India, Minimum Support Price of Wheat and Paddy, <http://fci.gov.in/procurements.php?view=89>
- ⁵⁵ “Minimum Support Prices Recommended by CACP and Fixed by Government”, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, <https://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/ViewQuestionare.aspx?Input=2&DocId=1&PageId=42&KeyId=635>.
- ⁵⁶ “Cabinet approves doubling of Government guarantee from Rs 9,500 crore to Rs 19,000 crore for procurements of pulses and oilseeds at MSP under Price Support Scheme by NAFED”, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Press Information Bureau, February 28, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=176893>
- ⁵⁷ “Release of funds under PMKSY”, Ministry of Water Resources, Press Information Bureau, December 27, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186853>.
- ⁵⁸ Unstarred question No. 2295, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer’s Welfare, July 31, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/15/AU2295.pdf>.
- ⁵⁹ “Special Service and Features”, Press Information Bureau, December 23, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=133855>.
- ⁶⁰ “Soil Health Cards”, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Press Information Bureau, December 18, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186563>.
- ⁶¹ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2295, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, July 31, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/15/AU2295.pdf>.
- ⁶² Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1297, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, December 18, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AU1297.pdf>.
- ⁶³ “Year End Review, Ministry of Labour and Employment”, December 18, 2017, <http://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1512998>.
- ⁶⁴ Rate of Minimum Wages, Ministry of Labour and Employment, March 1 2017, https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/MX-M452N_20170518_132440.pdf.

- ⁶⁵ Gazette Number 173, Ministry of Labour and Employment, January 19, 2017, Gazette of India, <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2017/173724.pdf>.
- ⁶⁶ “Bill Summary: Code of Wages: 2017”, PRS Legislative Research, August 22, 2017, http://www.prsindia.org/sites/default/files/bill_files/The%20Code%20on%20Wages%20Bill%20Summary.pdf.
- ⁶⁷ “Year End Review-2018”, Ministry of Labour and Employment, December 13, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186346>.
- ⁶⁸ Year-wise progress of TUFs, Office of Textile Commissioner, http://www.txcindia.gov.in/html/mdo2007_4.pdf
- ⁶⁹ “Year End Review 2016: Ministry of Textiles”, Press Information Bureau, December 28, 2016, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=155912>
- ⁷⁰ “Year End Review-2018”, Ministry of Textiles, Press Information Bureau, December 20, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186673>.
- ⁷¹ “Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana”, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, December 17, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1556205>.
- ⁷² Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, last accessed on October 23, 2018, <https://www.mudra.org.in/>
- ⁷³ PRS Report Summary, Review of National Statistical Survey Office (NSSO) and Central Statistics Office (CSO) [http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/general/1514530383_SCR%20Summary-%20Review%20of%20\(NSSO\)%20and%20\(CSO\).pdf](http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/general/1514530383_SCR%20Summary-%20Review%20of%20(NSSO)%20and%20(CSO).pdf)
- ⁷⁴ Annual Report 2017-18, Ministry of Labour and Employment, https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/ANNUAL_REPORT_2017-18-ENGLISH.pdf
- ⁷⁵ Start-Up India, The Status Report; Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, January 4, 2018, <http://www.startupindia.gov.in/status.php>
- ⁷⁶ “Start Up India: Status Report 2018”, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, November 23, 2018, https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/dam/invest-india/Templates/public/Status_report_on_Startup_India.pdf.
- ⁷⁷ “Major initiatives and accomplishments of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion-2016”, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Press Information Bureau, January 4, 2016, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=156108>
- ⁷⁸ “Over 550 startups mentored for incubation and funding support”, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, July 23, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=180839>.
- ⁷⁹ “Doing Business 2019”, World Bank, http://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Annual-Reports/English/DB2019-report_print-version.pdf
- ⁸⁰ “Doing Business 2018”, World Bank, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/WBG/DoingBusiness/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB2018-Full-Report.pdf>
- ⁸¹ Economic Survey 2017-18, Chapter 10, http://mofapp.nic.in:8080/economicsurvey/pdf/167-185_Chapter_10_Economic_Survey_2017-18.pdf
- ⁸² Cabinet approves establishment of Higher Education Financing Agency for creating capital assets in higher educational institutions, Press Information Bureau, Cabinet, September 12, 2016
- ⁸³ “Boost to Higher Education”, Press Information Bureau, Cabinet, July 4, 2018.
- ⁸⁴ “Government approves draft Act for setting up of Higher Education Commission of India by repealing UGC Act”, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Press Information Bureau, June 27, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=180247>
- ⁸⁵ National Policy on Education, 2016, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Report of the Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy, <http://nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf>
- ⁸⁶ “Government constitutes a committee to prepare the final draft of National Education Policy”, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Press Information Bureau, June 26, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=166900>.
- ⁸⁷ “Ministry of HRD launches ‘Samagra Siksha’ scheme for holistic development of school education”, Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Human Resource Development, May 24, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=179528>.
- ⁸⁸ “Government declares 6 educational ‘Institutions of Eminence’; 3 Institutions from Public Sector and 3 from Private Sector shortlisted”, Ministry of Human Resource Development, July 11, 2018, http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/loE_PR.pdf
- ⁸⁹ High Level Physical Progress Report, PMAYG, Ministry of Rural Development, last accessed on January 25, 2019, <https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/PhysicalProgressReport/physicalprogressreport.aspx>
- ⁹⁰ “Housing for All by 2022” Mission - National Mission for Urban Housing”, Press Information Bureau, June 15, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=122576>
- ⁹¹ “Cabinet approves Extension of tenure of loans under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) from 15 to 20 years”, Press Information Bureau, February 1, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=157827>
- ⁹² “Year Ender-6-PMAY-Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 2018”, Press Information Bureau, December 27, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1557462>.
- ⁹³ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1196, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, December 18, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AU1196.pdf>.
- ⁹⁴ “Union Cabinet approves Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and Smart Cities Mission to drive economic growth and foster inclusive urban development”, Press Information Bureau, April 29, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=119925>.
- ⁹⁵ “Shillong (Meghalaya) gets selected as the 100th Smart City”, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Press Information Bureau, June 20, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=180063>
- ⁹⁶ “Year Ender- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs-2018”, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Press Information Bureau, December 31, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1557895>.
- ⁹⁷ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 37, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, December 11, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AU37.pdf>.
- ⁹⁸ <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/13/AS211.pdf>
- ⁹⁹ “Prime Minister to Launch Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana in Patna”, Ministry of Power, Press Information Bureau, July 23, 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=123595>.
- ¹⁰⁰ “Year End Review 2018-Ministry of Power”, Ministry of Power, Press Information Bureau, December 12, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186285>.
- ¹⁰¹ Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 89, Ministry of Power, December 21, 2017, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/13/AS89.pdf>.
- ¹⁰² Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3893, Ministry of Power, January 3, 2019, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AU3893.pdf>.
- ¹⁰³ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2573, Ministry of Power, August 2, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/15/AU2573.pdf>.
- ¹⁰⁴ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3689, Ministry of Power, January 3, 2019, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AU3689.pdf>.

- ¹⁰⁵ “Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)”, Ministry of Power, http://www.ipds.gov.in/Form_IPDS/About_IPDS.aspx.
- ¹⁰⁶ PMGSY Guidelines, Ministry of Rural Development, last accessed on October 23, 2018, <http://pmgsy.nic.in/>.
- ¹⁰⁷ “Implementation of PMGSY”, Ministry of Rural Development, Press Information Bureau, December 27, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186837>.
- ¹⁰⁸ Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS), Pradhan Mantri, Gram Sadak Yojana, last accessed on October 23, 2018, <http://omms.nic.in/Home/CitizenPage/#>.
- ¹⁰⁹ “PMGSY”, Ministry of Rural Development, Press Information Bureau, December 13, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186369>.
- ¹¹⁰ Indian Railways, Lifeline of a Nation, White Paper, Ministry of Railways, February 2015, http://www.indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard/uploads/directorate/finance_budget/Budget_2015-16/White_Paper-English.pdf.
- ¹¹¹ “Status of Track Renewal in Railways”, Ministry of Railways, Press Information Bureau, December 29, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1514627>.
- ¹¹² “Initiatives & Achievements of Ministry of Railways in the year 2018 “, Ministry of Railways, Press Information Bureau, December 29, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186913>.
- ¹¹³ “Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossings in Railways”, Ministry of Railways, Press Information Bureau, December 12, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186322>.
- ¹¹⁴ “Swachh Bharat Mission needs to become a Jan Andolan with participation from every stakeholder: Hardeep Puri, 1,789 Cities have been declared ODF conference on PPP model for waste to energy projects”, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Press Information Bureau, November 30, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=173995>.
- ¹¹⁵ “PM launches Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan”, Prime Minister’s Office, Press Information Bureau, October 2, 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=110247>.
- ¹¹⁶ “Individual Household Latrine Application”, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, last accessed on January 30, 2019, <http://swachhbharaturban.gov.in/ihhl/RPTApplicationSummary.aspx>.
- ¹¹⁷ Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, last accessed on January 30, 2019, <https://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/Default.aspx>.
- ¹¹⁸ Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, last accessed on January 30, 2019, <http://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/IHHL.aspx>.
- ¹¹⁹ Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, last accessed on January 30, 2019, <http://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/ODF.aspx>.
- ¹²⁰ “Independent Verification of Swachh Bharat Gramin confirms 93% usage of toilets”, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Press Information Bureau, March 27, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=178030>.
- ¹²¹ “Rolling out of National Health Assurance Mission”, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Press Information Bureau, July 15, 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=106608>.
- ¹²² “Ayushman Bharat for a new India -2022, announced”, Ministry of Finance, Press Information Bureau, February 1, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=176049>.
- ¹²³ About NHA, Ayushman Bharat, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, <https://www.pmjay.gov.in/about-nha>.
- ¹²⁴ “Ayushman Bharat –Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) to be launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in Ranchi, Jharkhand on September 23, 2018”, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Press Information Bureau, September 22, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=183624>.
- ¹²⁵ National Health Accounts, estimates for 2014-15 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, <https://mohfw.gov.in/newshighlights/national-health-accounts-estimates-india-2014-15>.
- ¹²⁶ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 880, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, December 14, 2018, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/16/AU880.pdf>.
- ¹²⁷ “Mission Indradhanush”, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Press Information Bureau, August 10, 2018, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=181816>.
- ¹²⁸ “3,013 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras functional in 33 States/UTs, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers”, December 19, 2017, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174500>.
- ¹²⁹ Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 669, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, December 19, 2017, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/13/AU669.pdf>.